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12/31	propaganda termingology, People-to-People, International finance, Christmas mail, wild ducks, Air Force construction, Ship construction,
12/31	nuclear weapons testing, Pres. trip, air pollution, Glen Canyon Dam
12/30	LITTLE JOE
12/30	ATLAS, Pres. Trip, Communist broadcasts, the economy
12/29	POLARIS, THOR, TITAN, Space probe, medical care, public asssistance
12/23	Missile flight summary
12/23	President's Trip
12/23	Italian opinion, Loyalty affidavit, pig crop, industrial skills, merchandies trade balance, STEEL TRAP II, GAM-77
12/22	economy, oil stocks, treasury management, Pres. trip trade with Red China, GAM-77
12/21	consumer price index, ATLAS, Soviets in Latin America
12/19	offshore oil, balance of payments, Chinese Ports, development bank , communist fronts
12/18	Soviet Press scores NATO meeting
12/18	Alaska, Ship construction, Army reserve districts, TITAN Site , Serum Albumin, US-Canada, international finance
12/18	JUPITER, NIKE-ZEUS, Space Probe, THOR THOR in UK, Glen Canyon
12/17	Press reaction to the Pres. trip
12/16	Stilbestrol, Post attack plan, income, gross national product, POLARIS, Jordan waters, US-Ceylon
12/15	Irrigation and wildlife, TITAN, THOR 185 Navaho , Communist press
12/12	space probe, JUPITER, Chemical agent, sugar, Candian pork, INdian request, US-Panama
12/9	plant and equipment, GI loans, Steel, ATLAS, Altitude record, Latin American bank
12/8	forces in Iceland, ship sales, obscene mail, park planning, heat-resistant material, POLARIS, THOR, ATLAS
12/5	Steel, SAVANNAH, rangelands, VA management, international finance
12/4	Great White Fleet, US and UAR, chemical residues, agricultures, sales and inventories

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065 Sec. 3-204
NLC 82-51 #3
By DJH Date 7/15/82

12/2	STEEL TRAP, THOR, Water conversion, Jap. clothing
~~12/1~~	
12/1	Steel, farm prices, power distribution, atomic weapons, THOR No. 254, development assistance
12/1	Little Joe
12/1	Nicaro

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 699

December 31, 1959

1. Propaganda Terminology. -- USIA has urged its operating media and overseas posts to replace the expression "East-West Summit Meeting" with "Summit Meeting with the USSR" because it believes that the term "East-West" inclines Asians to identify themselves with the Soviet "East" rather than with the free "West". (Admin. Conf.)

2. People-To-People. -- The 1959 All-Marine Corps Baseball Champions held a 25 game, month-long goodwill tour of Japan and Okinawa during September. The games (13 Marine wins, 8 losses, and 4 ties) had 176,000 spectators, were reported extensively in daily newspapers, and two were nationally televised. (U)

3. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits totaling about $1.045 in Israeli pounds to two companies to construct small factory buildings and refrigerator compressors respectively in Israel; IMF approval of a one-year stand-by arrangement with the Dominican Republic to permit drawings of up to $11.25 million; an IBRD loan of $56.5 million, guaranteed by the UAR, to the Suez Canal Authority for widening, deepening, and otherwise improving the Canal; Treasury approval of renewal for another year in the amount of $50 million of the present US-Argentina Exchange Agreement; and a $1.1 million credit by State and Defense to New Zealand for purchase of US military equipment. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Christmas Mail. -- The Post Office Department reports that through December 25 the volume of Christmas mail was 3.7% above last year at the 271 largest post offices which handle 67% of the mail. This Christmas mail was processed with a 2% actual reduction in man hours over last year because of improved mail handling in the larger cities, public cooperation in mailing early, and the effectiveness of the transportation systems carrying the mail. (U)

Administratively Confidential

5. Wild Ducks. -- To prevent further reduction in the number of wild ducks, Interior will soon announce that it has recommended disapproval of proposals for an extension of the duck hunting season in states which have relatively more birds than the rest of the country. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Air Force Construction. -- In December technical facility construction contracts were awarded for about $22 million to the Martin K. Ebey Company for the ATLAS squadron near Warren AFB, Wyoming and for about $28.5 million to Leavell-Scott and Associates (Joint Venture) for the TITAN squadron near Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota. (U)

7. Ship Construction. (Ref: Sup to SN #693) -- As reported in the press, the Federal Maritime Board determined that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company was low adjusted price bidder on construction of 4 cargo vessels for a West Coast shipping firm. The Puget Sound Bridge and Dry Dock Company was second lowest bidder. Commerce notes that the 6% differential which is allowed for West Coast shipbuilders constructing for local shipping lines was included in the calculations. The Board decided also that there was no basis for giving the contract to a West Coast firm under PL 805 (which permits regional allocation for national defense mobilization base purposes) because of the status of West Coast shipbuilding and the current emphasis on ships and facilities in being rather than on build-up for an emergency. (Admin. Conf.)

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D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 700

December 31, 1959

1. Nuclear Weapons Testing. -- USIA has advised its media and overseas posts to point out that the US policy on nuclear weapons testing announced by the President on December 29 is a new voluntary test suspension which differs from the earlier 14-month moratorium by being of indeterminate duration. USIA output is indicating that although the US feels free to resume testing after advance announcement, there is no plan for immediate resumption of tests. It is emphasizing the connection between the new period of voluntary test suspension and progress toward agreement at Geneva on cessation of all nuclear weapons testing. (Admin. Conf.)

2. President's Trip. -- USIA has instructed its overseas posts to keep before people everywhere, as America's real message to the world, the ideas underlying the President's theme of "peace and friendship in freedom". The posts have been reminded of the definitions of our concepts of "peace", "friendship" and "freedom"in the family of nations, contained in the President's speech to the Greek Parliament. USIA media are continuing efforts to sustain the favorable impact of the trip on foreign peoples. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Air Pollution. -- Bradley Patterson notes that Secretary Flemming believes that the subject of air pollution would be appropriate for Cabinet discussion and has asked the Public Health Service to prepare a staff paper on the problem. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Glen Canyon Dam. (Ref: SN #682) -- Interior reports that work on the Glen Canyon dam, which has been stopped by a labor strike since July 6, is scheduled to be resumed on Monday. The unions report that the settlement provides for a 50 cents per hour pay increase. The Bureau of Reclamation did not approve in advance the contract on which the settlement is based, and a determination of the additional cost to the Government will be made when the contractor submits his statement of earnings after work is resumed. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 30, 1959

From NASA:

LITTLE JOE. -- The fourth LITTLE JOE vehicle is scheduled to be launched on January 21. The primary objective is to test the Mercury escape system at high dynamic pressures. Probably the Mercury capsule model will contain a rhesus monkey in a biopack provided by the Air Force School of Aviation Medicine.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 699

December 30, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

(S)

2. President's Trip. -- USIA reports that although Soviet media did not inform the public of the nature of the popular and official welcome accorded to the President on his recent tour, VOA gave Soviet listeners a full account. Apparently only one Russian language broadcast (a commentary by Raymond Swing on treatment of the trip by Soviet and Red Chinese media) was jammed. The same commentary was included, however, in English language broadcasts, which are not jammed. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

3. Communist Broadcasts. -- Since January 1, 1959, there has been an increase of almost 400 hours in weekly Sino-Soviet Bloc broadcasting, and the total number of hours is at an all time high. Radio propaganda to the Near East, South Asia, and Africa increased by about 50% over the year, and the Far East and Latin America also received substantially increased attention. East Germany, comparatively new to international broadcasting, recently put into operation a powerful shortwave station at Nauen, and nearly tripled its output within the year. Most of its effort is directed at the Near and Middle East. There are no signs that the continuous expansion in Communist international propaganda broadcasts is slackening. (U)

USIA

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4. The Economy. -- Interior will soon release figures showing that although the total value of mineral output in the US in 1959 rose slightly, many commodities, including

Interior

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principally strike-affected minerals, did not follow the upturn in economic activity. The Bureau of Mines estimates the value of 1959 mineral production at $17.1 billion, compared to $16.5 billion in 1958. The record of $18.1 billion was set in 1957. ... Data compiled by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shows that the domestic fish catch in 1959 will exceed 5 billion pounds for the second time in history. The record is 5.3 billion pounds in 1956. The 1958 catch was 4.73 billion pounds. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 698

December 29, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

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Defense (cont'd.)

(2. cont.)

... (S)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

4. Space Probe. (Ref: SN #693) -- NASA reports that the unpublicized reason for postponing the Venus trajectory probe was that, in the final stages of preparation, there were 3 failures (2 not readily explicable) in the inverters which convert the electrical output of solar cells or batteries to voltage for the radio transmitter. The transmitter must operate for at least a month, preferably for 3 months, and, if possible, for a year to accomplish the mission of communicating over a distance of 5 to 50 million miles. No date has been set for a new attempt, which will not be before late January or perhaps several months later. (Admin. Conf.)

NASA

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5. Medical Care. -- HEW notes that the Social Security Administration has estimated that the nation's private medical bill in 1958 was $16.4 billion, or equal to $95.65 per capita, of which about $4.5 billion was for health insurance. Health insurance benefits met 24% of total private expenditures for medical care and 51% of the expenditures for hospital care. Health insurance benefit payments increased by about $.5 billion a year from 1955 to 1957 and by $.4 billion in 1958. (U)

6. Public Assistance. -- HEW reports that the number of persons receiving general assistance, which is entirely financed with state and/or local funds, increased in October by about 3.7% to 1,140,000. The rise was concentrated in the principal steel producing and consuming states and reflected the impact of the strike. ... There was no appreciable change in October in the number of beneficiaries (5,775,000) of the four Federally-aided public assistance programs. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 23, 1959

From USIA:

President's Trip. -- Information received up to December 21 indicates that, with few exceptions, Free World press and radio have given the President's tour moderate to heavy news coverage and generally favorable treatment. ... In Western Europe, where covèrage was heavy, news stories tended to concentrate on the public relations aspects of the trip, stressing among other things the "psychological" impact of the "new" orientation in US foreign policy towards the developing nations of the world. There was a concensus of comment on: the "good-will" mission aspects of the President's trip; its primary objectives to reassure America's allies that a desire for peace and not appeasement was the motivating force behind the current US effort to reach an accord with the Soviet Union, and to demonstrate to Asians and Africans increasing US interèst in their welfare; the importance of the Indian visit because of that country's crucial role in the battle for men's minds; and the success of the Presidential mission. Western European interest dwindled after the President had completed his visit to India, partly because of the feeling that India was the trip's high point, and partly because attention had veered to the NATO Council meeting and the vital issue of France's relations with the Atlantic defense system. ... In the non-Communist Far East, attention was moderate to heavy. As in Europe, most comment singled out the visit to India as the high point. In general, comment was favorable -- except in the Communist press and except for expressions of disappointment over the omission of Far Eastern countries from the President's itinerary -- and centered on the peace mission aspects of the tour, the reassurances to those nations threatened by Communist aggression, and the change or potential change in US policy toward Asia and Africa. ... In the Near East, South Asia and Africa, press and radio attention

varied greatly in intensity and comment was mixed. In Greece, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India, news coverage was heavy and comment favorable. In these countries even the Communist press joined in the widespread praise for the "messenger of peace". In the Arab world, including North Africa, coverage was moderately heavy, but comment tended to be critical, especially in the Communist-line Iraqi press. In the Near Eastern Arab states, criticism arose from pique and disappointment over their omission from the Presidential tour, while in Morocco and Tunisia favorable comment was tempered by criticism of the US vote in the UN on the Algerian resolution. The only comment available from Africa south of the Sahara, where news coverage of the trip was generally light to moderate, came from Ethiopia, and that was favorable. ... In Latin America, the tour generally received moderate to heavy news coverage, but comment was limited, though on the whole favorable. The inclusion of Franco Spain in the President's itinerary aroused some criticism that the visit would bolster a declining dictatorship. ... In the Sino-Soviet Bloc, the USSR and Red China diverged on their treatment. Soviet commentary, less voluminous than Peiping's, tended to balance admission that the President spoke for peace with contentions that he also defended military alliances. Peiping, on the other hand, gave both greater attention to and a harsher interpretation of the trip, insisting that it was for the purpose of increasing tension and masking US war preparations. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 18, 1959

From USIA:

Soviet Press Scores NATO Meeting. -- The main lines of Soviet press coverage of the NATO ministerial meeting as reported by Embassy Moscow are: (1) the improved international climate has induced dissensions in the alliance and casts doubt on the contention that the Communist danger requires continued high defense efforts, (2) the US in its effort to halt the relaxation in the allied defense effort is getting the strongest support for the "arms race" from Bonn. The picture is one of the US and Germany forming the hard core in support of the cold war with the remaining partners reluctant to take steps that might prejudice chances of improved East-West relations. The mild tone of the opening speeches have been described by Izvestya as a concession to the spirit of the times, but the paper adds that the opening speeches have been followed, as usual, by secret meetings devoted to military plans and the arms build-up.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 697

December 23, 1959

1. Italy

USIA

...(C)

2. Loyalty Affidavit. -- HEW reports that the number of colleges and universities protesting the loyalty affidavits under the National Defense Education Act continues to grow. Thirteen institutions that had been participating in the loan program have withdrawn. Incomplete statistics indicate that 6 others will not participate in the program, and 36 are protesting the affidavits, but remain in the program. The American Association of Land Grant Colleges, the American Association of University Professors, the American Council on Education, the Association of American Colleges, the

HEW

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H.E.W (cont'd.)

Association of Graduate Schools, the Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Institutions, the National Conference on Higher Education and the National Council of Churches have also protested against the affidavits. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

3. Pig Crop. -- Agriculture comments that the semi-annual "Pig Crop Report" issued yesterday, which estimates a spring pig crop in 1960 11% smaller than that in 1959, should substantially improve hog prices next summer, fall and winter. Hog prices during that period could be about 15 to 20% higher than they have been in the last half of this year. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. Industrial Skills. -- Commerce will announce Monday that salary payments in the first half of 1959 represented one-third of total employee compensation, whereas in 1947 they represented only one-quarter. New products and production methods, and larger research and development programs have caused this relative increase, and even within the wage earner group there has been a shift toward higher skilled jobs. The trend toward relatively more salaried employees has been most pronounced in the aircraft, oil, coal, chemical, instruments, and machinery industries. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

5. Merchandise Trade Balance. (Ref. SN #694) -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the low point in the balance of trade was during second quarter 1959 when seasonally adjusted exports and imports were about equal. The first major reversal of the 2 year downward trend was in the third quarter when increased exports exceeded imports by an adjusted annual rate of about $1.5 billion. Although this margin was less than half that of 1958 and only about one-third that of 1956, there is evidence of improvement to come early next year. (Admin. Conf.)

6. SAC

Defense

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Defense (cont'd.)

7. Missiles ... (TS)

Defense

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 696

December 22, 1959

1. Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that recovery from the recent work stoppages is progressing, though incomplete in some businesses. Residential construction is off somewhat, but elsewhere the economy is firm or advancing. Temporary layoffs ordered in November by steel-using industries, notably automobiles, are being rescinded and recovery in output is substantial. Weekly output of steel ingots exceeds previous highs. ... Although auto sales were erratic, October-November retail sales in most lines about equaled the record high second and third quarter averages, reflecting strong income flows. (Admin. Conf.)

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2. Oil Stocks. -- Interior will announce soon that present stocks of residual fuel oil, which are comparable to those of the last two years, plus the recently announced residual fuel oil import level of 425,000 barrels daily for the January-June 1960 allocation period should meet the demand for the coming months. The Department does not anticipate either shortages or abnormal price increases, but has the authority to increase the import level of residual fuel oil quickly to meet any development. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Treasury Management. -- Treasury saved $8 million in FY 1959 and reduced its civilian employees by 1,450 (about 2%) despite increased workloads. Examples of management improvement are the elimination of excise tax stamps on liquor and tobacco, with annual recurring savings of $1.57 million, and new stamp manufacturing equipment in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving which saved $450,000. (Admin. Conf.)

4. President's Trip. -- USIA reports that the newsreel distributed in foreign countries by the British Central Office of Information includes considerable footage on the President's trip to the Near and Middle East. The British Information

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USIA (cont'd)

Services have also distributed to their overseas posts copies of a booklet produced by USIS London on the President's earlier visit to the UK. (U)

5. Trade with Red China. -- At the request of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Commerce is preparing a report, possibly to be published as a Senate document, on the economic implications of trade with Communist China. The report will not discuss political and security issues but only economic and commercial matters. It will not make recommendations or estimate potential levels of trade but, assuming that trade were permissible, it will examine: the factors (commodity availabilities, pricing, trade development efforts, etc.) which would influence this trade, and its effect on the trading countries; the effects on Red China's trade with the rest of the free world; and the effects on economic relations between Communist China and the rest of the Bloc. The study, which is scheduled for completion in March, will reflect collaboration with other executive agencies and an intelligence review. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

6. Missiles

Defense

(S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 695

December 21, 1959

Labor

1. Consumer Price Index. -- Labor will announce tomorrow morning that the CPI edged up 0.1% in November to 125.6, reaching a new peak for the third consecutive month. Higher prices for durable commodities and services more than offset seasonally lower food prices. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Missiles

1

Defense

... (S)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

State

4. Soviets in Latin America. -- We are expressing concern to Argentina over the report that Soviet technicians will be going there in connection with the Argentine purchase of Soviet oil equipment. This will be the first influx of technicians into Latin America in the current phase of the Soviet

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economic offensive, and may lead to similar developments in Brazil and elsewhere in the hemisphere. Our Embassy will seek further information from the Foreign Ministry, and may express surprise at the sudden implementation of the Soviet credit in view of previous reports that the Argentines had decided not to carry through the purchase. (Admin. Conf.)



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STAFF NOTES NO. 694

December 19, 1959

Interior

1. Offshore Oil. -- Interior will offer approximately 1,608,000 acres of submerged lands off the coasts of Louisiana and Texas for competitive oil and gas leasing on February 24, 1960. This will be the third outer continental shelf leasing bid sale since leasing was resumed by the Department's Bureau of Land Management last May. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Balance of Payments. -- Commerce will announce Monday that US receipts from exports and investments increased about $450 million in the third quarter, while payments to foreign countries for imports, Government grants and credits, and private investments showed no change. ... Total merchandise exports rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $17.3 billion (from a $15.7 billion second quarter). Receipts from transportation and income on direct investments also showed major increases. ... Merchandise imports were about the same as in the second quarter, in which they rose to an adjusted $15.7 billion. The net outflow of private capital was less than in the second quarter. ... Although gold and dollar transfers to foreign countries were little changed, at an annual rate above $4 billion, there is evidence that the third quarter marked a turning point in our recent balance of payments experience. (Admin. Conf.)

3. China

State

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(3. cont.)

State (cont'd)

... (S)

4. Development Bank. -- The Inter-American Bank can only come into being if enough countries to represent 85% of its capital ratify before December 31. Our Embassies, therefore, will urge the as yet uncommitted governments of Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to complete the necessary procedures to ensure the creation of the bank. With Cuba, which will not ratify, these countries represent 15.22% of the capital. Failure of ratification by a narrow margin now appears possible. (Admin Conf.)

State

5. Communist Fronts

State

... (S)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 693

December 18, 1959

1. Alaska. -- As part of the phasing out of Federal responsibility for the former territory, Secretary Seaton is notifying the five members of the Alaska Game Commission (created in 1925) that their responsibilities will terminate when the Commission does at midnight on December 31. Alaska will assume the administration, management and conservation of fish and wildlife on January 1, 1960. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Ship Construction. -- Commerce reports that there will probably be an award for the construction of 3 vessels, based on the bids opened November 30 for the construction of up to 4 single screw Mariner-type cargo vessels for the States Steamship Co. of San Francisco. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. is the apparent low bidder (fixed price bid of about $12.65 million) but the Puget Sound Bridge and Dry Dock Co. (fixed price bid of about $13.09 million) must be considered because of the 6% differential under the Merchant Marine Act for West Coast yards building ships for local ship lines. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Army Reserve Districts. -- On November 1, the Army's three remaining military districts of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana were consolidated into the XIX corps with headquarters at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, completing the consolidation started in the Second Army area in September 1957. The primary objective of the consolidation is to improve the organization for commanding, supporting, and supervising the training of Army Reserve and ROTC units. (U)

4. TITAN Site. -- A construction contract was awarded on November 21 for about $31.6 million to the MacDonald-Scott and Associates joint venture for the TITAN Squadron facilities near Larson AFB, Washington. (U)

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Confidential

5. Serum Albumin. -- During WW II and the Korean War, Americans donated more blood than was used and the remainder was converted to serum albumin, which is useful for treating shock. NIH regulations stipulated a 5-year shelf life for albumin, necessitating periodic reprocessing with a resultant loss of 25% of the material. As a result of cooperation among Defense, NIH, OCDM and the National Research Council, the NIH has approved a 10 year shelf life for refrigerated albumin. This will result in reducing Defense's operating costs by $16 million over the next 10 years and delay for several years the necessity for new public donations of whole blood. (U)

6. US-Canada. -- Air Force and the Canadian Department of Transport have agreed that the Canadians will provide, for reimbursement, the necessary sealift for annual resupply of the 11 GAP-PINE sites (warning stations) at isolated spots on the Newfoundland-Labrador coasts during the ice-free shipping season, starting next year. (In the past the Military Sea Transportation Service has provided the ocean transportation, and the US Army Transportation Corps has performed stevedoring, lightering and delivery.) This will mean reimbursable Canadian transportation to every isolated USAF site in Canada which requires over-the-beach cargo delivery. (U)

7. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in an Eximbank credit of $5 million to a Guatemalan bank for US equipment for local industries; an IBRD loan of $50 million, to be guaranteed by France, for a pipeline from the Sahara to the Mediterranean; approval of US support for membership for Spain in the International Finance Corporation, with a $1.1 million subscription; and approval of the extension by ICA of expropriation guarantees, totaling $12.75 million, to two affiliates of US firms for joint ventures with French companies to explore for oil and gas in Algeria. ... DLF has approved loans not to exceed $2.6 million for production of American jeeps and trucks in Indonesia, $5.9 million for diesel electric locomotives for Taiwan, and $3.9 million for a dam and power plant at Castrejon on the Tagus River in Spain. (Admin. Conf.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 693

December 18, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

NASA

3. Space Probe. -- (Ref: SN # 690) NASA reports that firing of the THOR A-4 (Venus Trajectory) space probe has been postponed until mid-January or later. (Because of an electrical problem, the payload was removed for disassembly and inspection.) (Admin. Conf.)

4. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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This document consists of 2 pages.
Copy #2 of 2 copies.
Page #1 of 2 pages.

5. Missiles

Defense

... (TS)

6. Glen Canyon. -- (Ref: SSN #1 to SN #689) Interior reports that the English Electric Export and Trading Company has challenged the bid data submitted by Baldwin-Lima Company on the Glen Canyon Dam turbines. The English firm's bid of $6, 702, 925. 12, after evaluation and application of the 6% Buy American differential, was second to Baldwin-Lima's apparent low bid of $6, 522, 500 after evaluation, which was based on furnishing 43% of the materials from Belgium. The challenge may require that the award be postponed for as much as two weeks. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 17, 1959

From USIA:

Press Reaction to the President's Trip

Summary: Free World press comment on the President's trip has been overwhelmingly favorable, with critical comments at a minimum. Communist press coverage has ranged from moderately amicable treatment by the Soviet press to Red China's open hostility, with the Satellite response lying somewhere between.

In Western Europe the press hailed the tour as a "triumphal procession", and expressed the view that the President had more than succeeded in demonstrating two points: 1) America's desire for "peace and friendship, in freedom", and not "appeasement", is the motivating desire behind the US effort to reach an accord with the Soviet Union; 2) the US has an increasing interest in the welfare of the developing African and Asian nations. Recalling Britain's former role in India, some London papers have expressed pique at the tumultuous welcome accorded the President in India. British press reaction generally, however, has been favorable.

Press and radio in the Near East and South Asia have been overwhelmingly laudatory, except in the Arab States, where pique was expressed over the exclusion of Middle East Arab countries from the itinerary. There was also some criticism of the itinerary in Indonesia, where several newspapers expressed disappointment that the President was not visiting Djakarta to return Sukarno's visit. There was evidence of similar disappointment in the Philippines although the press otherwise showed almost universal approval of the President's mission. With few exceptions, Japanese newspapers have expressed an almost unprecedented degree of support for US policies in their comments

on the tour.

Limited reports available to date from Latin America indicate a generally favorable response.

Soviet media have been treating the tour briefly, objectively, and with relatively little comment which has been moderately amicable in tone. Commentary has credited the President with the desire to seek peace, but warned against the attempts of "cold war" forces to frustrate this search. The Soviet press has explained that the President undertook the trip in the first place to improve US prestige abroad which allegedly declined as a result of the bankrupt "position of strength" policy, and more importantly, according to the Soviets, to overcome Western disunity prior to a summit meeting.

Red Chinese output has taken the line that peace gestures of the US are merely a camouflage for intensification of the US program of arms expansion and war preparations. The President was accused of plotting with the governments of Italy and Turkey to set up missile bases, meddling in the Sino-Indian border dispute, attempting to turn Nehru's head toward the West, building up CENTO and SEATO, and slandering the Communist countries.

Satellite media have followed a line somewhere between Moscow's restrained approval and the open hostility of Peking. Radio output from Eastern Europe was sparse until the President reached India, when the number of comments with critical overtones increased.

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 692

December 16, 1959

1. Stilbestrol. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that Secretary Flemming's December 10 announcement curbing the use of stilbestrol in poultry feeding has retarded the sale of poultry throughout the US, but it has not brought drastic price changes. Buyers have been cautious, limiting purchases and trying to be certain that suppliers do not deliver treated birds. The trade in general has limited its activity until a clearer picture of consumer demand can be determined. Practically all areas of the country report cancellations by both chain and independent retail stores, but no panic tendency has been noted. Agriculture is gearing up its program to purchase and divert treated poultry. ... Markets for cattle have not been affected by the stilbestrol action. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. (Paarlberg)

2. Post Attack Plan

W.H. (Patterson)

... (S)

3. Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that personal income in November was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of nearly $385 billion, - $2.5 billion higher than in October, and $1 billion above the previous peak reached in June, the last full month not affected by the steel strike. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. Gross National Product. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that the GNP for fourth quarter 1959 will be $478.5 billion, slightly below the third quarter's $478.6 billion. The fourth quarter is about 5% above fourth quarter 1958. It reflects the effect of the steel strike during the early part of this period and some drawing down of inventories. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. (Paarlberg)

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5. Missiles

Defense ... (C)

6. Jordan

State ... (C)

7. US-Ceylon

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 691

December 15, 1959

Interior

1. Irrigation and Wildlife. -- Interior has notified the Tule Lake Irrigation District in California that the US will resume operation of pumping drainage facilities at the Lake on February 14, 1960. The 65-day notice period is called for by the September 10, 1956 contract between Interior and the District. The Department cited the fact that the District had failed to maintain specified objective sump levels to accord with the Tule Lake Refuge wildlife management plan, formulated by the Fish and Wildlife Service. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Missiles

Defense

" (S)

3. Missiles

Defense

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(3. cont.)

Defense (cont'd.)

... (S)

4. Navaho. -- Defense reports that the total settlement cost for the Navaho termination has been set at $547.3 million. Recoupments include $134.2 million in funds and $192.3 million in special tooling and equipment. Since this R&E program did not reach its Weapon System goal it cannot be regarded as thoroughly satisfactory; but it did provide a basis for some of our most important achievements, including the rocket engine now used in our missile and space programs; the Inertial Guidance System used in navigating the NAUTILUS under the North Pole and now being utilized in our missile programs; the Canard Configuration employed in the B-70 and GAM-77 programs, and the launch and control techniques which demonstrated the feasibility of "piggy-back" configuration and high altitude operation and recovery techniques. (U)

Defense

5. Communist Press

USIA

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 690

December 12, 1959

1. Space Probe. -- On December 15 between 7 and 8 a.m. EST at Cape Canaveral, NASA will attempt to place a 90-pound, 26-inch spherical space probe in orbit around the sun between the earth and its inboard neighboring planet, Venus. Air Force and Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., are cooperating. Unlike Lunik I and our Pioneer IV, this THOR-ABLE boosted probe is to go inside the earth's orbit. It carries instruments to provide information on micro-meteorites, magnetic fields, radiation density and temperatures, but no TV-scanner. Its 150-watt transmitter, believed the most powerful attempted in space, should provide contact up to 50 million miles and help calibrate distances more precisely between earth and other bodies. ... This is the last of 3 paddlewheel launches contracted for in November 1958, which include EXPLORER VI and the ATLAS-ABLE moon probe which failed on November 26. (Engineers believe that on that occasion the nose fairing covering the payload and third stage rocket broke away prematurely during launch. Possibly the devices which joined the two halves of the fairing broke under internal and external pressures in excess of design strength. Studies are continuing.) (Admin. Conf.)

NASA

2. Missiles

Defense

,,, (c)

3. CBR

Defense

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(B. cont.)

Defense (cont'd.)

... (C)

4. Sugar. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that State, Agriculture and the sugar industry are in essential agreement on recommendations for sugar legislation which might be presented to the Congress. Remaining slight differences as to form will be worked out by the two Departments. The uncertain political and economic situation in Cuba is a problem, since we get half of our sugar from that country. The proposal calls essentially for a four or five-year extension of the present legislation, with a few modifications. It would give the Executive Branch discretion to alter foreign quotas from year to year, which would provide flexibility for meeting unforeseen Cuban developments. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. (Paarlberg)

5. Canadian Pork. -- Agriculture reports that CARE has agreed to purchase 1.5 million 12-ounce cans of pork luncheon meat from the Canadian Government at less than 11 cents a pound. CARE is expected to buy another equal amount in a month or two, and perhaps more later. It is reported that the Canadian pork is being substituted for dry milk which is no longer available from the US. A donation of 10 million pounds of dry milk by Canada, presumably to CARE, was a factor in the decision to buy pork in Canada; but the very low price was undoubtedly the main consideration. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

6. Indian Request. -- In their most specific request so far on a public-sector petroleum project, the Indians have asked US and other non-bloc Government or private technical and financial aid in planning, constructing and operating a $21 million high-viscosity lubricants refinery of 100,000 tons capacity. Our country team is reviewing this and other projects, including: drilling equipment ($168 million); a new refinery ($25 million) and pipelines ($68 million). (Admin. Conf.)

State

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7. US-Panama. -- Panama's Foreign Minister was disappointed at the vagueness of our recent proposals of US action to encourage better relations, especially on the subject of third-country purchases, which he hoped would be specific and supported by a formal note. Our Ambassador mentioned administrative problems, but hoped for clarification, and pointed out that a note would necessarily involve a reservation of our legal position. A favorable decision on third-country purchases is obviously the most important of the economic concessions desired by the Panamanians. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 689

December 9, 1959

1. Plant and Equipment. -- Commerce will announce December 10 that capital outlays of business are expected to rise to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $34 billion in the current quarter,. and $34.5 billion in the next (with manufacturing, especially durables, accounting for the rise), compared to $33.5 billion for last quarter. The last two 1959 quarters are down from estimates of three months ago, chiefly because of the steel strike. Expenditures for 1959 as a whole are now estimated at $32.5 billion, about 7% above 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Steel. -- Commerce reports the following progress since the steel mills reopened:

	Steel Production (ingots and steel for castings)	
1959	Thous. short tons	Percent of capacity
Week ended:		
Nov. 7	368	13.0
Nov. 14	1,291	45.6
Nov. 21	2,233	78.9
Nov. 28	2,540	89.7
Dec. 5 (revised)	2,650	93.6
Dec. 12 (estimated)	2,671	94.3

(Admin. Conf.)

3. GI Loans. -- Relatively few veterans default in their GI loan payments, and there are even fewer instances in which VA has to pay a claim to a lender and acquire the property involved. Of 5.7 million loans guaranteed and 142,000 direct loans, VA has had to acquire only about 46,500 properties, of which nearly 41,000 have been sold. VA has stepped up its sales program, and sales have exceeded acquisitions for several months. Strikes in steel and allied industries have

VA (cont'd)

increased veterans' home loan defaults only slightly. In strike-affected areas VA works closely with lending groups, which generally extend all possible forbearance. Uncured defaults have declined each month from March through September. (October data are not available.) (Admin. Conf.)

4. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

5. Aircraft

Defense

... (C)

6. Latin American Bank. -- We are presenting aides-memoire to Latin American Governments except Argentina and Haiti, noting the need for a speed-up in ratifying the Latin American Development Bank agreement in order to meet the stipulated requirements by the December 31 deadline. Argentina, Haiti and the US have formally ratified. Others are in various stages of the legislative process. (Admin. Conf.)

State

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 688

December 8, 1959

1. Iceland

Defense

III. (S)

2. Ship Sales. -- Commerce reports that awards were made on 10 of the 24 Liberty Ships offered for sale for scrapping from the National Defense Reserve Fleets. Prices showed no weakening of the scrap market, although no bids were received on the remaining 14 offered. Under the Liberty scrapping program, 197 have been sold, for over $14.6 million. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

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3. Obscene Mail. -- Tomorrow the Postmaster General will announce the establishment of a Citizen's Advisory Committee on Literature, to help him decide on the mailability of books in questions of obscenity. Members are: Douglas Black, President of Doubleday; Erwin Canham, President of the US Chamber of Commerce; Archbishop William E. Cousins of Milwaukee; Roscoe Drummond of the N. Y. Herald Tribune; Miss Chloe Gifford, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Shane McCarthy of the President's Council

P.O.

[redacted]

(P.O. (Cont'd)

on Youth Fitness; Rabbi Julius Mark, of N. Y.; Mrs. James Parker, President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; and Daniel Poling, Editor of the Christian Herald. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

4. Park Planning. -- Secretary Seaton has prepared a six-point directive to guide future progress of Mission 66, the long-range conservation and development program of the National Park Service. It recommends development of a plan whereby a system of reserve areas may be protected, not necessarily for immediate use, but as a reservoir from which future generations may draw needed parks and recreation areas. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. Heat-Resistant Material. -- Army has developed a new one-way flow circuit element which operates at 1500° F. -- the temperature of red hot metal. It may overcome the "heat barrier" in electronics and lead to entirely new transistor-like applications of incalculable value in high temperature environments, such as missile nose cones. A small gallium phosphide crystal is the basic component. Army is making further studies before releasing it to development engineers. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

6. Missiles ... (C)

Defense

7. Missiles ... (S)

Defense

8. Missiles. ... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 687

December 5, 1959

1. Steel. -- Comparing the week ending December 4 to the previous week, Commerce finds little change in the effects of the steel shortage. Scattered industrial plants are continuing to shut down for lack of steel while others are reopening for short periods. Industry continues to operate on a short term basis. (Admin. Conf.)

2. SAVANNAH. -- The Maritime Administration has solicited proposals for a shipping service to transport spent fuel from the NS SAVANNAH under specified safe conditions to a reprocessing site at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Rangelands. -- Interior has proposed new rules for publication in the Federal Register, designed to speed up efforts to restore and rehabilitate deteriorating public rangelands. The proposed amendments to the Federal Range Code would allow the Bureau of Land Management to begin bringing licensed grazing use in line with the established grazing capacity of the range, to ease problems connected with grazing privilege reductions and help stabilize the livestock industry. (Admin. Conf.)

4. VA Management. -- Administrator Sumner Whittier recently completed an "Operation Handshake", in which he personally met nearly 3,600 VA employees in small groups, arranged program briefing visits for them with the principal officers of the agency, and wrote each employee a personal letter inviting suggestions to improve operations. Many ideas were submitted and are being evaluated for possible adoption. The operation proved eminently successful. (U)

5. International Finance. -- The NAC has concurred in the approval by appropriate institutions of: Eximbank credits of

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Administrative
Confidential

$2.5 million toward the US dollar costs of constructing and furnishing a hotel in Australia, and the rupee equivalent of $1.17 million (Cooley Amendment) to help construct a cement plant in India; and approval of a one-year stand-by arrangement with Argentina to permit IMF drawings in various currencies up to $100 million. ... The DLF Board has approved for NAC action: loans of up to $23 million for a Moroccan Government irrigation project, and up to $31 million to help the Greek Public Power Corporation finance the foreign exchange costs of a dam. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 687

December 4, 1959

W. H. (Haun)

1. Great White Fleet. -- Karl Harr has replied to an informal query from the Budget Bureau that responsibility for developing an Administration position on the Great White Fleet should remain with the Bureau rather than be assumed by the OCB. He also proposed a deferral of final decision pending experience with Project HOPE, and suggested that any response to the Congress might note the existence of substantial US programs for technical training and for emergency assistance in natural disasters abroad. (Admin. Conf.)

2. US & UAR

USIA

... (C)

W. H. (Paarlberg)

3. Chemical Residues. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that Secretary Flemming plans a December 8 news statement on stilbestrol, a drug used in feeding cattle and poultry, which has been found to cause cancer in test animals when fed in very large quantities, although there is no evidence of human injury. The Secretary believes that some action is required under the Delaney law (which applied in the cranberry case). He is working with Agriculture on a careful approach to this very important problem, in cooperation with the White House Staff. Public loss of confidence in the supply of beef and poultry could have very serious consequences. (Admin. Conf.)

N.B. this was on P. Exp. Subject No. 1

Agriculture

4. Agriculture. -- The National Agricultural Advisory Commission recently: recommended a study of how to increase markets abroad for farm products, and observed that good foreign markets are already developing for livestock products; noted that modern food production is impossible without

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chemicals and urged continuing investigation to protect public health from residues; favored more realistic price supports for wheat; and suggested that the Conservation Reserve Program be expanded as rapidly as possible, with considerable administrative discretion on adjustments in crops most seriously in surplus. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Sales and Inventories. -- Commerce will announce Monday that the book value of manufacturing and trade inventories at the end of October was $89 billion, $4 billion above a year ago. Seasonally adjusted inventories were down $500 million for the month, chiefly because of manufactured durables, following declines of $300 million in each of the two preceding months. ... Adjusted sales of manufacturers and wholesalers were down from September; but retail store sales were 10% above a year ago, with automobiles contributing heavily (before the factory cut). (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 686

December 2, 1959

1. SAC

Defense

... (TS)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

3. Water Conversion. -- On the basis of Government and private advice, Secretary Seaton has selected the forced-circulation vapor-compression distillation process for the fourth of 5 authorized saline water demonstration plants. It will be located in the Northern Great Plains or the arid Southwest, to convert at least 100,000 gallons of brackish water to fresh daily. Processes previously selected, for the first three demonstration plants, were: long-tube vertical multiple-effect distillation (LTV), multistage flash distillation, and electrodialysis. ...Eight manufacturers have submitted bids to provide a commercial seawater distillation plant in the Virgin Islands, to be operated by the (Federal)

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Virgin Islands Corporation and provide 275,000 gallons of drinking water daily. Estimated net cost is $1.75 per 1000 gallons. (Millions of gallons imported from Puerto Rico in recent drought years averaged $5 per 1000). (Admin. Conf.)

4. Japanese Clothing. -- Two US garment industry and labor representatives were recently impressed by the quality and potential of the Japanese woolen suit industry, and seemed particularly concerned that this year's shipments of men's suits to the US would be about 20,000. A Japanese official told them that the Japanese industry is disposed to place its own quota on exports to the US. The experts would not propose the size of a quota until further discussion at home; but to Embassy Tokyo they appeared to think 15,000-20,000 suits annually would not harm our industry, particularly if they did not break price lines. The Embassy thinks the representatives were overly optimistic about the ease of arranging a Japanese export quota, and that their survey was not profound. Nevertheless, their visit seemed designed to support further pressures for Japanese quota limitations. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 1, 1959

From NASA:

Little Joe. -- The primary purpose of the Little Joe #2 launching set for December 3 (approximately 7:00 a.m. EST) at Wallops Island is to test the Mercury pilot escape mechanism at high altitude in thin atmosphere. Auxiliary missions involve: (a) use of a rhesus monkey to gain additional information on the physiological response to high accelerations (19G) in the escape maneuver and weightlessness, and to conduct certain other biomedical measurements (both under sponsorship of the USAF School of Aviation Medicine); and (b) exercise of the recovery forces in a realistic situation (USN Destroyer Flotilla FOUR). This third launching of the Little Joe series of the Project Mercury development program will provide a flight trajectory of 400,000 feet altitude and 200 miles range. It will be the first launching with the 55,000 pound thrust Castor motors and the first using guidance (autopilot) in the capsule. In previous Little Joe flights NASA used the 48,000 pound thrust Pollux engines. The full eight-engine propulsion package will be employed: four Castor and four Recruit engines. Flight time is 13 minutes. The capsule is the same weight, size and configuration as the Mercury capsule.

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TELEPHONE CALLS

December 31, 1959

9:01 a.m.	President called Colonel Moore - Not in - President talked with him at 9:40
9:17	President called Secretary Herter
9:30	" " Secretary Herter
10:09	" " Major Eisenhower

AUGUSTA, George

December 31, 1959

The President called the Secretary of State twice in the early morning. The President's plans for going to South America had been leaked, in quite some detail, in a story by Kenworthy in the NEW YORK TIMES this morning. The President was angry and made no bones about it. Herter said that they were very disturbed and he was even then consulting with ~~/~~Dillon about it.

The story revealed in detail what had been discussed between the President and Herter and Dillon, only Andy Goodpaster being present in addition, two days ago. It even included mention of Dr. Milton going along.

Mr. Herter said they would "get to the bottom of it" -- he said Ruebottom also knew about the plans. The President's second call was to call back and say Mel Osborne (head of the Mexican desk) was apparently in full possession of the facts since he had called Colonel Draper and given him information that even Bill did not know.

Also: the President said it was ridiculous to be told by theState Department that he could not refuel on British or Dutch soil. He said of course he would and intimated he would take it up with Harold Macmillan personally if necessary. Herter agreed. Apparently this was another thing that Osborne had insisted upon.

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 30, 1959

9:38 a.m.	President called Dr. Saulnier
1:56 p.m.	" " Colonel Moore - (He was on way from Houston, Texas - President left word he would call later)
1:59	President called Major Eisenhower - (Out of building for lunch - President left word he would call later)

AUGUSTA, Georgia
December 29, 1959

The President called the Secretary of the Treasury and said that he had gone over with the Secretary of State and Douglas Dillon the possibility that we might become a member of the OEEC, and that he had considered also Mr. Anderon's idea of what we might be getting ourselves into. He said that after consideration of all aspects, and on balance, he thought we ought to be in the position that we would like to do the thing -- and in saying that he had thoroughly considered what we might be getting ourselves into.

He said further that no one is proposing we figure out developments -- but we ought to be in on the preliminary studies -- we would not be a party to any apportionments, etc. Each country would have to determine for itself its policies and intentions so that we would not be duplicating or compeating.

The President said further that his position was that we would be willing to undertake this responsibility to help to decide what organization and methods would be best -- that it was only an interim responsibility -- we would certainly be glad to be a consultative body to try to figure out ways and means of doing what needed to be done and that we would be very careful against stating any further obligation. There are certain problems in it in which America has great interest.

He asked the Secretary to meet with the Secretary of State and Mr. Dillon to talk further about this matter and to put before the Secretary the arguments Mr. Anderson had, all of which the President said he shared sympathetically.

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 29, 1959.

3:10 p.m.	President called General Persons - He was on Hill - President left word he would call later

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 28, 1959

8:49 a.m.	President called	Colonel Schulz
9:03	" "	Secretary Herter
9:32	" "	General Persons

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 27, 1959

10:56 a.m.	President called	Mrs. John Eisenhower
11:10	" "	General Goodpaster

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 26, 1959

6:50 a.m.	President called Security Board
7:05	" " Major Eisenhower (from Farm)
7:27	" " Colonel Schulz (enroute to office)
7:28	" " Captain Aurand (residence)
7:34	Captain Aurand called President
7:36	President called Mrs. Whitman
7:40	Mrs. Whitman called President (talked to Moaney)
7:50	President called Mrs. Whitman
7:54	President called Admiral Strauss - Culpepper
8:14	" " W. Alton Jones - Miami, Florida
10:47	Mrs. Eisenhower called President - Talked with Mrs. John Eisenhower - Left word call when President arrives at their home
12:06 p.m.	President called Chief West
12:08	" " Charles (butler)
2:10	" " Secretary Dillon - out of city - no message
2:12	" " Secretary Merchant
2:17	" " Mrs. Eisenhower
2:43	" " Governor Rockefeller
3:53	" " George Humphrey - Kirkland, Ohio
4:31	" " Mrs. Whitman
4:34	General Goodpaster called President
6:11	President called Mrs. Whitman
10:52	" " Usher (Scouten)

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 25, 1959

9:42 a.m.	President	called	Mrs. Whitman
9:47	"	"	General Goodpaster
10:30 a.m.	"	"	Mrs. Whitman
10:32	"	"	Dr. Eisenhower
10:50	"	"	Dr. Eisenhower
11:40	"	"	General Goodpaster
12:50 p.m.	"	"	Mrs. Whitman
12:51	"	"	Usher (Carter)
12:55	"	"	Mrs. Eisenhower
1:20	"	"	George Allen
2:05	"	"	Mrs. Whitman
2:08	"	"	" "
2:12	"	"	George Allen
2:25	"	"	Mrs. John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 24, 1959

9:20 a.m.	President called	Dr. Killian - Cambridge, Mass
9:58	" "	Vice President
1:12 p.m.	" "	George Allen
1:21	" "	Aksel Nielson - Denver, Colo.
1:31	" "	Marriott, Sr.
2:19	" "	Mrs. Whitman
4:06	" " "	"
7:20	" " "	"
7:21	" "	Chief West
7:42	" "	Usher (Hare)
8:02	" "	Mr. Hagerty

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 23, 1959

12:53 p.m.	President called	Mrs. Whitman
4:32	President called	Mrs. Whitman
4:33	President called	William Robinson, New York
4:34	President called	Mrs. Whitman
5:41	" "	" "
5:47	" "	Colonel Schulz
6:16	" "	Mrs. Whitman
6:18	" "	" "
6:22	" "	W. Alton Jones, Miami, Florida
7:25	" "	Mrs. Whitman

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 20, 1959

4:41 P. M. Mrs. Eisenhower (at farm)

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 5, 1959

9:38 A.M. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 4, 1959 (In Rome)

8:11 A. M. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 3, 1959

4:36 P. M.	Mrs. Eisenhower
5:56	General Persons
6:21	Secretary Benson

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 1, 1959

4:13 p.m.	Secretary Herter
5:49	Major Strieff
7:14	Mrs. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, Dec 1 SE, 19

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
4.13 P	Leon Hertzo	out	"
5-49 P	Mrs. Streett VAW	out	"
7-14 P	Mrs Eisenhower		"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 3 ; 1957

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
4-36P	Mrs Eisenhower G.K. out	"
5-56P	Gen Persons G.K. out	"
6-21P	Secty Benson A.W.	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

(in Rome) TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 4, 1959

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8-11a	Mrs. Eisenhower out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President. Dec 5, 1957

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9-38A	Mrs Eisenhower	out "

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 20, 1959

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
4-41 P	Mrs Eisenhower (farm) out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Nov 23 19 57

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
12-53	Mrs Whitman	out	"
4.32 P	mrs Whitman	out	"
4.33 P	Wm. Robinson NYC	out	mrs E OK'd it
4-34 P	mrs whitman		"
5-41 P	mrs whitman	out	"
547 P	Col Schulz	out	"
6-16 P	Mrs whitman	out	"
618 P	Mrs whitman	out	"
622 P	W. alton Jones	out Miami Fla	"
7-25 P	Mrs Whitman	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 24, 1959

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
9-20	Dr Killian	Cambridge Mass	"
9-58	V. P. Va	out	"
1-12	Geo Allen Ext 3-2266 Va	out	"
1-21	Agnes Nielsen Denver Colo	out	"
1-31	Marriott Jan 2-2000	out	"
2-19	Mrs. Whitman	out	"
4-06	Mrs. Whitman	out	"
720p	Mrs. Whitman	out	"
721p	Chg. West	out	"
742p	Usher (Hare)	out	"
802p	J. C. Hagerty	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 25, 1957

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
942a	Mrs Whitman	out	"
947a	Gen Goodpaster		"
1030a	Mrs. Whitman	out	" 1052a invites to y/c
1032a	Dr Eisenhower		"
1050a	Dr Eisenhower D 2 74330		"
1140a	Gen Goodpaster	out	"
1250P	A. Whitman	out	"
1251P	Usher (Carter)	out	"
1253P	Mrs. E	out	"
128P	Geo Allen		"
205P	Mrs. Whitman	out	"
208P	Mrs Whitman		"
2132P	Geo Allen		"
2135P	Mrs John Eisenhower		"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 26, 1959

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
6:50a	Security Board	out	"
7:05a	Major Eisenhower (from Farm)	"	"
7:27a	Col. Schulz (en route to office)	"	Never mind
7:28a	Capt Arnold (res)	"	"
7:34a	Capt. Arnold		"
7:36a	Mrs. Whitman	"	"
7:40a	Mrs. Whitman (Talked 7 Mooring)		"
7:50a	Mrs. Whitman		"
7:54a	adm Strauss Culpeper Va	DA	Ho-2-3525 OK
8:14P	W. Alton Jones	Miami Fla	"
10:47	Mrs E- Love with Mrs Johnson E- when Pres arrives at their home		11/11 16
12:06P	Chief West	out	"
12:08P	Charles (butler)	out	"
2:10p	Gen Gillis out of city	out	N. M.
2:12	Secy Merchant	out	" 2:22p
2:13	Mrs F	out	"
2:43	Gov. Rockefeller		"
3:53p	Gen Humphrey Kirkland Twr Bldg.		"
4:31	Mrs. Whitman	out	"
4:34	Gen. Goodpaster		"
6:11	Mrs. Whitman	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President December 26, 1957

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
10 57	Usher (Scouten) out talked in	N. H.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec 27, 1959

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
10:56 A.	Mrs. John Eisenhower out	"
11:10	Gen. Goodpaster out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Aug. 28 55

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
8-49	Jos. Schulz	out	"
9-03	Secty Hester	out	"
9-32	Gen. Persons	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Aug. 29, 57

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
3-10p	Gen. Persons (Rys. WCL) out	on Hill N.H.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Dec. 30, 1954

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9-38	Mr Saulnier V,a W out	"
1-56	Col Gordon Moore on way to Houston Tex. Left	We there
1-59	Major John Eisenhower out of Bldg	out rec'd

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Aug 31, 1955

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
	re - 10 or 15 mins - If you have		
9-01	Col Moore	Dial 7-6988	Rec'd 11 9 40 am
9-17	Secty Hagerty	out	"
9-30	Secty Hagerty	out	"
10-09	Maj. Eisenhower	out	"

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[redacted]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of Conf.,	DDE, Herter, Dillon, Goodpaster, 12/29/59, re DDE trip to South America (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-82 #9	12/31/59	A
~~2. Memo of Conf., 76-56, #13~~	~~DDE, Herter, Dillon, Twining, Loper, Cabell, Gray and others re nuclear testing, 12/29/59~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~12/31/59~~	~~A~~
3. Memo of Conf.,	DDE, Dillon, Allen Dulles, Parsons, Goodpaster, Persons, 12/23/59, re Morocco, Laos, Trip to South America, personnel (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-82 #10	12/30/59 donor restriction RR 81-4, 9B.	A removed per 12/18/80
~~4. Memo of Conf., 77-90, #12~~	~~DDE, Herter, Anderson, Gates, Goodpaster, 12/19/59, re budget matters, underdeveloped countries~~ 12/14/78-bc	~~12/30/59~~	~~A~~
~~5. Memo of Conf., 76-56, #14~~	~~DDE, Herter, Merchent, Kohler, Goodpaster, Hagerty, 12/18/59, re Summit Meeting~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~12/30/59~~	~~A~~
~~6. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~	12/5/77-bm	~~12/18/59~~	~~A~~
~~7. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~	12/5/77-bm	~~12/11/59~~	~~A~~
~~8. Memcon. (State), 76-56 #15~~	~~DDE, Herter~~ 12/5/78-bc	~~12/3/59~~	~~A~~
9. Memcon. (State), 76-56, #16	DDE, Spaak, Herter, Burgess re NATO (16 pgs) (portions exempted, NSC-10/11/78)	11/24/59	A
10. Memo of Conf., 76-56, #17	DDE, Herter, Eaton, Goodpaster, 12/3/59, re disarmament negotiations, Berlin, NATO (4 pgs) (exempted-NSC-3/28/79) portion EXEMPTED, MR80-181 #4	1/2/60	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 46

Folder: Staff Notes - Dec. '59

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
11.	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, ICS, Goodpaster re service war colleges (2 pp).~~ DJH 6/18/82	12/1/59	A
12.	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, Major John Eisenhower re DDE trip to Paris, personnel changes (2 pp)~~ DJH 6/18/82	12/1/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 46 Folder: Staff Notes - Dec. '59

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12/29	. . . possible South American trip; OEEC
12/29	. . . suspension of testing
12/23	. . . results of discussions with King of Morocco; Laos situation
12/19	financial picture
12/18	en route to Paris--discussion of forthcoming meetings in Paris
12/18	Cabinet meeting . . . Investigation of Crimes involving government officers and employees , Government contracts committee, cabinet meeting --
12/11	The President's trip, White House conference on children and youth, "On the Beach" steel strike, Ellis Island , food additives
12/10	memo on Pres. Meeting with the Nat. Advisory Com. on Inter-American Affairs
12/24	memo of conversation re NATO problems
12/3	. . . disarmament negotiations
12/	steel strike comments
12/1	. . . service war colleges
12/1	. . . schedule proposed by French for meetings in Paris

December 31, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 29, 1959 -- 10:15 AM (Augusta)

Others present: Secretary Herter
Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter commented that it is remarkable that the President has experienced no physical letdown after his recent trip. The President said he is feeling fine and is not tired. He reiterated earlier comments that we must get into the State of the Union message something making clear that the wealthy nations must exert great effort to help the less developed nations to advance.

Mr. Dillon brought up questions concerning the trip to South America which the President is considering making. The President had asked whether there would be any seriously adverse reactions to his going to some countries and not to others. Mr. Dillon said the evaluation in the State Department is that some of the countries skipped will not be happy, but there will be no adverse reactions so serious that we would have to take account of them. Others of the countries skipped will be pleased at this recognition of South America even though they were not visited. The President asked if all American Presidents were likely to go to the dedication of the Brasilia. If so, he thought perhaps Frondizi could get them all together for a talk before going up to Brazil. Mr. Dillon said that no one else wants to have an overall meeting of this kind. The practical problems and enmities between the various Chiefs of State are too great.

The President said that every one of these countries has a vote in the UN. He did not think it would be worthwhile to make four of the countries happy if we lose the support of the other seventeen. Mr. Dillon and Mr. Herter thought that the four countries the President should visit should be, in order, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Argentina. Mr. Herter raised the idea of the President taking with him the Advisory Committee on Latin America which he recently appointed. The President thought this was an excellent idea and said the Committee could stay behind and visit some of the other countries. He would leave a plane with them for this purpose. He

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-82 #9
By DJH Date 3/15/82

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 6)(d)
NLC letter 1/5/82
NLC Date 3/15/82

asked Mr. Herter to see if they could be made available for two weeks.

The President also asked Mr. Herter to get in the Ambassadors from the other South American countries and ask them what the reaction of their country would be if he went to four countries, taking the Committee with him, with the Committee then visiting other countries.

Mr. Dillon thought the trip might take ten days in all. The President thought there would be advantage in spending the night in Puerto Rico both ways. He could plan to take Mrs. Eisenhower on that basis. He said he would like to use helicopters at least one way between the airport and the city at each stop.

The President said he would like to know what ceremonies are foreseen, what length of stay in each place, what speeches, meetings, etc. After further discussion he said he was inclined to think that he had better go ahead and undertake the trip.

The President then reverted to the earlier meeting and the charges by the Soviet delegation against our scientists. He thought there may be reason to reconsider having a summit meeting, since he did not intend to go to a summit meeting and take abuses. Mr. Herter commented that the public expectations regarding a summit meeting have been greatly reduced, with the idea of a series of meetings and the thought that complete solutions may not be reached in this first meeting.

Mr. Herter then gave to the President a paper of Greek stamps, which he said would soon be a collector's item. The Soviets had put out a stamp with the picture of a Greek Communist. The Greeks then put out a stamp with the picture of Nagy commemorating the Hungarian revolution. The Soviets withdrew their stamp, and the Greeks have now withdrawn the one of Nagy.

[redacted]

Mr. Herter then brought up a question regarding the OEEC -- specifically whether, in forthcoming discussions in London, Mr. Dillon can commit the U.S. to joining the OEEC. He said he and Mr. Dillon felt that it would be a mistake to set up a new organization to concern itself with the aid to the underdeveloped countries. The President said that he had understood the OEEC was to design the organization by which this aid could be carried out. Mr. Herter said the idea was to use it for that, and also to use it as a place to talk out the problems of the relationship between the common market and the "outer seven." The President said he would talk to Secretary Anderson about this. Mr. Dillon commented that it would of course be necessary to revamp the OEEC considerably if we were to use it in this way. He said that the Europeans would not agree to the use of the OEEC if we do not join it. He said he had checked Congressional sentiment and that the attitude there was that if the OEEC were properly reorganized, they would be for our joining it. The President said he felt that Mr. Anderson had wanted to sound a warning concerning the OEEC, and particularly to warn against any arbitrary burden-setting formula. He felt certain Mr. Anderson had no unreasonable position in the matter and said he would talk to him by phone at once.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

December 31, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 29, 1959 -- 8:30 AM (Augusta)

Others present: Secretary Herter, Secretary Dillon, Ambassador Wadsworth, Mr. Farley, General Twining, Secretary Gates, General Loper, Mr. McCone, General Cabell, Dr. Fisk, Mr. Black, Mr. Gordon Gray, Dr. Kistiakowsky, General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter said the group had come down to take up with the President the questions as to the next steps in our suspension of testing and our negotiations for an agreement with the Russians on suspension of testing. He said that the technical discussions at which Dr. Fisk headed the U.S. delegation had not been successful and that the Soviet scientific delegation had released publicly a statement impugning the integrity of our technical negotiators, and insulting their scientific competence. Dr. Fisk reported on the Geneva meetings and said the Soviets had refused to give serious consideration to anything relating to criteria for inspection. On this matter they and the U.S. delegation were miles apart. On the question of improvements in the inspection system, the Russians were most agreeable. If we were to be guided by their criteria, we would omit most underground events, including all the underground tests the U.S. has conducted. He described the Soviet statement as a severe challenge to the integrity of the U.S. team.

Mr. Herter thought that we should take very seriously the Soviet action impugning the integrity of our scientists. Mr. McCone read examples of the Soviet statements.

The President said he thought the State Department should protest this, indicating that if this is the way factual data is to be treated and talked about, the effect is to throw doubt on the whole process of negotiations. He thought it should be brought out that our people were not instructed, but were asked to bring the best scientific judgment to bear on this problem.

The President asked what was thought to be the reason for the Soviet action, specifically whether it is simply that they are opposed to an elaborate and effective system. Dr. Fisk said that they probably are. He added that the Soviet scientists may be engaged in a face-saving

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E.O. 11852, Sec. 11
NR 76-56 #13
By _____ Date _____

operation, to try to prove that the scientific conclusions reached in mid-1958 are valid. Our scientists recognize that those findings were erroneous.

Ambassador Wadsworth said that the Soviets very much want to achieve an agreement. They are simply objecting to considering this data before the system goes into effect. They have said that they would be willing to "talk about" the data after a treaty is signed. Mr. McCone said he felt they did not want to open up their country to inspection. The President asked why it was thought they would not then accept a ban limited to prohibiting atmospheric tests. Mr. Herter thought that such a ban may be all it is possible to obtain -- or perhaps a ban based on the "threshold" concept.

The President said that when Ambassador Wadsworth returns to Geneva he should excoriate the Russians for their statement regarding our scientists. Mr. Herter suggested this might be incorporated in the statement he was proposing to the President regarding the continuation of the suspension of testing.

The President thought it might be best not to make any statement at the present time. There are two essential points involved, the first being the evaluation of the scientific basis for an inspection system prepared in 1958, and the second, the charges that have been made against our scientists' integrity. After further discussion he said he thought that a comprehensive but succinct statement should be made. Mr. Herter asked if that should be prepared as a letter from the President to Khrushchev. The President thought that would be of little value, since Khrushchev would simply answer with a long tirade. He preferred a public statement. In short, we should say that we will not test in the atmosphere, but that, because of the Soviet political decision regarding a system of underground inspection, it seems rather hopeless to try to go beyond an atmospheric ban. Mr. Herter again suggested that the ban might be extended to some threshold insofar as underground explosions are concerned. The President thought the threshold should be put relatively high. Mr. McCone pointed out that in that case there would be few inspections.

The President said he is rather amazed that the Soviets have used this tactic -- of impugning our scientific data. General Cabell said the Soviets have been playing this disagreement in a very low key at home,

stating there are some differences but that a very large area of agreement has been achieved.

At this point Mr. Herter showed the President a draft of a proposed release on this subject. The President made a few revisions to strengthen the statement, and approved it with these revisions. (Mr. Hagerty released it later in the morning.)

The President asked whether we should not now bring forward a specific proposal at Geneva, recognizing that the Soviets may reject it since they apparently are pressing for "all or nothing." Mr. Herter said that, regarding the threshold approach, we are trying to see whether we can set a level of seismic signal which can be incorporated into our instructions to Wadsworth. The President said that if the Soviets want to consider the problem seriously, this would be quite agreeable to us. If they do not, then we should propose 1) the threshold concept, or 2) an atmospheric ban as a less desirable alternative. We should still put a few inspection stations into Russia. Our real aim is to open that country up to some degree. Mr. Herter said it is also to create a model for disarmament agreements.

The President commented with respect to disarmament agreements that he believes it will be necessary to leave atomic weapons to the last. We can identify and cut down conventional arms and means of delivery. If we cut back our armaments to where only a retaliatory force is left, war becomes completely futile. He thought we should therefore go into inspection and reduction of conventional arms and visible means of delivery of atomic weapons. Mr. Herter said Admiral Strauss had thought there would be advantage to the U.S. in cutting off production of atomic material. It now appears that the "requirements" stated by our military authorities for atomic weapons will not permit this. The President said he is completely unconvinced as to the validity of these so-called requirements.

The President then turned to a discussion of certain of the views he had developed on his recent trip. He thinks the most important problem before us is to educate our people that our great problems are international, and along with this, that we must have a sound economy as a basis for our operation. The most critical question before us is what the rich countries are going to do with their wealth. The underdeveloped

countries need the help we can give, and he is convinced we will go down within a short span of time if we do not give them this help. He said he is almost frightened over the likelihood that we will be unable to get our people to support this kind of operation in time. He said the whole of our government has got to do more preaching and teaching on this score. If we cannot get a great number of the new countries committed to our side, the UN may soon be stacked against us. We may be trying to be too "cagey" regarding foreign aid. He felt we should state openly what it is we are doing, and put great effort into it.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

SECRET

December 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D. C., 23 December 1959

Others present: Mr. Dillon
Mr. Allen Dulles
Mr. Parsons
General Goodpaster
General Persons

As the group assembled, the President commented that he had not been too greatly impressed by his discussions with the King of Morocco. The King seems to be obsessed with the idea of getting the U.S. to commit itself to backing the independence of every group in Africa and bringing them forward economically to a high level of development. He said he felt that Bourguiba is ten times the man for his country that the King is.

Mr. Dillon said the group had come in to talk to the President about a fast developing situation in Laos. The coalition under Phoui has done a good job during the last year in bringing increased stability and strength to Laos, but there is great internal dissension within his coalition. A group of young leaders and Army people are opposing the older politicians. Recently, Phoui ejected the young group from the government. The legal life of the Laotian assembly ends on Friday, December 25th. The young group insists that a new interim government must be formed, while Phoui intends to continue without change. There is a constitutional question involved. We are trying to stay out of this, and at the same time prevent a breakup of the coalition.

The President asked whether the King could not advance the date of the elections. Mr. Allen Dulles said he could but that the young group, being out of the government, does not want Phoui to count the votes. Mr. Dulles added that he is not happy about the elections with the anti-communist parties split between themselves. The President said he thinks it is right for us not to get ourselves involved

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-82 #10
BY DJH DATE 11/15/82

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)-(d)
CIA 11/4/82; State/NSC 1/5/82
NLE Date 11/15/82

too deeply in this. Mr. Dillon commented that both sides are our friends.

At this point, Mr. Allen Dulles and Mr. Parsons left the meeting.

[redacted]

After Mr. Dulles and Mr. Parsons left, Mr. Dillon said that in Laos we have a difficult situation with our Ambassador. He has been there two years and has gotten very close to Prime Minister Phoui, but has no contact with the King and the Army. [redacted] He saw the need for a change, which could reasonably come after the change of government. The President approved this, commenting that we should not be too slow about removing the Ambassador if we think he should be pulled out. Mr. Dillon said he has not done a poor job. He is a reasonably average man but is very tired.

In this connection, the President referred to our Ambassador in Italy who apparently had misunderstood the basic nature of the President's instructions regarding IRBMs, having told the President he was under instructions to "twist the arms of the Italians" to take them. The President said that as an opportunity for a change there arises, the change should be made.

Regarding the President's consideration of a possible trip to South America, Mr. Dillon said that President Lopez Mateos of Mexico will finish his trip to South America on 30 January. He thought the President might try to settle on a date in mid-February for his trip. The President asked that he also look into the early days of March. He added that he is not going to make any move on this until he knows that the countries he will not be able to visit will not be offended. He does not want to lose their good will. Mr. Dillon said that some of the capitals are quite high in elevation, and this completely rules them out. The President agreed. He said that helicopters should be set up for one of the trips between the city and the airport in each country. Mr. Dillon suggested the possibility of adding Peru to the list of countries, although he recalled that Mr. Nixon had had some difficulty there.

The President asked if Uruguay could be dropped without offending them. He commented that he would like to make the trip in a week or eight days. It would have to be made clear that on this short a trip he could not give return dinners. He would be agreeable to having group breakfasts however. The President added that he had some question whether Peru could take the 707 jet aircraft. He asked Mr. Dillon to conduct a "cautious exploration" of these possibilities.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

December 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 19, 1959, Paris, France, 1615 Hours

Others present: Secretary Herter
Secretary Anderson
Secretary Gates
General Goodpaster

In their discussion with the President, which lasted about an hour, the outstanding points made by the group were the following. Mr. Anderson said that he had a strikingly good report to make to the President on our financial picture. He now anticipated a balanced budget, with the surplus of approximately $100 million in FY '60, and a budget involving a surplus of some $4 billion for FY '61. It was his intention to show the $4 billion as utilized for debt retirement.

Mr. Herter referred to the needs of the underdeveloped countries, which the President has been emphasizing. He said it was the view of the State Department that the study on how to organize and conduct this aid effort should be made through the OEEC. Sec. Anderson voiced concern about any thought of the U.S. joining the OEEC. He did not think we should do this. In addition, he said he is extremely "leery" of any formulae for burden sharing.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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NR 77-90 #12
By _____ Date 12-15-77

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December 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 18, 1959, on the train en route from Toulon to Paris

Others present: Secretary Herter
Mr. Merchant
Mr. Kohler
General Goodpaster
Mr. Hagerty

The President opened the discussion by asking what decisions it was thought would need to be reached in the Paris meetings, were the Heads of Governments supposed to agree, for example, on the time, the agenda, and the basic policy positions for a summit meeting. Mr. Herter said he did not envisage much work on policy positions. At this stage, the development of these should be left to working groups, particularly if we try to set out new positions. These would leak to the press, and we would lose any benefit from them. He thought the agenda should be stated in very general terms. He outlined a series of topics, which included "aid to the underdeveloped countries." The President said he had reservations about this formulation. First, he thought it should read "relations with the underdeveloped countries," inasmuch as all the obligation should not be on the side of the industrial countries. He agreed that disarmament should be a major topic for discussion.

Regarding Berlin, he asked if there had been any softening on the part of Adenauer. Mr. Herter said there had not -- that there had been a hardening of German attitude, in fact. The Germans and French are taking an adamant stand. The President said that he felt he committed the U.S. at the Camp David talks to discuss the Berlin and German questions seriously, and he intended to do so.

Mr. Merchant commented that the State Department feels we should not resume our negotiations on Berlin and Germany on the basis of the last position we had put forward in Geneva. Instead, we should start again from our "peace plan for Germany." The President said he liked, in principle, the idea of a proposal for a plebiscite.

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MR 76-56 #14
By [illegible] Date [illegible]

He asked whether it was envisaged there would be any talk on nuclear testing at the summit. Mr. Herter said he thought not. The French said they will walk out of the summit meetings if there is discussion of testing. The President said he is getting a little weary of the stand some of the European countries are taking, and that we might find ourselves walking out on some occasions.

The furor caused by Gen. Twining's statement was next discussed. The President read through the statement and said it looked alright to him, although he saw that an interpretation could be read into it that Gen. Twining was calling on the military authorities to exert pressure on the political echelons of government.

Referring to his meetings in Paris, the President said he would want a list of topics on which he should be prepared to talk at the Three-power and the Four-power meetings. On the topic of disarmament, he said he saw some merit in the proposal for the five Western countries included in the UN committee of ten to meet separately to develop a Western position.

The discussion next turned to bilateral questions. Mr. Herter said Chancelor Adenauer was likely to raise the question of German assets. The Germans are proposing that, by Executive Order, the President transfer funds on paper from the repayments due the GARIOA account to the German assets account. The President said that the manner in which such a transfer is made is an internal question with which the Germans have no proper concern, and that he would propose to follow the treaty process. Mr. Herter suggested that the President might tell General De Gaulle of his exchange of letters with Khrushchev regarding the threatening situation in the Far East, following the Camp David talks. The President agreed that this could be mentioned.

Regarding the discussions in the NATO meetings of the preceding few days, Mr. Herter said that these had gone very well. Mr. Merchant reported that the 10-year planning project has been laid on. MC 70 has not been explicitly placed under review, but implicitly is to be restudied in the process of evaluating future requirements. Present cost sharing practices also are to be reviewed.

The President gave Mr. Herter a thumb nail appraisal of the jobs being

done by the U.S. Ambassadors he had just seen. He thought Rountree, Bunker and Walmsley were doing a fine job. He thought that Byroade works too hard and is something of a worrier. He was not favorably impressed in Rome.

The President asked that Mr. Herter put someone to work on an evaluation of the significance of the President's trip. The questions uppermost in his mind, and the points to be developed, concern the advances that have been made in the free world's interests by the trip, the great friendship for America that he found, the appeal and tremendous acceptance of the notions of peace, the question as to what work we must do in order to advance the prospect of peace, in freedom and with justice, and the great reservoir of knowledge on the part of the people visited that the U.S. is with them in aspirations and concern. Primarily his trip was a trip of peace and good will. It has given him, however, some knowledge of the needs of the people in these areas. He has now seen the squalor and primitive living arrangements. He was greatly impressed by the tremendous dedication of the governments of these countries to the improvement of the living conditions of their people.

Coming back to the meetings in Paris, he asked for succinct papers covering the date for the East-West meeting, the subjects for that meeting, and the stands we should take on each subject. Mr. Herter reiterated that he would have working groups develop the stands we should take. However, some broad guidance from the Paris discussions would be most valuable.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By ___ NLE, Date 12/6/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

December 18, 1959

10:00 a.m. -- 12:00 Noon

The following were present:

Vice President Nixon

Sec. Herter
Mr. Baird
for Sec. Anderson
Mr. James Douglas
for Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
Sec. Seaton
PMG Summerfield
Mr. Philip Ray
for Sec. Mueller
Mr. True D. Morse
for Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming
Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Harr
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mr. Lyons
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Merriam
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Paarlberg
Mr. Price
Mr. Patterson

Mr. Maurice Stans, BoB
Gov. Hoegh
Amb. Lodge

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. John McCone, AEC
Sen. Thruston Morton, RNC
Mr. Ab Herman, RNC

(The following Minutes should be read in conjunction with the Record of Action (RA 59-144) of this meeting.)

Investigation of Crimes Involving Government Officers and Employees - The Attorney General cited several cases involving ICA, Interior, and Agriculture where the Justice Department has learned about the allegations of criminal activity first through the newspapers or, more embarrassingly, from Congressional Committees. He emphasized that failure to report was in itself a violation of the law. It will be particularly important to give attention to this problem this coming year when there will be Congressional attempts to embarrass the Administration.

Sometimes the agencies themselves are making investigations so there is no question but that they know of the existence of the allegations. They should let Judge Walsh and the FBI both know immediately.

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By VC NLE, Date 12/6/77

Government Contracts Committee - Mr. Ferman emphasized that the job of integrating minority group members, particularly Negroes, into the work force, actually gets done only when hard and fast specific commitments have been secured from contractors. By "specific" he meant commitments which spell out the fact that a definite number of qualified Negroes will be employed within a given period of time in jobs from which they have traditionally been barred.

Putting up posters, making general personnel policy statements, accepting applications from "all qualified persons," and hoping that someday qualified Negroes will apply and be hired is not the answer. Time is working for the Committee, however; the country itself is moving toward a more widespread distribution of Negroes throughout the population and a more widespread distribution in every walk of occupational life. Mr. Ferman mentioned several areas where there had been break-throughs in several months such as the Latex Plant in Dover, Delaware, in a plant in Greensboro, North Carolina, in General Dynamics - Convair, and in Edison of Southern California.

Mr. Ferman emphasized that what is being done here affects the national interest because our survival depends on the effective use of our overall labor resources. We cannot afford to use the nation's most valuable resource - manpower - ineffectively. Referring to recent Labor Department studies, Mr. Ferman emphasized that we have got to solve part of the problem of increased production with a smaller work force by bettering our technology. This, however, in turn will require a more advanced type of worker to operate the technological devices involved. It means that workers who are now relegated to inferior tasks -- to back-breaking or menial jobs -- will have to be educated and upgraded to handle the new technology in production upon which our future depends. Thus the Committee is now emphasizing training and development of higher skills among members of minority groups who up to the present have remained largely frozen in traditional positions of unskilled, or at best, semi-skilled types. But this means, in turn, a creation of opportunities for those with the new training. We cannot hope otherwise to encourage members of minority groups to take advantage of the increased educational opportunities. Thus the Committee is concentrating on white collar jobs -- those are the positions where one can break through the cake of custom, or discrimination, with the greatest effect at the present time. Just as important as the education of a Negro child in a desegregated school is access to equal economic opportunity for him when he leaves. Mr. Ferman expressed the thanks of the Committee for the cooperation which the Committee has received from the Departments.

The Vice President commented that whenever a group of Negroes gets into a desegregated school, which was formerly segregated, this is "big news," but in his opinion even more significant are the breakthroughs into heretofore segregated industries when minority groups finally get access to white collar jobs. If the latter is impossible, then the former is only running them into a dead end. Amb. Lodge then stressed how important achievements in these field were, not only

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By bc NLE, Date 12/6/77

politically, but for the foreign relations of the United States. Just recently five countries which are black are now free countries. Looking at our whole world - we see that an overwhelming majority of the human race is non-white. Next year four more colonial black countries will become independent, and in the next ten years or so there may be fifteen more from Black Africa and they will be watching us, looking at our job opportunities, our schools. This is such an important subject that it affects the survival of our country in the eyes of the world. We are making accomplishments but we need much greater publicity about them. The uncommitted peoples of the world are watching us, with not particularly friendly eyes, and it will not take very much to get them into a state of mind where they would rather hope the Chinese Communists would get the better of us. This problem is as big as problems of guided missiles or anything else; if we could get this problem licked we can beat the Russians all over the world.

Sec. Flemming suggested that the Cabinet have a report from the Committee on Government Employment Policy.

The Attorney General said that with respect to the school picture, it is a matter of showing the rest of the world that we mean what we say when we say that all our people are "equal before the law." The Attorney General also stressed the value of the fact that this Committee's work is really the attempt to carry through a moral, rather than a legal commitment. This makes its accomplishments all the more praiseworthy.

Acting Secretary Dillon suggested that USIA give the publication of the forthcoming report of the Committee on December 27th a big play. He said he could testify that whenever we have the problem of a lynching or something like that here the publicity abroad on the front pages is much more than it is even in this country, and it is very damaging in the conduct of our foreign relations.

Mr. Lodge seconded this by saying that we often lose votes at the United Nations just by this fact. The Vice President referred to the fact that last year when we tried to get legal sanction for the work of the Committee, the Democratic leadership in Congress refused. The Vice President said that Mboya had told him that abroad we could not do enough to demonstrate our conviction on this point. The USIA must do more in this whole field; there should be copies of the Committee's report in every USIA office.

Mr. Lodge mentioned the importance which the New York Times has in the eyes of the UN diplomats who read it constantly, and suggested that an attempt might be made to remind the Times to print pictures of Negroes who have been appointed to important professional positions. Sec. Mitchell asked if we had a Negro on our US-UN Delegation. Mr. Lodge replied that, "yes, every single year." The Vice President returned again to the subject of economic opportunities for minority groups and referred to this Indian state of Kerola which went Communist. They had the greatest number of college graduates and one of the highest

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intellectual levels of India, but no jobs -- no opportunities worthy of what these people could offer. In this whole emphasis on education we must bear in mind that we have got to make break-throughs into these upper levels in the professional, white-collar areas.

Sec. Mitchell then brought up the problem of grant programs and Federal-State programs in which segregation is involved. For example in the U.S. Employment Service. In the solid South there are still four or five states where USES has not been able to eliminate the segregation of its offices. Persuasion may be our only resource since otherwise it might mean a complete abandonment of the USES in the areas involved.

Sec. Flemming said there were grant programs in HEW such as the Hill-Burton program and others where this problem was involved. Mr. Ray mentioned that airport construction could be involved here except that airport buildings are not themselves built with Federal funds. The Attorney General reminded his colleagues that the discrimination problem rested not only with employers; unions also are known to discriminate and the Vice President referred to the construction work now going on in the Capitol as an example. The Attorney General commented that often the employers were willing to hire minority members but the unions themselves would not let this happen. Sec. Mitchell said that the unions, however were making progress and that at the last day of the AFL-CIO Convention this came up on the floor.

(Notes prepared by Mr. Patterson)

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

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By DC NLE, Date 12/6/77

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

December 11, 1959

8:30 a.m. -- 10:10 a.m.

The following were present:

Vice President Nixon

Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Mr. Elmer Bennett
for Sec. Seaton
Mr. Philip Ray
for Sec. Mueller
Mr. True D. Morse
for Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Mr. Stans, BoB

Miss Bertha Adkins
Mrs. Rollin Brown
Mr. Ephraim Gomberg
Mrs. Catherine Oettinger

Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. Abbott Washburn, USIA (in part)
Mr. Franklin Floete, GSA (in part)
Mr. Alton Hailey

Gen. Persons
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Robert Gray
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Morgan (in part)
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Harr
Dr. Wallis
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

The President's Trip - Mr. Herter commented briefly on the spectacular receptions being accorded the President, and on the President's extensive activity.

Substantively, Mr. Herter said, the President's visit to Italy has had the ironic effect of giving the communists there the opportunity to pose as the great supporters of the Eisenhower peace effort. The Italian Government itself has been pressing to participate in Summit meetings, or at least the arranging for the Summit. He mentioned the Italian effort to interpret as an agreement the President's customary notation upon a draft document he was shown while in Rome.

The Government interest in Turkey has been directed at encouraging us to join CENTO. They have also expressed fears about the direction of policies of the Afghan Government.

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In Pakistan, the conversations with Ayub were concentrated on Pakistan's position as regards the water agreement with India, and also Ayub's hope that the military forces of both Pakistan and India could be faced toward the North rather than toward each other.

The Afghan Government very much appreciated the fact that the President visited their isolated area. They stressed their desperate need for assistance from any and all sources without loss of freedom.

As for India, Ambassador Bunker has, in a recent cable, described this visit as the most important thing that has ever occurred in our relations with that country.

The Vice President noted recent criticisms to the effect that goodwill is not a substitute for policy, and he asked what Mr. Herter thought was the best reply to be made. The Secretary thought the important thing was to recognize what constituted policy; Democratic criticisms ignore the existence of very definite policies which -- in simplest terms -- have the objectives of holding the free world together through alliances, and reducing the burden of armaments.

There was brief discussion of the President's reaction to enthusiastic receptions. The Vice President then suggested that the Cabinet begin thinking about a reception for the President on his return to Washington and that they give to the Cabinet Secretary any ideas they might have.

White House Conference on Children and Youth - After brief preliminary remarks by Secretary Flemming and Miss Adkins, the Chairman of the Conference, Mrs. Rollin Brown -- the immediate past president of the PTA -- gave a rather lengthy accounting of previous conferences, participation in the forthcoming one, arrangements for discussions, and an outline of the principle subjects of interest. Mrs. Brown concluded by stressing the importance attached to the President's participation in the Conference, however brief.

"On the Beach" - Mr. Harr stated that this matter was being raised in Cabinet because of the unprecedented publicity given to this movie. He recognized that it was not a function of government to attempt to criticize or suppress the movie; however, care should be taken that government officials do not give support to erroneous themes developed in the film. He went over the paper summarizing the nature of the film and some of its shortcomings.

Gov. Hoegh said that the film was regarded in OCDM as something very harmful because it produced a feeling of utter hopelessness, thus undermining OCDM's efforts to encourage preparedness on the part of all citizens.

Mr. Herter pointed out that the names of State Department officials on the sponsors list were there without the knowledge or consent of the

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officials, as the result of Mrs. Bacon's unhappy action in assuming sponsorship by those associated with a committee formed for a different purpose in support of the performing arts.

Steel Strike - The Vice President recalled the President's remarks just prior to departure directed at encouraging a voluntary settlement of the steel strike, and he hoped that the Cabinet could avoid any comments that might be seized by one side or the other to deviate from the President's remarks. He hoped that the pressure on both parties would thus be maintained while the President is abroad.

Sec. Mitchell indicated that there was no encouraging news to report.

Ellis Island - Mr. Floete reviewed GSA's efforts to dispose of Ellis Island following the conclusion of operations there by the Immigration Service, which had decided that it was too large and expensive to operate for the very reduced flow of immigrants. Representing a Government investment of $6 million on the 27-1/2 acres, the installation costs $100,000 per year for maintenance. The existing buildings have little or no use value and would be expensive to demolish or convert.

Currently GSA has received several bids in the neighborhood of $1 million, one for commercial purposes and one from Mr. Theodore Granick for development of ahome for the aged. However, Granick's proposal is contingent upon a Supreme Court decision as to whether the Island lies within New York or New Jersey, something which may entail a long judicial procedure. Mr. Floete asked for advice as to whether to dispose of the property as quickly as possible without regard to proposed use or whether to await some practical public service proposal. The Vice President and Mr. Flemming thought the government should continue to seek some project that would have the public service aspect in it. Mr. Rogers thought the government should certainly await the judicial decision so that title would be clear.

Food Additives - Dr. Flemming went over the statement he had issued the preceeding day with regard to additives in meat and poultry, emphasizing that there is no possible way to determine how much or how little of an item will induce cancer in human beings if it induces cancer in animals. He pointed out that the Department had no alternative but to act as a result of the 1958 amendment to the Food and Drug Act.

Dr. Flemming pointed to a weakness in the present law which needs correction since it has been determined that certain additives can be used in feeding livestock without resulting in any trace of the additive being present in the food product consumed by humans. Also, present law is discriminatory in respect to permitting the continuation of certain undesirable practices if licensed prior to a certain date.

With regard to the action of the Agriculture Department in buying up the affected poultry, Mr. Morse stated that this may cost the Department as much as $10 million but it is considered a desirable action in the light of other farm problems. No determination has been made as

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to any possible use of the poultry to recover some of this expenditure.

General Persons commented on the fine spirit of cooperation and timely coordination between Agriculture and HEW in working with some of the White House Staff to arrange the best handling of this problem.

* * * *

The meeting adjourned at 10:10 a.m.

* * * *

Following the Cabinet meeting there was a briefing for those who wished to attend on the subject of the Defense budget for FY '61. It was pointed out that NOA would amount to $40.7 billion, expenditures would run to about $41.1 billion, thus maintaining closely the levels of FY '59 and '60. It was stated that the JCS had participated as a corporate body to a greater degree this year than ever before in the review process. Various charts were presented showing the funds designated for various activities, with emphasis particularly on missiles and aircraft.

saw

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Staff notes

December 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIG. GEN. A. J. GOODPASTER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: The President's Meeting With the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs

Enclosed for approval is a memorandum of the President's conversation with members of the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs on December 3, 1959. The Secretary has approved this memorandum.

The President's remarks have been sidelined in blue.

For
John A. Calhoun
Director
Executive Secretariat

Enclosure:

Memorandum of Conversation.

Declassified
11-1-60

ARA:RRRubottom,Jr:blr.jk

(Drafting Office and Officer)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: December 3, 1959

Place: The White House

SUBJECT: National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Secretary of State
Committee Members: Amb. Walter J. Donnelly, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Mr. G. Kenneth Holland, Mr. O. A. Knight, Mr. Charles A. Meyer, Mr. Dana G. Munro, Assistant Secretary of State Rubottom
Mr. Thomas Stephens, President's Appointment Secretary

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The President greeted the Members of the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs as did the Secretary who had been in consultation with the President prior to the group's arrival. The President said that he was appreciative of their willingness to serve and delighted to have the Committee begin its functions. He felt that they could make a real contribution by drawing on their knowledge and firsthand experience in the area. The very existence of the Committee was an additional indication of the importance which the United States gives to relations with its southern neighbors.

The President said that he would be taking off on a very long journey within a few hours, the sole objective of which was to impress all those with whom he would be speaking, and through them others, that the United States wants peace--peace with justice and freedom. He had been distressed that so many people in the world, including some of our friends, seemed to have doubts as to our real intentions. He was prepared to spend his remaining thirteen months in office to try to remove these doubts.

Even though his trip obviously was designed to talk to leaders in those countries which are right on the perimeter of the Communist world, and intended to underline our support of free people everywhere, he was concerned that some of our Latin American friends were resentful

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resentful of the fact that he had not made a trip to their countries. He recalled his meeting in Panama in 1956 with the other American Presidents, and the considerable benefit derived from that. Dr. Eisenhower said that he was sure the Members of the Committee would be delighted if the President could find the time to make a trip to Latin America during the next year.

The President said that he would like very much to do this, but there was a scheduling problem. The Secretary commented that he also hoped that the President would be able to go to Latin America, but had felt that there might be a more propitious moment for planning a trip after the President's return from his presently scheduled journey.

The President expressed his regret that there seemed to be a conflict in dates between the summit meeting in Europe and the inauguration of Brasilia, April 21. He alluded to the possibility of postponing the summit meeting to around May 1 to permit him to go to Brasilia, but the Secretary said that the summit participants had indicated their agreement to the late April date. The President then mentioned the possibility of visiting Buenos Aires to repay the call made by President Frondizi on him earlier this year, wondering whether Frondizi might be able to invite all of the Chiefs of State to his capital for a day or two of talks following which they could all go to Brasilia. This idea was not pursued.

Mr. Rubottom said that if it were not possible for the President to visit President Kubitschek prior to or during the inauguration of Brasilia, perhaps he could plan a quick trip to Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile. This could be done in six or seven days and would have symbolic impact throughout the area. The President said that he would have no objection to such a plan provided it did not evoke an adverse reaction in those countries not visited. Obviously he would be unable to make a tour of every country in Latin America. Mr. Rubottom pointed out that the Colombian President had been invited to come to the United States in early April and expressed the opinion that a quick trip to the southern tier countries could be planned with beneficial rather than harmful effects in the other countries.

The President told the group that he would be willing to consider a short trip of six or seven days to Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile, possibly around the first of February. The Secretary indicated that he would look into this prospect and make a recommendation to the President.

The Committee Members then took leave of the President, wishing him well on his journey to begin that night.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

December 9, 1959

FOR: Brig. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster
The White House

FROM: John A. Calhoun

Enclosed copy of memorandum of conversation dated November 24, 1959 is for your information and files.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Approved: The White House
12/7/59

10523

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 24, 1959
8:30 a.m.
The White House

SUBJECT: NATO Problems

PARTICIPANTS: President Eisenhower
M. Paul-Henri Spaak
Secretary Herter
Ambassador Burgess

COPIES TO:
S/S
G - Mr. Merchant
C - Mr. Reinhardt
S/P - Mr. Smith
EUR - Mr. Kohler
USRO - Ambassador Burgess
Defense - Mr. Irwin
The White House - General Goodpaster

The President replied that he has been trying to explain to the larger countries that they are not doing their full duty. When he had visited the NATO capitals in January, 1951, he had thought that, as far as American troop strength was concerned, we were carrying out nothing more than a stop-gap, temporary operation. The Marshall Plan was already working at that time, although its full effect had not yet been felt. We knew, of course, that European military strength could not be instantly increased because those countries had had a hard time, but we thought that in due course they would carry their full weight. After all, there are fifty million people in Italy, something like forty-five million in France, about fifty-five million in West Germany, plus the people of the Low Countries and Scandinavia. That makes a total population of around 175

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NSC Letter 10/11/78
NLE Date 12/18/78

to 200 millions,

to 200 millions, without counting England, and those are skilled, cultured people.

It is true, of course that France has detached 600,000 troops and sent them south, but there are still a great many people in Western Europe. We ought to strengthen NATO and not weaken it, and in this way we can gain the stability and confidence we need. What the European countries seem to feel is that, ten years from now, the same United States strength will be deployed in Europe as exists today. The United States provides the nuclear bombs and the missiles, which are frightfully expensive. It provides much of the air force and the free world's navy, including the submarines. Europe benefits by all this without the expense. Why, therefore, shouldn't Europe get more inspiration from our example? The President said that, in 1951, he had never thought that the United States command of NATO forces would last as long as it has. He had thought that, in eight years' time, an Englishman or a Frenchman would be in command, although he recognized it would be difficult for Europe to agree on the choice of a commander. In any case, the United States plays too big a part in it all. The President said that he certainly did not mean that the troop strength should be reduced, but at the same time we must make absolutely sure that Europe accepts its responsibilities.

Europe is recovering economically, and therefore new discussions of the problem are needed. It would be dangerous, however, if the United States were to take a unilateral decision. The United States has a duty to explain conditions to Europe and to the world. The United States can point out that the United Kingdom is in a good situation, and so is Germany, and the smaller countries. The United States should speak very firmly to some of the smaller countries.

Their effort is declining year by year. The United States should initiate multilateral discussions on this matter. If the European countries suddenly come to the conclusion that the United States is going to withdraw its troops without discussion, they will think that the world situation is better, and will reduce their forces.

The President said that we must not put the cart before the horse. We must do things in the proper sequence. However, the fact remains that the other countries are not accepting their responsibilities.

The President

The President remarked that he has been urging this policy for the past five years, but every year some new crisis arises, and people think that this is not the year for us to open our mouths.

At first Belgium had a two-year military service, but, when they saw that other countries had only 14 or 16 months' service, they decided to reduce their own. There should be some country besides the United States that is ready to do its full share. There should be a government - not just an individual - which is ready to say: This is what we must do.

M. Spaak asked whether the United States will withdraw all its troops from Europe some day. The President replied that we absolutely would not do this.

The President said that de Gaulle feels that an Army can have no morale unless it is defending its own country, yet in the second World War, when a lot of us were fighting on foreign soil, it seemed we had good morale.

The President said that never in our lifetime will all our troops be withdrawn from Europe because it is important to carry the flag. We are contributing about 40 per cent of the infrastructure requirements. Our fleets are in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. There is a question as to the usefulness of the Sixth Fleet in a general war. Perhaps it is exercising a calming influence, but the United Kingdom and France should take on more responsibility in that area.

We must strengthen NATO by making Western Europe more self-dependant, but throughout our lifetime, we shall have token forces over there. We will have some naval strength, some ground installations and missile bases. We will contribute to the infrastructure requirements. But now we ought to say to Europe: You should be ashamed to have our troops over there.

The President said there is the matter of the way we approach the problem. We must do it diplomatically. We must tell governments that they must do more and give our reasons. Then governments can give instructions to their representatives as to the attitude they should take in NATO. If the representatives in NATO do not understand the situation, there will be complete confusion.

Secretary Herter said that the Europeans are beginning to understand our position. We must proceed by consultation, and not unilaterally.

The President said that he agreed. He added that one country, Turkey, is strained to the limit. Germany, on the other hand, is holding back. France is a special case. Germany is making slow progress, but is improving. Their position is strong, but the percentage of their income devoted to defense is small.

The President said that perhaps this could be done. We might present our position to governments, with a Wise Men's report, and then have the NATO Council debate the matter.

M. Spaak returned to the question of the international situation. Some think that a new situation has arisen.

The President said that, with the Indian situation what it is, he had decided to visit India, as he had been wanting to do for the past four or five years. He hopes to awaken the countries that are not members of NATO to the need for unity. This is desirable because we had not merely to keep Moscow in a state of tension, but because we want to defend the same human values as they do, and to obtain coherence. The President hoped that this effort will be well received in NATO, and that NATO, instead of giving way to divisive influences, will be more solidly unified. However, de Gaulle's strong position in France and his antiquated ideas on alliances are not good or healthy because French representatives must reflect de Gaulle's views. We must reach the people. This is a big task, which will remain just as long as the Communist Manifesto remains and just as long as Russia and China pose a threat.

The President commented that the problem still remains that de Gaulle is capable of making fantastic decisions. He might say that France would withdraw its forces from NATO and limit its military effort to Algeria.

On the general international situation, the President said that, since the very beginning, he has been saying that we cannot negotiate from weakness, but only from a position of strength. There have been no useful negotiations with the Russians yet. There has been no change except that Khrushchev is not so

belligerent as he was earlier, or as Stalin was. It is very bad if people are lulled into the belief that the Communist goal has changed just because there is a sweeter smile in the Kremlin. This is something we must counteract. On the other hand, if we are to seek fruitful negotiations with the Soviets, we must not indulge in name-calling. We must observe the normal decencies of diplomatic language. We cannot speak of Khrushchev's hands dripping with Hungarian blood. It is,in fact, true, but we cannot speak about it.

M. Spaak agreed, but added that people are very fond of wishful thinking. In December there must be a firm statement, pointing out that nothing fundamental has changed, but that we must take advantage of the better atmosphere to try to improve our position. We cannot reduce our military effort before success has been achieved.

The President agreed that nothing could be worse. The United States has a two-year military service. It is fair to ask why Western Europe cannot do the same.

If one country has a two-year period and another only one year, it is hard for the first country to maintain the longer period. Each Government should spend the same percentage of its income for the common effort. There should be standardization. That was the goal of the EDC, and it is a pity that it was rejected.

The President said that, in the spring of 1952, he swore, prayed, almost wept for the EDC. It was initialed, but after the French Parliament was through with it, there was nothing left.

Americans complain that we have our divisions over there, in addition to our other commitments, and yet Europe does nothing. England has cut down its effort and wants to cut it even more, although she might reconsider her cuts.

The President said that he agreed with Mr. Spaak. Our problem is how to accomplish this without causing alarm. The Secretary of State has been asked to explain the problem to governments,

Then we can speak of the great need of maintaining our strength. We must reinforce success, and not failure.

M. Spaak said that the NATO countries should be kept informed of what is planned. The arrangements for the December meeting are good, but the countries should be kept informed. The small countries in particular appreciate this sort of thing.

The President commented that you cannot negotiate with the Communists except from a position of strength. They respect you more if you are strong. We do not need to be belligerent or chauvinistic because we are strong. Quite

the contrary. We can afford to make concessions if we are strong. M. Spaak agreed that there can be no success if little concessions are made to the Communists. We must keep our position very firm on the basic principles. M. Spaak asked if we expect success at the Summit Meeting, on the Berlin question. The President replied that Khrushchev might say that he will do nothing sudden in Berlin, that he will present no ultimatum. This would be a half-way retreat. He may give some pledge on Berlin which will not be wholly satisfactory, but which will allay fears. As far as nuclear tests are concerned, Khrushchev is worried by the cost of armaments. He says he wants to disarm, but that he can't convince the United States to disarm on his terms. He has given much emphasis to "mutual trust," but we will agree only if there is an adequate system of inspection and control.

The President agreed with M. Spaak's comment that, if armaments are so very expensive for the United States, they must be so for the USSR also. The expense to the USSR is about half what it is to us, but the relative effort is about the same. The President stated that all this was foolish. Khrushchev says that there is a lot of talk about peace in the world, but what do the Russians do? Sometimes Khrushchev hints that he might agree to mutual inspection, but then he retreats. It may be agreed that we reduce the armaments burden, the President said, but he recalled what happened in 1922 in the Nine Power Treaty. Under Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hoover we observed the letter of the law. We did not even elevate our guns, but all the time the Japanese were building ships. We cannot afford to repeat that experience.

The President concluded by agreeing with M. Spaak that we must strengthen NATO. There can be no security in any region unless the people of that region are determined to make the necessary effort. The United States cannot do the job all by itself, even with 40 Divisions. We can import troops, but we cannot import a heart, and people lose heart if they feel that everything depends on us. We must not minimize the over-all seriousness of the situation.

(The conversation was concluded at 9:10 a.m.).

January 2, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 3, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter, Mr. Eaton (for first part of meeting), General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter said he feels the government is fortunate to have Mr. Eaton to head up our delegation to the disarmament negotiations. The President said it is a very difficult task to find the directions in which we should work for disarmament. He thought the disarmament objective proposed by Mr. Coolidge at a recent NSC meeting is quite good. He is inclined to think that we cannot limit ourselves to a package plan, but must negotiate every fruitful lead.

The President, after further discussion, assured Mr. Eaton he was delighted that the latter had taken on this task. At this point Mr. Eaton left the meeting.

The President said he had liked very much the discussion in the NSC concerning the "countries that can pay their way." He thought Mr. Dillon had done an excellent job in making clear which countries could do this and which could not. He said he thinks most highly of Mr. Dillon, and also likes the work of Assistant Secretary Irwin of Defense. Mr. Herter said it has been fine to have Mr. Irwin in Defense. The State Department is working very well with the Defense Department these days.

Mr. Herter then reviewed the status of preparations for the Western summit and NATO meetings. He is getting no cooperation from the French at all. They say they have no instructions on simple procedural questions pertaining to the summit such as date, place, agenda, etc. The President commented that General de Gaulle is a man who does not know how to delegate. At the same time, he is only approachable by someone on his same level

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.4(b)
NR 80-181 #1
By DJH Date 1/16/81

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3(d)
NSC Letter, 11/5/81
By ____ NARS, Date 1/16/81

in government. The result is to slow things up. [redacted]

The President asked if there is any intimation of anything we could do with respect to Berlin. He noted that up to recently we have been insisting on reunification of Germany. He said he thought we ought to have some sensible alternative to this. Mr. Herter said that the previous day Adenauer and de Gaulle had made a public statement that there would be no separate agreement on Berlin. It appears as though they are agreeing on policy without a U. S. representative being present. We have been doing some work carrying forward the results of the negotiations at Geneva on the German question, attempting to set forth some interim arrangements for Berlin. For the longer range, a guaranteed city may be the right solution. Regarding Germany as a whole we are thinking of proposing a vote in East and West Germany, asking each whether they want a separate treaty or reunification. He thought we could get the Germans to agree that if this is done they will give up their claims to areas beyond the Oder-Neisse. The President thought there should be a third question -- whether they prefer to preserve the status quo, with Berlin as it now is. Mr. Herter thought we should try to settle the status of Berlin separately.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The President recalled Khrushchev's assertion that Adenauer does not want reunification. However, he thought neither Adenauer nor de Gaulle could refuse the proposal for a plebicite. If the French and the Germans insist on maintaining the status quo, we should tell them they must take the responsibility for it. If the U. S. and British troops leave the continent, our whole collective security position would be broken up. He asked how West Berlin would fit into this plebicite, and Mr. Herter said we have taken the position that Berlin is a problem separate from East and West Germany. The President said he is getting rather weary of the frozen attitudes taken by the French and the Germans.

Mr. Herter next took up the question of disarmament. The negotiations on test suspension are of course a phase of this. In addition, there is considerable interest in the so-called Norstad plan, which

proposes to begin by establishing inspection over forces in prescribed areas of Western Europe. Mr. Herter said that he had had his group of consultants on disarmament convened recently to go over these subjects as well as the Coolidge proposal. Mr. McCloy in particular had not liked the Norstad plan, since he said it sounded like disengagement. Mr. Herter, however, thought the Germans might accept it if it were stated in terms of coordinates rather than country boundaries.

Referring next to the NATO meeting, Mr. Herter showed the President an outline of the remarks he planned to make. In addition, he mentioned the proposal for a special committee to make a ten-year study for NATO, covering both military and political questions. The President suggested that the Secretary put somewhere in his remarks that the fruition of the Marshall Plan has brought about a situation even better than we anticipated, and we are delighted with it. As a result, however, there is now an added responsibility on the part of the European countries to shoulder more of the burden themselves. Mr. Herter said he would incorporate these remarks in his speech. He mentioned that Secretary Anderson will also be speaking.

The President then discussed briefly with Secretary Herter a paper he had received from John D. Rockefeller concerning technical aid activities in India.

I then took up several matters with the President and the Secretary of State. The first was the question whether Colonel Walters should be assigned to a post in Rio de Janiero. I indicated that no one seemed to be recommending this, and that Walters would prefer some other assignment. The President and the Secretary of State both said they were not pressing this and that I could drop any further consideration of that assignment.

The next question had to do with the Chairmanship of the OCB. The experience with Mr. Murphy as Chairman indicated that he, as the number three man in the State Department, with economic matters in the hands of the number two man in the State Department, was not in position to function as effectively as when the number two man had been Chairman. After discussion the President said he thought that probably the best solution would be

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E.O. 12958 3.3(b)(1)
NSC letter 11/5/81
NLE Date 11/16/81

to have Gordon Gray serve as impartial Chairman. Mr. Herter said this would be most agreeable to him, and that the State Department has carried the burden of the Chairmanship for some time but is quite ready to turn it over. The President thought the best solution might be not to use a department head for the chairmanship, in order that the Chairman may be "disinterested." He did not think that Mr. Harr was as yet broadly enough experienced to take the chairmanship.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

12/2/59

AP dispatch from Washington, December 1, 1959:-- "..... Government officials said the President ***** will scorch both sides for failing to compromise....."

COMMENT

The issue in the steel strike was not:

a) Substandard Wages
(Wages were above standard)
b) Working Conditions
(These better than fair to Union)
c) Pension, Retirement, etc.
(These at least as good as average)

The issue was and is INFLATION.

For Industry that meant Prices. (U.S. Steel pledged no price increase)

For the Union that meant Wages. (Union demanded wage increases)

BUT -- both violated the spirit of your fight on Inflation by agreement to continue cost of living increases and high cost featherbedding practices.

And now -- Industry has agreed to a wage increase.

7-2-59/D

I respectfully submit .....

-- that if anyone is to be "scorched" it should be the Union.

-- that if any settlement is made above the present Industry offer, all the gains in public willingness to fight Inflation will be wiped out.

-- that any settlement above the present offer will start another wage-price spiral that cannot be arrested in the foreseeable future.

-- that such accelerated resumption of inflation and high cost production in all industry will price us out of world markets, creating unemployment and subsequent high tariff and quota barriers to our trade.

CONFIDENTIAL

December 1, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 1, 1959

Others present: General Twining, General Lemnitzer, General White, Admiral Burke, General Goodpaster

The President said he had asked the Chiefs to come in in order to talk to them briefly about the service war colleges. He recalled that he has always had a great interest in the top military schools, and a great respect for what they do. Great military leaders have not been produced, in our country and elsewhere, by thirty years of commanding regiments. He next commented that he was one of the founding fathers of the Industrial College, which was a "must" at that time, when the word "logistics" was almost anathema. Top caliber officers would not consider going into logistics or concerning themselves with industrial mobilization. He recalled that, having worked on the production of the original Initial Mobilization Plan, he had had one bound in leather and marked for President Hoover. In reply his group received a curt note from Mr. Hoover's secretary saying that he had no time for reading such academic studies.

The President recalled that he had helped to establish a requirement that on one could attend the Industrial College who had an efficiency rating below excellent.

Now, however, the situation has changed. Nearly every officer of medium and high rank has a wide knowledge of logistics and in fact a clear comprehension of what our country must do in order to apply resources to military tasks. He thinks the Industrial College now has no place as such. His idea is to lengthen the War College course perhaps to ten months, and bring logistic subjects into the War College, integrating mobilization and logistics problems into all the higher schools.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by 13512

Next the President would like to see the Chiefs study whether some single facility can be found where could be consolidated all of our war colleges -- the National War College, the Industrial College, and the Army, Navy and Air Force War Colleges. Thus, after the Command and General Staff Schools there would be only one great college for national defense wherein would be incorporated and included logistics and mobilization subjects.

He understood that a step in the opposite direction is being taken, having been told that the Industrial College and the War College, which used to meet together for lectures by visiting speakers, are now separating and having the same speakers appear before each one. He repeated that the Industrial College had been formed to meet the problem of the appalling ignorance and disdain of the general staff with respect to logistics problems. This need has passed. He would like to see the Joint Chiefs look at this question and look for another place to locate the school.

General Twining said that Fort McNair could not handle the consolidated school, which would run to something like 800 students. The President mentioned Carlisle, and Maxwell, which is the largest. General Twining said he was fearful that the services would push their senior schools up to the area of national security policy. General Lemnitzer commented that the courses at the various war colleges have a great deal in common, and that they exchange a great number of students between services. He added that the Industrial College sends groups of students out to work with industry for periods of several weeks, and that this has an extremely beneficial effect both on industry and on the students. The President commented that the war colleges could not ignore logistics today even if they wanted to. In response to a question by the President, Admiral Burke said that about 20% of the graduates of the Naval War College go on to the National War College. The President suggested the idea of making each of the existing colleges an integrated (three service) school, even if they were not all combined. He said he very much favored the visits to industrial firms mentioned by General Lemnitzer. He asked the Chiefs to take a very careful look to see if the Industrial College and War College could be consolidated.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

December 1, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 1, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

The President said he had a few points to take up with Mr. Herter. The question had been raised as to whether he might invite Fred Morrow of his staff to accompany him on the trip. A newspaper had carried an item that the Vice President has suggested this. He said he had a couple of questions in mind -- first, how it would look to add Mr. Morrow to the list at this late date, particularly since there did not seem to be a task for him. The second is that the plane is completely filled. On this, the President had noticed two State Department staff men and wondered if they were both necessary. Mr. Herter said that one is an assistant to Mr. Murphy. The other (Mr. McElhiney) is from the Secretariat. He said he wondered if Mr. McElhiney was really necessary. The President asked me to check this with Secretary Murphy.

Mr. Herter next referred to the schedule proposed by the French for meetings in Paris. He said he would like to propose a change by which the meeting the first morning would become a general meeting with Foreign Ministers present and the meeting the first afternoon would become a meeting of the Four Heads of Government only, rather than vice versa as the French had proposed. The President agreed with this proposal. Mr. Herter said it was his plan to take Mr. Bohlen with him to Paris, and the President expressed agreement. Also, he said he would like for Mr. Dillon to attend the OEEC meeting in Paris in January. Again, the President agreed. He referred to a proposal relating to OEEC to be considered for inclusion in the State of the Union message. I told him I would check this matter out with Dr. Moos.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSK

Finally, the Secretary mentioned some personnel changes that are under contemplation. Our Ambassador in Panama will retire shortly. He is thinking of moving Ambassador Farland from the Dominion Republic where he has done an outstanding job to Panama and replace Farland with Mr. Karrick, currently a D. C. Commissioner. The President said he thought there would be reason to put a Foreign Service Officer in Panama, in order to have him there for a longer time than just to the end of this Administration. He also said he would like to make these changes through recess appointment, in order to avoid having to wait for the Senate to confirm them next year. Mr. Herter said he would study the matter further.

Finally, Mr. Herter said he would like to suggest giving recess appointments to Mr. Merchant and Mr. Kohler before the President leaves on his trip. The President expressed agreement with the proposal.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

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[redacted]

December 28, 1959.

Dear Chris:

Jim Hagerty tells me that one of your State Department News Division men, Gerald Clemans, who accompanied us on our recent trip, did a superb job. I understand he is competent, dedicated and extremely conscientious. Both Jim and I thought you would want to know how helpful he was.

With my personal thanks to you for releasing him from his regular assignment in order to make the trip, and, as always, warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

December 27, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Chris:

There seems to be some press comment expressing the fear that I have promised "many things" to each nation I visited on my recent tour. I thought it might be well to put myself on record with you as to what actually I did do.

Whenever the matter of additional help to the various countries came up, I contented myself with saying "We would be glad to study the suggestions made. In those instances where I knew we had commitments to countries, I indicated that we intended to keep them.

In one case, in Pakistan, I agreed with President Ayub that it would be a very good thing to have his regular army modernized. By no means, however, did I suggest that America would be ready to pay the bill.

I have already asked General Goodpaster to collect the minutes of each conference I held with any Head of State or Government throughout my travels. I think it would be wise to have everyone concerned very clear on these conversations. Possibly each of our Ambassadors should also be told the bare facts.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
Secretary of State.

PERSONAL

December 1, 1959.

Dear Arleigh:

There is nothing that I like more than a "writ of exception", especially when it provides a break in the disciplinary barriers normally confounding human instinct. I shall take plentiful, even self-indulgent, advantage of the dispensation, if for no other reason than because of reverential awe of the extraordinary power possessed by any one authorized, legally, to issue such a writ -- and make it stick.

My thanks for your welcome present, and even more for the escape you have provided from ordinary rules of naval behavior. Your thoughtfulness already has done much to lighten some of the forebodings that have clouded anticipations of my impending tour.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Admiral Arleigh A. Burke,
Chief of Naval Operations,
The Pentagon,
Washington, D.C.

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1959

7:50 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:10 - 8:15 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:15 - 8:30 am — Hon. Christian A. Herter
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower

8:30 - 9:50 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Charles A. Coolidge
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Wilber M. Brucker
Hon. William E. Franke
Hon. James H. Douglas
General Nathan F. Twining
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Admiral Arleigh Burke
General Thomas D. White
General Randolph McC. Pate
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. John N. Irwin, II
Admiral Arthur C. Davis
Mr. Guido Perera
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Mr. Huntington Sheldon

Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. Charles Haskins
Hon. James S. Lay
Hon. Marion W. Boggs

	Following National Security Council Meeting, the President presented the Medal of Freedom Award to Hon. Neil H. McElroy, retiring Secretary of Defense.
9:50 - 10:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:55 - 10: 10 am	(The Joint Chiefs of Staff) OFF THE RECORD (General Nathan F. Twining) (General Lyman L. Lemnitzer) (General Thomas D. White) (Admiral Arleigh Burke) (General Randolph McC. Pate)
10:15 - 10:17 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:33 - 10:43 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:50 - 10:57 am	H. E. Nouphat Chounramany Newly appointed Ambassador of Laos (To present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan Mr. Charles Sedgwick, interpreter
10:57 - 11:00 am	(Commander Gerald H. Weyrauch) OFF THE RECORD (Presented a gift from Admiral Burke to be used by the President for his use on the Cruiser DES MOINES)
11:15 - 11:30 am	Hon. Kevin McCann
12:09 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:47 - 2:55 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower
2:55 - 3:45 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

3:48 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:50 - 4:05 pm	Hon. Paul Hoffman
4:05 - 4:10 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:12 - 4:27 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1959

7:45 am	The following had breakfast with the President: Senator Thruston B. Morton Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David W. Kendall
8:00 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:00 - 8:04 am	Major John Eisenhower Hon. Robert Merriam
8:04 - 8:07 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:35 - 9:30 am	(Senator Thruston B. Morton) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Vernon B. Stouffer) (Mr. Thomas Pappas) (Mr. George Murphy) (Mr. Spencer Olin)
9:40 - 9:42 am	Hon. Wilton G. Persons
9:50 - 10:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:10 - 11:13 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:15 - 11:20 am	Hon. Kevin McCann
11:20 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:00 Noon	The Honorable Thomas S. Gates, Jr., was sworn in as Secretary of Defense in the Conference Room. See next page for those present.

12:00 Noon	The following attended the swearing-in ceremony of Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr., as Secretary of Defense: Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Sr. Miss Kathe Gates Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ponce Mr. and Mrs. William Norris Miss Charlotte Noland Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lloyd Mrs. Emil Geyelin Mr. James Waller Hon. and Mrs. Neil McElroy Hon. William B. Franke, Secretary of the Navy Hon. Wilber Brucker, Secretary of the Army Hon. James H. Douglas, Secretary of the Air Force General Nathan Twining Admiral Arleigh Burke General Lyman Lemnitzer General Thomas D. White Members of the White House Staff
12:12 - 12:20 pm	Major John S. D. Eisenhower
12:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	Returned to the office.
2:00 - 2:05 pm	Major John S. D. Eisenhower
2:07 - 2:45 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
2:50 pm	To the Mansion.
3:05 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
3:20 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital. The President and Major John Eisenhower visited General Walter Bedell Smith.

3:44 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to 4200 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.
	The President and Major John Eisenhower visited with Major General George Horkin in Apartment 406.
4:29 pm	Departed the apartment of Major General Horkin and motored to the White House.
4:45 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower arrived in the President's office at the White House.
4:45 - 4:50 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	The President gave a reception for members of the press who will accompany him on his goodwill mission abroad.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1959

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:16 - 8:48 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
8:48 - 8:55 am	Hon. John D. Hickerson U. S. Ambassador to the Philippines
8:55 - 9:00 am	(Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD
9:00 - 10:49 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. James W. Riddleberger, Director, ICA Mr. Vance Brand, Managing Director, Development Loan Fund Corporation Hon. C. Douglas Dillon General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Clarence B. Randall Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George S. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John H. Irwin, II Mr. Hart Perry Mr. James Wilson Mr. Charles Haskins Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion W. Boggs
10:49 - 11:05 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon

11:05 am - 11:55	Hon. Christian Herter Mr. Fred Eaton (until 11:15 am) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:55 - 12:00 Noon	Mr. Raymond F. Courtney Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
12:02 - 12:27 pm	The President received the Members of the Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs: Ambassador Walter J. Donnelly Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower Mr. G. Kenneth Holland Mr. O. A. Knight Mr. Charles A. Meyer Dr. Dana G. Munro Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Roy R. Rubottom, Jr. (Pictures taken)
12:34 - 1:25 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow
1:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:30 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President returned to the office (worked during the afternoon in the Cabinet Room while his office was being set up for Television report to the Nation at 7:15 pm)
3:00 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Maurice Stans
3:40 - 3:50 pm	Hon. James P. Mitchell
3:50 - 3:52 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:57 - 4:00 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

4:02 - 4:12 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
4:12 - 4:17 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
4:20 - 4:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:30 - 4:40 pm	Hon. James P. Mitchell
4:40 - 4:42 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:45 - 4:47 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
4:55 - 5:17 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:15 - 5:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:40 pm	The President departed the Cabinet Room and went to the Mansion.
7:15 - 7:30 pm	The President made a report to the nation - from his office - on television and radio about his goodwill mission abroad.
7:32 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Andrews Air Field for take-off on the President's goodwill mission abroad.
7:50 pm	The President and his party arrived at Andrews Air Field. Following a departure ceremony the President boarded the Presidential Aircraft for takeoff for Rome, Italy, by way of Goose Bay, Labrador.

The following accompanied the President on his goodwill mission - with first stop in Rome, Italy:

Major and Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower
Hon. Robert Murphy
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(continued)

(List continued from previous page):
Chief U. E. Baughman
Colonel William G. Draper
Mr. Thomas McElhiney
Hon. Kevin McCann
Dr. Malcolm Moos
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Mr. James Rowley
Miss Mary Caffrey
Captain Clive Marsh
Miss Velma Heine
Miss Barbara Johnston
Miss Alice Boyce
Mr. Deeter Flohr
Mr. Robert Donhauser
Sgt. John Moaney

8:15 pm — The President and his party departed Andrews Air Force Base.

1:00 am — Arrived at Goose Bay, Labrador.

After re-fueling, the President and his party were airborne for Rome, Italy.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1959

ROME, ITALY

12:00 Noon — The President and his party arrived at Ciampino Airport, Rome, Italy. The President was greeted by
President Giovanni Gronchi
Prime Minister Antonio Segni
Ambassador James David Zellerbach

12:30 pm — Following the welcoming ceremonies at the Airport, the President and President Gronchi motored to the Quirinale Palace, Rome, Italy.

1:00 pm — Arrived at Quirinale Palace. The President met Mrs. Gronchi and then proceeded to his quarters in the Palace.

The following were also with the President at Quirinale Palace:
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
Colonel Vernon Walters

7:30 pm — The President and President Giovanni Gronchi met informally at Quirinale Palace. The following were also present:
Hon. Robert Murphy
Ambassador James David Zellerbach
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel Vernon Walters
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Outerbridge Horsey

Prime Minister Antonio Segni
Ambassador Umberto Grazzi
Secretary General of the Foreign Office
Minister Tristam Alvise Cippico

8:30 pm — President Giovanni Gronchi gave a Dinner at Quirinale Palace in honor of the President. About 70 guests attended.
(Black Tie)

10:00 pm — Reception followed the Dinner. About 2,000 people were present.

10:30 pm — The President retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1959

ROME, ITALY

9:15 am — The President, accompanied by Defense Minister Andreotti, departed Quirinale Palace for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The following also accompanied the President:
- Ambassador James David Zellerbach
- Hon. Robert Murphy
- Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- General Howard McC. Snyder
- Colonel William Draper
- Colonel Robert L. Schulz
- Colonel Vernon Walters

9:20 am — The President and his party arrived at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

9:30 am — The President and Minister Andreotti, and the President's party departed the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and motored to the American Embassy.

9:35 am — The President arrived at the American Embassy where Minister Andreotti took leave of the President.

9:35 - 9:55 am — The President visited with the Embassy Staff.

9:55 am — Departed the Embassy and motored to Viminale Palace.

10:00 - 11:45 am — The President met with the following at Viminale Palace:
- Prime Minister Antonio Segni
- Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Giuseppe Pella
- Under Secretary Russo
- Ambassador Manlio Brozio
- Secretary General of the Foreign Office, Umberto Grazzi
- Minister Tristam Alvise Cippico
- Minister Sensi
- Hon. Robert Murphy
- Ambassador James David Zellerbach
- Mr. Outerbridge Horsey
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Major John Eisenhower
- Colonel Vernon Walters

ROME, ITALY

11:45 am	The President departed Viminale Palace and motored to Quirinale Palace.
11:55 am	Arrived at Quirinale Palace.
1:15 pm	The President and President Giovanni Gronchi departed Quirinale Palace and motored to Villa Madama, which is the Foreign Office Guest House.
1:45 - 3:00 pm	Stag Luncheon at the Villa Madama in honor of the President, given by Prime Minister Antonio Segni.
3:15 pm	The President returned to the Quirinale Palace.
5:30 - 7:00 pm	Meeting at Quirinale Palace: The President President Giovanni Gronchi Prime Minister Antonio Segni Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella Secretary General Umberto Grazzi Ambassador Manlio Brozio Hon. Robert Murphy Ambassador James David Zellerbach Minister Outerbridge Horsey Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower Colonel Vernon Walters
7:45 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. Robert Murphy, and Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, departed Quirinale Palace and motored to Villa Taverna, which is the residence of Ambassador Zellerbach.
8:00 pm	The President and his party arrived at Villa Taverna.
8:30 pm	The President gave a Dinner at Villa Taverna in honor of President Giovanni Gronchi. See following page for list of those attending Dinner.

8:30 pm The following attended the Dinner at Villa Taverna which the President gave in honor of President Gronchi:

The President
President and Signora Giovanni Gronchi
Hon. Antonio Segni and Signora Segni
President of the Council of Ministers
Hon. Giovanni Leone and Signora Leone
President of the Chamber
Senator and Signora Cesare Merzagora
President of the Senate
Dr. and Signora Gaetano Azzariti
President of the Constitutional Court
Hon. Giuseppe Pella and Signora Pella
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Ambassador and Signora Umberto Grazzi
Secretary General of the Foreign Office
Ambassador and Signora Manlio Brozio
Italian Ambassador to Washington
Ambassador and Marchesa Cristoforo Fracassi
Chief of Protocol of the Republic
Dr. and Signora Oscar Moccia
Secretary General to the Presidency
Admiral and Signora Luciano Bigi
Military Counselor to the President
Minister Tristam Alvise Cippico
Diplomatic Couselor to the President
Hon. Aldo Moro and Signora Moro
Political Secretary to the Christian Democratic Party
Ambassador and Mrs. James D. Zellerbach
Hon. Robert Murphy
Under Secretary of State
Major and Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Brigadier General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters
Admiral and Mrs. Charles R. Brown
Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe
Mr. and Mrs. Outerbridge Horsey
Minister, American Embassy
Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Torbert
Counselor of Embassy for Political Affairs
Mr. and Mrs. Vincent M. Barnett, Jr.
Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs

10:30 pm Dinner concluded at Villa Taverna, the President returns to Quirinale Palace.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1959

ROME, ITALY

7:50 am	The President, accompanied by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, and Colonel Robert L. Schulz, departed Quirinale Palace and motored to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.
8:00 - 8:20 am	The President and the above attended Services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
8:40 am	Returned to Quirinale Palace.
9:00 am	The President said goodbye to President Gronchi and other Italian Government officials.
9:15 am	Departed Quirinale Palace and motored to The Vatican.
9:25 am	Arrived at the Vatican. The President was met by Vatican Prelates and Monsignor Benincasa, the American Official attached to Secretariat of State of Holy See.
	The President proceeded to the second floor of The Vatican. Enroute to the Papal Apartment, the President passed dignitaries of the Privy Antechamber assembled at the threshold of the Clementine Hall, Seminarians of the North American College, the Rector and Faculty members.
	The President had an audience with His Holiness Pope John XXIII. Also present were Cardinal Tardini and Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters.
	Following the President's audience with the Pope, the Pope also received Major and Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. James Hagerty
	(Others in the President's party were received in a group by the Pope).
10:30 am	The President departed the Vatican via helicopter from North American College Soccer Field on the Vatican Grounds, and flew to Ciampino Airport.

ROME, ITALY

10:45 am — The President arrived via helicopter at Ciampino Airport and boarded the Presidential Aircraft.

11:20 am — Airborne for Esenboga Airport, Ankara, Turkey.

ANKARA, TURKEY

3:00 pm — The President and his party arrived at Esenboga Airport in Ankara, Turkey. Ambassador Fletcher Warren boarded the plane and descended with the President.
The President was greeted by H. E. Celal Bayar, the President of Turkey.

Others on hand to greet the President were;
H. E. Refik Koraltan
President of the Grand National Assembly
H. E. Adnan Menderes
The Prime Minister of Turkey
H. E. Fatin Rustu Zorlu
The Minister of Foreign Affairs
And other Turkish Government Officials

Following introductions, welcoming speeches, and Honor Guard Ceremony, the two Presidents proceed to their car.

3:30 pm — The President and President Celal Bayar departed the Esenboga Airport and motored to the Turkish Presidential Guest House where President (Bayar) left the President and proceeded to his residence.

4:50 pm — The President departed the guest house and motored to the tomb of Ataturk. He was accompanied by
Hon. Robert Murphy
Ambassador Fletcher Warren
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Leon Cowles, U. S. Minister Counselor
Mr. Robert Barnes, U. S. Embassy Political Counselor

5:02 pm — The President and his party arrived at Ataturk's Mausoleum.

ANKARA, TURKEY

5:02 pm -	Upon arrival at Ataturk's Mausoleum, the President was greeted by Mr. Veysel M. Versan Turkish Chief of Protocol
	The President and party proceeded to Ataturk's tomb, where the President placed a wreath.
	Returned to their cars.
5:17 pm	The President and his party departed Ataturk's Mausoleum and motored to President Bayar's residence for official talks.
5:30 pm	Arrived at President Celal Bayar's residence.
5:30 - 7:00 pm	The President and President Celal Bayar met for talks. The following were also present: Ambassador Fletcher Warren Hon. Robert Murphy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Mr. Leon Cowles, Embassy Political Counselor
7:00 pm	The President and his party departed the residence of President Bayar and motored to the Guest House.
7:02 pm	Arrived at the Guest House.
	The President was presented with a degree from the Political Science Faculty.
8:28 pm	The President departed the Guest House and motored to President Bayar's residence for a Dinner held in his honor.
8:30 pm	Arrived at President Bayar's residence. The President was accompanied by Hon. Robert Murphy General Howard McC. Snyder Major John Eisenhower

8:30 pm — Dinner given by President Celal Bayar in honor of the President at Cankaya Presidential Palace. The following attended:

The President
Hon. Robert D. Murphy
Hon. Fletcher Warren
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. Leon L. Cowles
~~Hon. Thomas E. Stephens~~
Major General Martin J. Morin
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Mr. Stuart Van Dyke
Director, U. S. Operations Mission, Turkey
Brig. General Henry C. Newcomer, Commander, TUSLOG
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. Robert G. Barnes, Counselor of Embassy
Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters
Mr. V. Lansing Collins, Counselor of Embassy
Mr. Robert Donhauser, Assistant to Mr. Murphy
Mr. L. Wade Lathram, Counselor of Embassy
Mr. Thomas W. McElhiney, Deputy Dir. Exec. Secretariat
Mr. Harold G. Kissick, Counselor of Embassy
Colonel William G. Draper,
Mr. C. Edward Wells, Attache, Public Affairs Officer
Mr. Justin E. O'Donnell, First Secretary

(There were also about 100 Turkish Officials present, but names were not given).

11:00 pm — The President and his party departed President Bayar's residence and motored to the Guest House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1959

ANKARA, TURKEY

7:30 am — The President and President Celal Bayar of Turkey depart the Guest House and helicoptered to the Esenboga Airport. Accompanying them in the helicopter were:
Prime Minister Menderes
Ambassador Fletcher Warren
Foreing Minister Zorlu
Mr. James Rowley
One Turkish Security Officer

7:45 am — Arrived at the Esenboga Airport where they exchanged farewells.

8:10 am — The President and his party departed Ankara, Turkey for Karachi, Pakistan.

KARACHI, PAKISTAN

3:30 pm — The President and his party arrived at Mauripur Airport, Karachi, Pakistan. He was greeted by President Ayub Khan. The following were also on hand to greet the President:
Ambassador and Mrs. William M. Rountree
Miss Susan Rountree
Mr. M. Ikramullah, Foreign Secretary
Mr. N. A. Faruqui, Cabinet Secretary
Mr. Fida Husain, Secretary of Defense
Mr. Sher Afzal, Administrator of Karachi
Brig. Muzaffuruddin, Martial Law Administrator
Mr. Mohammad Farid Khan, Inspector General of Police
Mr. Muzaffar Hussain, Collector and District Magistrate
Prominent Citizens of Pakistan:
Mr. Hassan Ali Abdul Rehman
K. B. H. M. Habibullah
Malik Bagh Ali
Mr. Husainbhai Bandukwala
Mr. Seth Ahmed Dawood
Mr. Fakhruddin Valibhoy
Mr. Anwar Husain Hidayatullah
K. B. A. K. Gabole
Mr. C. F. Minwalla
Sahibzada Haji Hafiz Jamiluddin

(continued)

Ambassador Rountree then presented the following to the President:

Mr. James S. Killen, Chief of ICA
Major General Mercer C. Walter, Chief of MAAG
Rear Admiral J. R. Lee, Commander of Middle East Force
Mr. W. Mallory-Browne, Political Counselor
Mr. Thomas A. M. Robinson, Economic Counselor
Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Director of USIS
Colonel John A. Gloriod, Army Attache
Captain Saverio Filippone, Naval Attache
Captain Norwood J. Brown, Air Attache
Mr. Donald L. MacDonald, Agricultural Attache

Following the welcoming ceremonies, the President and President Ayub proceed to their cars.

4:00 pm — The President and President Ayub, at the head of the motorcade, departed Mauripur Road and proceeded to Bunder Road.

At Bunder Road, the two Presidents got out of their car and transferred to an open horse-drawn State carriage, then proceeded to President Ayub's residence.

4:45 pm — Arrived at the residence of President Ayub. The two Presidents, Ambassador and Mrs. William Rountree, and some members of the President's party entered the residence.

Others who stayed at President's Ayub residence:

Major and Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower
Hon. Robert Murphy
General Howard McC. Snyder
Sgt. Moaney

8:00 - 10:30 pm — President Ayub gave a Dinner in honor of the President. Those of President Eisenhower's party attending were:

Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(continued)

8:00 - 10:30 pm

List continued of Americans attending Dinner given by President Ayub in honor of President Eisenhower:

Ambassador and Mrs. William Rountree
Mr. Donhauser
Mr. McElhiney
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Colonel William Draper
Hon. Kevin McCann
Hon. Malcolm Moos
Colonel Vernon Walters

Other guests included Senior American Mission officials, Members of Pakistan Cabinet, Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions, and other high-level Pakistani Government officials and prominent Pakistani citizens.

Following the Dinner, Toasts were exchanged, then the Presidents and guests walked to another part of the lawn for entertainment, consisting of music and march past of bagpipers and Khattak tribal dances.

10:30 pm

Dinner and entertainment concluded, President Ayub and President Eisenhower entered the residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1959

KARACHI, PAKISTAN

8:40 am	The President, accompanied by Ambassador William Rountree, departed President Ayub's residence and motored to the Ambassador's residence.
8:45 am	Arrived at the American Ambassador's residence. American children and members of the American community were assembled in the main garden of the residence. The President proceeded to a stand and greeted the members of the American Community in Pakistan.
8:55 am	Departed the Ambassador's residence and motored to President Ayub's residence.
9:00 am	Arrived at President Ayub's residence.
9:00 - 10:20 am	The President and President Ayub met with the following: Ambassador William Rountree Hon. Robert Murphy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John S. D. Eisenhower Foreign Minister Manzur Qadir Finance Minister M. Shoaib Foreign Secretary M. Ikramullah
	Following the above meeting the President and President Ayub walked to the Polo Ground adjacent to the residence to watch a display of tent-pegging and other feats of horsemanship by President Ayub's Bodyguard.
10:20 - 11:00 am	Tent-pegging display and other feats of horsemanship by President Ayub's bodyguard. Following this, the President congratulated Commander of the Bodyguard, Major Johammed Khan, and thanked him for the display.
11:00 am	Returned to President Ayub's residence.
11:20 am	The President, accompanied by Lt. General K. M. Shaikh, departed President Ayub's residence and motored to the tomb of Mahomed Ali Jinnah (Quaid-I-Azam's Mazar).

The following also accompanied the President and General K. M. Shaikh:
Hon. Robert Murphy
Ambassador William Rountree
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Mrs. Rountree

11:30 am — The President and his party arrived at the tomb of Quaid-i-Azam Mohomed Ali Jinnah. The President was greeted by
Lt. General Mohammad Azam Khan
Administrator of Karachi
Inspector General of the Police
District Magistrate of Karachi
Captain Evan P. Aurand

The President placed a wreath on the tomb of Jinnah, assisted by Captain Evan P. Aurand.

11:40 am — Departed the Tomb of Jinnah and motored to the National Stadium to witness the cricket match between Pakistan and Australia.

11:50 am — Upon arrival at the National Stadium, the President was greeted by President Ayub.

11:50 - 12:20 pm — The two President watched the cricket match between Pakistan and Australia.

12:40 pm — Returned to President Ayub's residence.

1:45 - 3:00 pm — President Ayub gave a Luncheon in honor of the President:
Ambassador William Rountree
Hon. Robert Murphy
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Lt. General Azam Khan, Minister of Rehabilitation
Foreign Minister Qadir (Manzur)
Interior Minister Lt. General Shaikh (K. M.)
Finance Minister Shoaib (M.)
Commerce Minister Bhutto (Zulfiqar Ali)

KARACHI, PAKISTAN

3:10 pm	The President and President Ayub departed the residence and motored to the Polo Field where the President addressed the people gathered for a Citizens' Welcome to the President.
3:15 pm	Arrived at the Polo Grounds. The President was met by General Azam Khan
3:20 - 3:45 pm	The President addresses the People of Pakistan, and his speech is translated into Urdu. Following the President's speech a group of citizens of Pakistan presented him a silver replica of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.
3:45 pm	Departed the Polo Field and motored to President Ayub's residence.
4:00 pm	The President and President Ayub walked to the helicopter pad on the lawn of President' Ayub's residence.
4:05 pm	The two Presidents boarded the helicopter and took flight over the city of Karachi and the nearby refugee colony of Korangi.
4:45 pm	Landed back on the lawn of President Ayub's residence.
7:45 pm	The President, accompanied by Ambassador William Rountree, departed President Ayub's residence and motored to the Ambassador's residence.
7:50 pm	Arrived at Ambassador Rountree's residence where the President gave a Dinner in honor of President Ayub.
8:00 pm	President Ayub arrived at the Ambassador's residence and is greeted by the President.
8:30 - 9:45 pm	Dinner by the President in honor of President Ayub.
9:45 pm	Reception on the lawn for approximately 350 Pakistan Government officials and their wives.
10:30 pm	Reception over, the two President departed the Ambassador's residence and motored to President Ayub's residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1959

KARACHI, PAKISTAN

6:40 am	The President and President Ayub, accompanied by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, General Shaikh and General Howard Snyder walked to the helicopter pad on the lawn of President Ayub's residence.
6:45 pm	Departed for Mauripur Airport in helicopter. Those in the helicopter: The President President Ayub Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower General Shaikh
7:00 am	Arrived at Mauripur Airport. After rather elaborate departure ceremonies, the President enters his plane.
7:30 am	Airborne for Kabul, Afghanistan.

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

8:40 am	The President and his party arrived at Bagram Airport, Kabul, Afghanistan. The President was greeted by His Majesty King Mahommed Zahir His Royal Highness, The Prime Minister, Prince Daud H. E. The First Deputy Prime Minister, Ali Mohammed His Royal Highness The Second Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Prince Naim H. E. The President of the National Assembly, Mohammed Naúroz Chief of the Afghan General Staff, General Sayyid Hassan H. E. Ambassador Maiwandwal Ambassador and Mrs. Henry A. Byroade
	Welcoming ceremonies - Honor Guard - and speeches.
9:10 - 9:35 am	Motorcade procession to Chilstoon, the King's Palace.
10:35 am	The President and King Mohammed Zahir arrive at Chilstoon, the King's Palace.

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

10:45 - 11:40 am — Talks between the President and King Zahir. The following also participated:

Prime Minister Daud
Foreign Minister Naim
Ambassador Maiwandwal
Ambassador Henry A. Byroade
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major John Eisenhower
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Robert Rossow, Political Counselor
Mr. Cleo Shook (interpreter)

11:40 - 12:50 pm — LUNCHEON given by King Zahir in honor of the President. The following attended:

His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah
His Royal Highness the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daud
H. E. Ali Mohammed, Deputy Prime Minister
His Royal Highness the Foreign Minister, Szrdar Mohammed Naim
H. E. Mr. Mohammed Nauroz, President of the National Assembly
H. E. Sardar Ahmad Ali Suleiman, Minister of Court
H. E. Mr. A. Malikyar, Minister of Finance
H. E. Mr. G. M. Sherzad, Minister of Commerce
H. E. Dr. M. Yusef, Minister of Mines and Industries
H. E. Dr. A. Popal, Minister of Education
H. E. Eng. M. Kabir, Minister of Public Works
H. E. Mr. S. Abdullah, Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of the Interior
H. E. Mr. M. Murid, Minister of Communications
H. E. Mr. G. H. Adalat, Minister of Agriculture
H. E. Mr. S. K. Rishtiya, President of the Press Depart.
H. E. Mr. S. S. Majruh, President of the Department for Tribal Affairs
H. E. Mr. A. H. Aziz, Deputy Minister for Planning
H. E. Sardar G. M. Suleiman, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr. N. A. Etemadi, Director General for Political Affairs

(continued)

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

11:40 - 12:50 pm LUNCHEON in honor of the President by King Zahir (List continued):

H. E. M. A. Aziz, Governor of Kabul
His Honor Mr. M. Siddique, Mayor of Kabul
Lt. General M. Assif, in charge of Security for the President's visit
H. E. Sardar M. Ali, Chief of Protocol to His Majesty the King
Lt. General S. Hassan, Chief of the General Staff
Lt. General Kh. Mohammed, Deputy Chief of the General Staff
Lt. General M. Issah, Commander of the Central Forces
Lt. General A. Razak, Commander of the R. A. A. F.
H. E. Mr. M. V. Degtyar, Ambassador of theU. S. S. R.
H. E. Mr. H. E. M. Shayesteh, Ambassador of Iran
H. E. Mr. S. N. Haksar, Ambassador of India
H. E. Mr. M. C. Gillet, Ambassador of Great Britain
H. E. Mr. A. F. Aboushady, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic
H. E. Mr. K. Nakauchi, Ambassador of Japan
H. E. Mr. M. Jamil, Ambassador of Iraq
H. E. Mr. K. A. Rahman Khan, Ambassador of Pakistan
H. E. Dr. H. Schmidt-Horix, Ambassador of Germany
H. E. Dr. F. Tarbalza, Minister of Italy
H. E. Dr. M. Kadlec, Minister of Czechoslovakia
Mr. E. Kutbi, Charge d'Affaires of Saudi Arabia
Mr. M. Omeri, Charge d'Affaires of Turkey
Mr. R. R. Fabre, Charge d'Affaires of France
Dr. D. Wiriaatmadja, Minster, Charge d'Affaires of Indonesia
Mr. T. Martynowicz, Charge d'Affaires of Poland
Dr. R. F. Kreutel, Charge d'Affaires of Austria
Mr. Daniel K. Hopkinson, Resident Representative, United National Technical Assistance to Afghanistan

AMERICAN GUESTS

The President
Ambassador Henry A. Byroade
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major John Eisenhower
Vice Admiral T. H. Riley, Deputy Commander in Chief, Pacific

(continued)

11:40 - 12:50 pm — LUNCHEON (continued):
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel William G. Draper
Mr. Norman B. Hannah, Counselor, American Emb.
Mr. Stellan C. Wollmar, Director, U. S. Operations Mission to Afghanistan
Mr. Gordon B. Strong, Economic Counselor, American Embassy
Lt. Colonel John S. Sandiland, U. S. Army Attache
Lt. Colonel Mortimer A. Yates, U. S. Air Attache
Mr. Harry C. Thomas, Deputy Director, U. S. Operations Mission to Afghanistan
Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters

12:50 - 1:00 pm — The President and King Zahir departed the luncheon for informal talk and exchange of gifts.

1:00 pm — The President and King Zahir departed Chilstoon and motored to Jeshyn Grounds.

Farewells were said, and the President boarded helicopter for flight to Bagram Airport.

1:25 pm — Airborne from Jeshyn Grounds for Bagram Airport. The President was accompanied by P. M. Daud.

1:50 pm — Arrived at Bagram Airport.

Before boarding the plane, the President addressed the American community of Kabul, including the children.

2:00 pm — The President and his party departed Kabul, Afghanistan for New Delhi, India.

NEW DELHI, INDIA

4:30 pm — The President and his party arrived at Palam Airport, New Delhi, India. The President is greeted by the following:
President Prasad of India
Vice President Radhakrishman
Prime Minister Nehru

NEW DELHI, INDIA

4:30 pm — Others on hand at Palam Airport tb greeted the President:

Mrs. Gandhi (daughter)
Mayor of Delhi, Sharma
Ambassador and Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker
Ambassador Chagla
Major General Harnarain Singh
Military Secretary to President Prasad
Chief of Protocol, M. R. A. Baig

Exchange of greetings, and Honors rendered.

5:10 pm — The President and President Prasad departed Palam Airport and motored to Rashtrapati Bhavan, President Prasad's Palace.

6:10 pm — Arrived at Rashtrapati Bhavan. The President was "garlanded" by President Prasad's seven grandchildren.*

Refreshments were served, and a 10 minute conversation was held. The following were present:

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru
Ambassador and Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
General Howard Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. and Mrs. Brown
Colonel William Draper
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mrs. Ghandi
Ambassador Chagla
Mr. M. R. A. Baig

The Indians take leave of the President.

The President has a private dinner in his suite.

*(President Prasad's grandchildren are: Granddaughters: Vimla, 20; Tara, 19; Sobha, 15; Padma, 14; Mani, 13; Renu, 11. Grandson, Arunodaya Prakash, 18.)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1959

NEW DELHI, INDIA

8:30 am — The President, accompanied by Ambassador Chagla, departed Rashtrapati Bhavan and motored to Rajghat, Mahatma Ghandi's tomb.

The following also accompanied the President and Ambassador Chagla:
Ambassador and Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Also Embassy Officials and Indian Liaison officers.

8:45 am — The President arrived at Rajghat, the memorial to Mahatma Ghandi. Before descending into the enclosure shoes were removed.

The President, assisted by Major John Eisenhower entered the enclosure and laid a wreath on the memorial.

Proceeded to the tree-planting area where the President planted a sapling on the left of the path in the first row.

9:15 am — The President and his party departed Rajghat and returned to Rashtrapati Bhavan.

9:40 am — The President met with President Prasad at Rashtrapati Bhavan. The following Americans participated in the meeting:
Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker
Captain Evan P. Aurand

10:25 am — Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru called on the President in his suite at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Photographs were taken.

11:00 - 12:00 Noon — The President had a meeting with Prime Minister Nehru. The following were also present:
Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker
Hon. Robert Murphy
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

NEW DEHLI, INDIA

12:00 Noon — The President greeted Indian Girl Guides and Boy Scouts in the courtyard of Rashtrapati Bhavan.

12:10 pm — The President, accompanied by Ambassador Chagla, departed Rashtrapati Bhavan and motored to the residence of Prime Minister Nehru.

12:15 - 1:00 pm — Meeting at the Prime Minister's residence.
The President
Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru
Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker
Hon. Robert Murphy
Ambassador Chagla

1:00 pm — Prime Minister Nehru gave a Luncheon in honor of the President:
The President
Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Dr. Malcolm Moos
Hon. Kevin McCann
Ambassador and Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker
Dr. and Mrs. Burney
Mr. and Mrs. James Patton
Shri Ballabh Pant, Minister of Home Affairs
Shri Morarji Desai, Minister of Finance
Ambassador Chagla
Mr. Sapru, Member of Rajya Sabha
Colonel and Mrs. Zaidi, Vice Chancellor of Aligarh University
Mrs. Swaminadhan, Member of Parliament
Mrs. Alva, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs
Mr. and Mrs. Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Sec.
Mrs. Sinha, Deputy Minister of Fianance
Mrs. Ranuka Ray, Member of Parliament
Begum of Pataudi
Mr. Zashiwal, Member of Parliament
Mr. Bhargava, Member of Parliament
Shri Sinha, Information Minister, Bihar

2:55 pm	The President and Ambassador Chagla departed Prime Minister Nehru's residence and motored to Rashtrapati Bhavan.
3:05 pm	Arrived at Rashtrapati Bhavan.
4:45 pm	The President, accompanied by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, departed Rashtrapati Bhavan and motored to Parliament House.
5:00 pm	Arrived at Parliament House.
	The President addressed a Joint Session of the Indian Parliament.
6:00 pm	Departed Parliament House and motored to Rashtrapati Bhavan.
6:15 pm	Arrived at Rashtrapati Bhavan.
8:15 pm	President Rajendra Prasad called on the President in his suite and accompanied him to the dining area where a banquet was given in his honor. The following attended:

The President
President Rajendra Prasad
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major Eisenhower and Mrs. Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel William Draper
Dr. Malcolm Moos
Hon. Kevin McCann
Ambassador and Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Brown
Mr. C. Tyler Wood
Mr. Clarence Miller, Asst. Sec., Dept. of Agricultur
Mr. Henry Kearns, Asst. Sec. Dept. of Commerce
Mr. John S. Graham, Commissioner, AEC
Mr. Edward P. Maffitt
Dr. Kenneth Bunce
Colonel Loveaire A. Heges, Army Attache

8:15 pm

Dinner list continued:

Mr. Gordon H. Mattison, Consul General, Calcutta
Dr. Thomas W. Simons, Consul General, Madras
Mr. William T. Turner, Consul General, Bombay
Mrs. William T. Turner
Mr. and Mrs. James Patton
President, International Federation of Agriculture Producers

Following the banquet, entertainment consisted of Indian dance and music recital.

CABINET MEETING - DECEMBER 11, 1959 - 8:30 A. M.

The Vice President presided - the President was on his Goodwill Mission abroad.

The Vice President
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Elmer Bennett
Hon. Philip Ray
Hon. True D. Morse
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert K. Gray
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Gerald Morgan (in part)
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Dr. Allen Wallis

For Item 1
Mrs. Bertha Adkins
Mrs. Rollin Brown
Mr. Ephraim Gomberg
Mrs. Catherine Oettinger
Hon. Abbott Washburn

For Item 2
Hon. Abbott Washburn

For Item 3
Hon. Franklin Floete
Mr. Alton Hailey

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1959

NEW DELHI, INDIA

8:30 am — The President, accompanied by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, departed Rashtrapati Bhavan and motored to the American Embassy Chancery. The following also went along:

Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
General Howard Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:35 am — The President and the above arrived at the American Embassy Chancery. Waiting to receive the President were

Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Malcolm Moos
Hon. Kevin McCann
Mr. Winthrop Brown, Deputy Chief of Mission
Mr. Robert Donhauser
Hon. Thomas McElhiney
Mr. Edward P. Maffitt, Counselor for Political Affairs
Mr. Arthur G. Jones, Counselor for Administration

The President made a brief tour of the Chancery, and was welcomed by the Embassy staff and their families.

The President proceeded to a dais and addressed the Embassy staff and the Indian employees.

Visited the servants' compound.

9:00 am — The President and his party departed the American Embassy Chancery and motored to the University of Delhi, driving through Old Delhi en route.

9:40 am — Arrived at the University of Delhi. The President was greeted by Vice Chancellor Rao (V.K. R. V. Rao), who escorted the President to the saluting base where they stood during the playing of both national anthems.

The President inspected the Honor Guard.

Proceeded to the Main Building where the President was greeted by the Chancellor of Delhi University, Dr. S. Radhakrishanan.

NEW DELHI, INDIA

10:00 am	The President dons his robe and the procession is formed and they moved to the scene of the ceremony. Prime Minister Hehru was also in the group. The President was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Delhi.
10:45 - 11:00 am	Address by the President at the University of Delhi.
11:00 am	The President and his party departed the University of Delhi and motored to Rashtrapati Bhavan. Enroute he drove past the American School of New Delhi.
11:15 am	Arrived at Rashtrapati Bhavan.
1:00 pm	The President and Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker departed Rashtrapati Bhavan and motored to the American Embassy residence.
1:15 pm	LUNCHEON, given by the President hbnoring President Rajendra Prasad of India. The following attended:

The President
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker
Mr. Tyler Wood, Economic Minister
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India
(and Chancellor of University of Delhi)
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India
Shri N. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker of the House
Shri Ballabh Pant, Minister of Home Affairs
Shri Morarji Desai, Minister of Finance
Ambassador Ostrorog, Ambassador of France
and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps
Hon. G. L. Mehta, former Ambassador to the U. S.
Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Minister of Defense
Shri Trikoli Chand Sharma, Mayor of Delhi

(continued)

NEW DELHI, INDIA

1:15 pm — Luncheon in honor of President Prasad (continued):
Shri S. K. Patil, Minister of Food and Agriculture
Shri S. Swaran Singh, Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel
Shri P. L. Mehta, Inspector General of Police, Delhi
Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Planning Minister
Shri H. J. Bhabha, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission of India
Shri G. L. Bansal, Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister of Agriculture
Captain D. K. Mehta, ADC in Waiting to the President of India

2:30 pm — The President returned to Rashtrapati Bhavan.

4:00 pm — The President, accompanied by President Prasad, departed Rashtrapati Bhavan and motored to the World Agriculture Fair. (At Hyderabad House they cahnged to a state carriage).

4:30 pm — Arrived at the entrance of the World Agriculture Fair. The President was greeted by
Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh
Minister of Agriculture
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India
Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru
Shri S. K. Patil
Minister of Food and Agriculture

The President made abrief speech, following messages from the governments participating in the Fair.

President Prasad pushes a button lighting up the Fair and presented a token gift to the President in behalf of the Indian Farmers' Forum.

5:35 pm — The President and President Prasad drove to the American Exhibit. The President cut the ribbon inaugurating the Exhibit and pressed the button that started up the TRIGA atomic reactor, which demonstrates how the peaceful atom can benefit agriculture and lead to greater abundance of food supplies.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1959

NEW DELHI, INDIA

The President and President Prasad inspected the American Exhibit at the World Agriculture Fair.

6:35 pm — Returned to Rashtrapati Bhavan.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1959

*4:15 pm (See note added to bottom of page 2 for this date)

NEW DELHI, INDIA

4:30 - 5:30 pm — President Prasad gave a reception for 5,000 guests in the Mogul gardens at Rashtrapati Bhavan. The two President strolled through the garden then, seated, greeted selected guests.

8:15 pm — The President and Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker departed Rashtrapati Bhavan and motored to Ambassador Bunker's residence.

8:30 pm — The President gave a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Nehru at Ambassador Bunker's residence. The following attended:

The President
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Ambassador and Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Brown
Deputy Chief of Mission
Mr. Edward P. Maffitt
Counselor for Political Affairs
Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru
Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of the Prime Minister
Princess (Rajkumari) Amrit Kaur
Former Minister of Health and currently President, Indian Red Cross
Mr. M. C. Chagla, Ambassador to the U. S.
Mrs. Iakshmi Menon
Deputy Minister of External Affairs
Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha, Deputy Finance Minister
Mr. and Mrs. Pillai
Secretary General, Ministry of External Affairs
Mr. and Mrs. Baig
Chief of Protocol, Ministry of External Affairs
General Thimayya
Chief of the Army Staff
Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao
Vice Chancellor, Delhi University

NEW DELHI, INDIA

10:45 pm — The President and Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker returned to Rashtrapati Bhavan.

*4:15 pm — The President received Harsha Vardham, a 12-year old Indian boy, and gave him his autograph. (Hon. Robert Murphy talked to the President about this. A prominent member of Parliament (Gushile Wayor - or Mayor -- told Mr. Murphy someone had stolen the boy's autograph book, and he was heartbroken. Therefore, the appointment was arranged).

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1959

NEW DELHI, INDIA

7:50 am	The President, accompanied by President Prasad, departed Rashtrapati Bhavan for the Protestant Church of India Cathedral. The following also accompanied: Ambassador and Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Brown Mr. Edward P. Maffitt
7:55 am	Arrived at the Protestant Church of India Cathedral. The Right Reverend F. R. Willis, The Bishop of Delhi, greeted the President and his party upon arrival.
8:00 - 8:50 am	Attended Services at the Protestant Church of India Cathedral.
8:50 am	Departed the Cathedral and returned to Rashtrapati Bhavan.
9:15 am	The President and his party departed Rashtrapati Bhavan and motored to the Palam Airport.
9:45 am	Departed Palam Airport for flight to Agra, India.
10:15 am	Arrive at Agra. The President and his party motored to Taj Mahal, where they visited for 1/2 hour. Motored to Circuit House.
11:30 am	The President and his party departed Cicuit House grounds by helicopter for flight to the Rural Institute (Agricultural Training Center) at Bichpuri. Upon arrival at the Rural Institute, the following were presented to the President Mr. R. K. Singh Dr. N. K. Anant Rao Professor and Mrs. Schoonover The President and his party drove around the Rural Institute and then to the village of Laraonda.

AGRA, INDIA

11:55 am	Arrived at Laraonda village. The President was garlanded by the village headman. He walked through the village and meet village councillors.
12:20 pm	The President and his party departed Laraonda and motored to the Bichpuri heliport, where they departed for Agra Airport.
12:35 pm	Arrived at Agra Airport.
12:50 pm	Departed Agra for flight to New Delhi.

NEW DELHI, INDIA

1:20 pm	Arrived at Palam Airport, New Delhi, India. The President and his party departed Palam Airport and motored to Rashtrapati Bhavan.
4:15 pm	Prime Minister Nehru called for the President at Rashtrapati Bhavan, and together they leave for the Civic Reception at Ram Lila Grounds.
4:30 pm	Arrived at Ram Lila Grounds. Mayor Sharma, the Deputy Mayor and Chief Commissioner Pandit welcomed the President.
5:00 pm	The President addressed the crowd gathered at Ram Lila Grounds.
6:00 pm	Returned to Rashtrapati Bhavan.
8:30 pm	The President and Prime Minister Nehru dined privately at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1959

NEW DELHI, INDIA

5:55 am	The President and President Prasad departed Rashtrapati Bhavan and motored to Palam Airport.
6:20 am	The President bade farewell to President Prasad.
6:40 am	The President and his party departed New Delhi for flight to Tehran, Iran.

TEHRAN, IRAN

8:45 am	The President and his party arrived at Mehrabad Airport, Tehran, Iran. The President was greeted by His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi The Shah of Iran Ambassador Edward T. Wailes Introductions and brief welcoming statement from the Mayor of Tehran. Honor Guard ceremony, and the presentation of Cabinet members, Diplomatic Corps and parliamentary leaders to the President.
9:15 am	The President and The Shah of Iran departed Mehrabad Airport and motored to the Marble Palace. Enroute, the President drove past members of The American community who were assembled.
9:35 am	The President and the Shah arrived at the Marble Palace.
10:00 - 11:55 am	Meeting between the President and the Shah of Iran. The following were also present: Ambassador Edward T. Wailes Hon. Robert Murphy General Howard McC. Snyder Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
11:55 am	The President, accompanied by Prime Minister Eqbal, departed the Marble Palace and motored to the Senate Building. Also accompanying were Ambassador Wailes, Hon. Robert Murphy and Major John Eisenhower.

TEHRAN, IRAN

12:00 Noon — The President and his party arrived at the Senate Building. He was greeted by the following:
President of the Senate, Mohsen Sadr
The Speaker of the Majlis, Reza Hekmat

The President was then introduced to the ten leading members of the Senate and the ten leading members of the Majlis.

12:10 - 12:25 pm — Address by the President before Iranian Parliament.

12:30 pm — The President returned to the Marble Palace.

12:35 pm — LUNCHEON given by the Shah of Iran in honor of the President, in the Hall of Mirrors.

Enroute to the Hall of Mirrors for the Luncheon, the President passed a group of children in regional costumes from the various provinces of Iran.

LUNCHEON:
The President
The Shah of Iran
Ambassador and Mrs. Edward T. Wailes
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Dr. Manuchehr Eqbal and Mrs. Eqbal
The Prime Minister
Hosein Ala and Mrs. Ala
Minister of the Court
Abas Aram
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mohsen Sadr
President of the Senate
Reza Hakmat
Speaker of Majlis
General Adbollah Hedayat and Mrs. Hedayat
Chief of Supreme Commander's Staff

1:45 pm — The President and the Shah of Iran departed the Marble Palace and motored to Mehrabad Airport.

2:05 pm — Arrived at Mehrabad Airport. There were brief departure statements.

2:30 pm — The President and his party departed Mehrabad Airport, Tehran, Iran for flight to Hellinikon Airport, Athens, Greece.

ATHENS, GREECE

4:40 pm — The President and his party arrived at Hellinikon Airport, Athens, Greece. The President is greeted by King Paul of Greece and Crown Prince Constantine.

Following the 21-gun salute and inspection of the Honor Guard, His Majesty King Paul presented the following to the President:

Dr. Wen Yuan-Ning
Doyen of Diplomatic Corps and Ambassador of China
Mr. Constantine Rodopoulos
The Speaker of Parliament
Mr. Panayotis Canellopoulos
Vice President of the Government
Mr. Constatine Tsatsos
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Angelos Tsoukalas
The Mayor of Athens
Mr. Pafsanias Katsotas
Chairman of the Municipal Council of Athens
Mr. X. Papagheorghious
The Mayor of Hellinikon
Mr. Panayotis Phokas
The Commandant of Hellinikon Airport
Lt. General A. Frontistis
The Chief of National Defense General Staff
Lt. General B. Kardamakis
The Chief of Army General Staff
Vice Admiral Constantine Tsatsos
The Chief of Royal Navy General Staff
Vice Marshal Constatine Margaritis
The Chief of Royal Air Force General Staff

(continued)

4:40 pm — The following were presented to the President at the Hellinikon Airport, Athens, Greece (continued):

Lt. General Constantine Makriniotis
Chief of the Gandarmerie
Mr. Nicolaos Kokkinos
Chief of Police

U. S. Ambassador Ellis O Briggs presented the following to the President:

Major General Herbert Vander Heide
Chief of Joint United States Military Air Group
Mr. Sidney B. Jacques
Director, United States Operations Mission and Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs
Mr. John H. Horner
Counselor of Embassy for Political Affairs
Captain Gifford Scull, Naval Attache
Colonel Joseph A. McChristian, Army Attache
Colonel Frank C. Scofield, Air Attache
Mr. Edward J. Bell, Agricultural Attache
Mr. Joseph B. Costanzo, Consul General
Mr. Clary Thompson, Public Affairs Officer
Mr. Laughlin A. Campbell, Political Officer
Mr. Ernest J. Colantonio, Administrative Officer
Colonel D. G. Alford
Commander, 7206th Support Group

5:00 pm — The President delivered a brief greeting to the Greek people.

5:10 pm — The President, accompanied by King Paul of Greece, departed Hellinikon Airport. The motorcade passes the Temple of Olympian Zeus, where there is a 21-gun salute.

5:40 pm — The President and King Paul arrived at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The President placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He was assisted by Colonel William Draper and Lt. General Dascalopoulos.

5:55 pm — The President and King Paul arrived at the Royal Palace where the President is greeted by Queen Frederika.

ATHENS, GREECE

5:55 pm — The following also accompanied the President to the Royal Palace:

Hon. Robert Murphy
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel William G. Draper
Mrs. Ann Whitman

6:30 pm — The President retired to his suite in the Royal Palace.

8:45 pm — King Paul of Greece gave a dinner in honor of the President. The following were present:

The President
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Ambassador and Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs
Hon. Robert Murphy
King Paul and Queen Frederika
Crown Prince Constantine
H. E. Constantine Caramanlis and Mrs. Caramanlis
(note formerly recorded as Karamanlis)
D. N. Levidis, Grand Marshal of the Court
H. E. Constantine Tsatsos, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Tsatsos

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1959

ATHENS, GREECE

7:40 am	The President, accompanied by Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs, departed the Royal Palace and motored to the American Embassy Residence.
7:45 am	The President had breakfast with the following at the American Embassy Residence: Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs Hon. Robert Murphy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:45 am	Prime Minister Caramanlis called for the President at the American Embassy Residence.
9:50 am	The President, accompanied by Prime Minister Caramanlis, departed the Embassy Residence and motored to the Parliament Building. The following accompanied: Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs Hon. Robert Murphy Major John Eisenhower Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Mr. S. D. Berger Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:55 am	Arrived at the Parliament Building. H. E. Constantine Rodopoulos, Speaker of Parliament, greeted the President upon arrival.
10:05 - 10:12 am	The President addressed the Greek Parliament.
10:20 am	The President, accompanied by Prime Minister Caramanlis, departed the Parliament and motored to the Royal Palace.
10:29 am	Arrived at the Royal Palace.
10:30 - 11:30 am	Meeting at the Royal Palace. (See next page for those participating)

ATHENS, GREECE

10:30 - 11:30 am — Meeting at the Royal Palace between the President and Prime Minister Caramanlis. The following participated:

Ambassador Ellio O. Briggs
Hon. Robert Murphy
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. S. D. Berger
Deputy Prime Minister, Panayotis Canellopoulos
Acting Foreign Secretary Tsatsos
Mr. Bitsios

11:30 am — The President presented a decoration to Lt. General Constantinos Dovas, retired Chief of the National Defense General Staff at the Palace. Colonel Vernon Walters read the citation and handed the award to the President, who presented the award to General Dovas.

11:45 am — Mr. Spyros Melas, President of the Academy of Athens, presented to the President an honorary membership in the Academy of Athens. Mr. Melasa read the citation and placed a gold chain and pendant over the President's head.

1:00 pm — King Paul and Queen Frederika gave an official Luncheon in honor of the President at the Royal Palace. The following attended:

The President
Ambassador and Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
General Vander Heide (Herbert)
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Berger
Crown Prince Constantine
Princess Sophia
Princess Irene
Prime Minister and Mrs. Caramanlis
Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. Kanellopoulos
Speaker of the Parliament and Mrs. Rodopoulos

(continued)

ATHENS, GREECE

1:00 pm — LUNCHEON given by King Paul and Queen Frederika in honor of the President (continued):

Acting Foreing Minister and Mrs. Tsatsos
Coordination Minister and Mrs. Protopapadakis
Mr. D. N. Levidis, Grand Marshal of the Court
Grand Mistress of the Court
Mr. and Mrs. Venizelos
Mrs. Papandreou
Mr. and Mrs. Tsaldaris
General Constantinos Dovas
Chief of Royal Air Force General Staff, Vice Marshal Margaritis
Chief of Royal Navy General Staff, Rear Admiral Panagiotopoulos
Chief of Royal Army General Staff, Lt. General Kardamakis
General Dascalopoulos
The Master of Ceremonies
The Lady in Waiting
The Marshal of the Court of Queen Frederika
The Equerry in Waiting
The Chief of Military Household of King Paul

2:50 pm — The President said goodbye to King Paul and Queen Frederika and members of this family.

2:55 pm — The President, accompanied by Prime Minister Caramanlis, departed the Royal Palace and motored to the Stadium.

3:00 pm — Arrived at the Stadium. The President said goodbye to the Prime Minister and other senior Greek and American officials.

3:07 pm — Departed the Stadium grounds via helicopter. The President circled the Acropolis en route to the USS DES MOINES.

Landed on the USS DES MOINES. Those of the President's party who joined him on the DES MOINES were:

(See next page)

ABOARD THE USS DES MOINES

Those who joined the President on the DES MOINES were:

Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel Walters
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mr. Blake
Mr. Romagna
Mr. Clemens

Others of the President's party remained in Athens overnight and left by train the following morning for Paris.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1959

The President was aboard the USS DES MOINES during this date, sailing in the Mediterranean Sea, enroute to Tunis, Tunisia.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1959

ABOARD THE USS DES MOINES

7:30 am — Mr. Robert Blake, First Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, Tunis, arrived aboard the USS DES MOINES, accompanied by Major Habib Essoussi, Military Aide to President Bourguiba of Tunisia. They came to accompany the President ashore for his meeting with President Bouguiba.

7:55 am — The President and members of his party flew by helicopters into Tunis, Tunisia.

TUNIS, TUNISIA

8:00 am — The President and his party landed at a spot near the Royal Palace.. Those accompanying the President were:

Hon. Robert Murphy
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel Vernon Walters
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Hon. Kevin McCann
Hon. Malcolm Moos

The President was greeted by President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, and Ambassador Walter N. Walmsley.

Brief welcoming statements were made. President Bourguiba presented members of his Cabinet and Chiefs of diplomatic missions to the President, and President Eisenhower presented the members of his party.

The President and President Bourguiba motored to the Palace.

8:15 am — The President had breakfast with President Bourguiba. The following were also present:

Ambassador Walter N. Walmsley
Hon. Robert Murphy
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Robert Blake

(continued)

TUNIS, TUNISIA

8:15 am — Breakfast list continued:
Hon. Kevin McCann
Hon. Malcolm Moos
Vice President Ladgham
Foreign Secretary Mokaddem
Ambassador Slim
Ambassador Bourguiba
Secretary General Sahbani
Interpreter (Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters)

Talks were held following breakfast.

10:30 am — The President and President Habib Bourguiba departed the Palace and motored to the El Aouina Airport.

10:50 am — Arrived at El Aouina Airport.

Brief departure statements, rendering of honors, etc.

10:55 am — The President and his party departed El Aouina Airport via helicopter for the USS DES MOINES.

ABOARD THE USS DES MOINES

11:00 am — The President and his party arrived on board the Des Moines, and get underway for Toulon, France.

The remainder of this day and night, the President was aboard the USS DES MOINES en route to Toulon, France.

CABINET MEETING - DECEMBER 18, 1959

10:00 A. M.

The Vice President presided - the President was on his Goodwill Mission abroad.

The Vice President
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Julian Baird
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Philip Ray
Hon. True D. Morse
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Gray
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Karl Harr
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Eugene Lyons
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mr. Douglas Price
Hon. Thruston Morton
Mr. Ab Herman

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1959

ABOARD THE USS DES MOINES

During the morning, the President was still aboard the USS DES MOINES, en route to Toulon, France.

TOULON, FRANCE

1:25 pm — The President, accompanied by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Captain Evan P. Aurand and Colonel Vernon Walters disembarked and were greeted by the following:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Amory Houghton
Hon. livingston T. Merchant
Hon. Andrew H. Berding
Hon. Foy D. Kohler
Mr. Donald Edgar
Captain Hugh N. Robinson
Colonel Robert L. Schulz

M. Jacquinot, Ministre d'Etat
(representing French Government)
M. Maillard, Conseiller Technique a la Presidence de la Republique
M. Herve Alphand, Ambassador to the United States
Admiral Nomy, Chef d'Etat-Major General de la Marine
Admiral Sap, Prefect Maritime
M. Boulies, Prefect, Var Department
M. Chancel, Chief of Protocol, Foreign Office
Mr. Maurice Arreekx, Mayor of Toulon
M. Eudier, Sub-Prefect
M. Contaimine, representing M. Debre
Admiral Cabanier, Commander 6th Fleet
M. Haas-Picard, Inspecteur General

1:30 pm — Mr. Louis Jacquinot, who represented the French Government, delivered a speech of welcome and the President responded.

1:40 pm — Presidential honors were rendered.

The President then entered the Salon d'Honneur, where he was greeted by

Mr. Vegalat, President Director General of the French Railroad

TOULON, FRANCE

1:40 pm The following also greeted the President at the Salon d'Honneur:

M. Gabriel Escudier, Deputy of the Var
M. Henri Fabre, Deputy of the Var
Mr. Rene Laurin, Deputy of the Var
Mr. Jean Mitel, Deputy of the Var
Mr. EdouardSoldani, Senator and President of the Couseil General of the Var
Mr. Clement Balestra, Senator of the Var
Mr. Edouard Le Bellegou, Senator of the Var
Mr. Lucien Bourgeois, Conseiller General of Toulon
M. Sauvageol, Director of the Mediterranean Region of the SNCF
General Vezinet, Commanding General of the 9th Military Region
General Louis Delfino, Commander of the 4th Air Region

2:00 pm The President walked to his special train and departed for Paris, France. Accompanying the President were Hon. Christian A. Herter, Hon. Robert Murphy and Ambassador Amory Houghton.

PARIS, FRANCE

10:30 pm The President arrived by special train at the Gare de Lyon railroad station in Paris, France.

President Charles deGaulle greeted the President as he left the train.

The President and President Charles deGaulle walked into the Salon d''Honneur where they were greeted by

M. Debre, Prime Minister of France
M. Couve de Murville, Minister of Foreign Affairs
M. de Courcel, Secretaire General de la Presidence
(French officials): M. Chatenet, Minister of the Interior
M. Brouillet, Director de Cabinet
M. de Beaufort, Chef de l'Etat-Major Particulier
M. Benedetti, Prefet de la Seine
M. Papon, Prefet de Police
M. Lefranc, Charge de Mission

PARIS, FRANCE

10:30 pm (Continued) American officials who greeted the President at the Salon d'Honneur:

Ambassador Burgess
M. Lyon
M. Nolting
General Lauris Norstad
Mr. Hunter
Mr. McCarthy
Mr. Reinstein
Mr. Weil
Mr. Hughes

10:39 pm The President and President Charles deGaulle, accompanied by Ambassador Amory Houghton, departed the railroad station and motored to the American Embassy Residence.

10:55 pm Arrived at the American Embassy Residence, Paris, France.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1959

PARIS, FRANCE

9:23 am	The President, accompanied by Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster and Major John Eisenhower departed the residence and motored to the Elysee Palace for Four Power Meeting.
9:30 - 11:30 am	Four Power Meeting The President Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Great Britain President Charles deGaulle of France Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Federal Republic of Germany
11:30 - 12:15 pm	The President met privately with President Charles deGaulle.
12:30 pm	The President rested at the Elysee Palace.
1:00 - 2:00 pm	LUNCHEON at Elysee Palace.
2:10 pm	The President and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster and Major John Eisenhower departed Elysee Palace and motored to the American Embassy Residence.
2:15 pm	Arrived at the American Embassy Residence.
3:58 pm	The President and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster departed the American Embassy Residence and went to Elysee Palace for Four Power Meeting.
4:10 - 5:10 pm	Four Power Meeting The President Prime Minister Harold Macmillan President Charles deGaulle Chancellor Konrad Adenauer
5:12 pm	The President and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster departed the Elysee Palace and motored to the American Embassy Residence.
5:20 pm	Arrived at the American Embassy Residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1959

PARIS, FRANCE

9:32 am	The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan departed the American Embassy Residence and motored to Rambouillet, France.

RAMBOUILLET

10:12 am	Arrived at the castle Rambouillet for meetings and luncheon.
10:15 - 1:00 pm	The President met with the following at Rambouillet President Charles deGaulle Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, Great Britain Prime Minister M. Michel Debre of France Colonel Vernon Walters
1:00 pm	LUNCHEON at Rambouillet The President President Charles deGaulle Prime Minister Harold Macmillan Chancellor Konrad Adenauer Colonel Walters
3:00 - 4:23 pm	The President met again with President Charles deGaulle Prime Minister Harold Macmillan Chancellor Konrad Adenauer
4:23 pm	The President and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer departed Rambouillet and motored to Paris.

PARIS, FRANCE

5:08 pm	The President arrived at the American Embassy Residence.
5:30 pm	Chancellor Konrad Adenauer called on the President at the American Embassy Residence. The following met: The President Chancellor Konrad Adenauer Mr. Martin Hillenbrand

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1959

PARIS, FRANCE

9:30 am	Prime Minister Michel Debre of France called on the President at the American Embassy Residence. Colonel Vernon Walters acted as interpreter during the meeting.
10:10 am	The President, accompanied by Ambassador Amory Houghton, departed the Embassy Residence and motored to the American Chancellery.
10:15 am	Arrived at the American Chancellery where the President delivered remarks to the employees who were assembled in the lobby.
10:25 am	The President and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster departed the Chancellery and motored to the Elysee Palace.
10:29 am	Arrived at Elysee Palace.
10:30 - 10:54 am	The President met at the Elysee Palace with the following: The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Foy D. Kohler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Vernon Walters Prime Minister Harold Macmillan President Charles deGaulle Chancellor Konrad Adenauer
10:56 am	The President and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster departed Elysee Palace and motored to the Ambassador's Residence.
11:02 am	Arrived at the American Ambassador's residence.
12:04 pm	The President, Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Embassy Residence and motored to Elysee Palace.

PARIS, FRANCE

12:11 pm — The President arrived at Elysee Palace.

12:30 pm — LUNCHEON at Elysee Palace:
- The President
- Hon. Christian A. Herter
- Ambassador John Hay Whitney
- Ambassador Walter C. Dowling
- Hon. Livingston Merchant
- Hon. William Macomber
- Hon. Foy D. Kohler
- Hon. Charles Bohlen
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Prime Minister Michel Debre
- Colonel Vernon Walters

1:35 pm — The President went to Gare des Invalides helicopter pad to board helicopter for flight to Orly Field. The following accompanied:
- Hon. Christian A. Herter
- M. de Courcel
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Major John Eisenhower
- Ambassador Walter Dowling
- Hon. Livingston Merchant
- Mr. Foy Kohler
- Mr. Ryan
- Ambassador Amory Houghton
- Colonel Vernon Walters
- Mr. James Rowley

1:41 pm — The President and his party were airborne from Invalides helicopter pad for Orly Field.

1:50 pm — Arrived at Orly Field.

Departure ceremonies.

2:13 pm — The President and his party were airborne from Orly Field for Madrid, Spain.

MADRID, SPAIN

4:30 pm	The President and his party arrived at Torrejon Airport, Madrid, Spain. They were greeted by H. E. Francisco Franco Bahamond (General Franco) Ambassador John Lodge
	Arrival ceremonies at the Airport.
5:00 pm	Following arrival ceremonies, the President and General Franco departed Torrejon Airport and motored into Madrid.
5:30 pm	Arrived at the Plaza Castelar, where the President was presented the Key of Madrid by Hon. Jose Finat y Escriva de Romani Count of Mayalde, and Mayor of Madrid
6:15 pm	The President and General Franco arrived at Moncloa Palace.
8:45 pm	The President met informally with General Franco at Oriente Palace.
9:00 pm	DINNER in honor of the President, given by General Franco at Oriente Palace (black tie)
10:45 pm	The President returned to Moncloa Palace.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1959

MADRID, SPAIN

7:45 am — The President, accompanied by Ambassador Areilza, departed Moncloa Palace for Pardo Palace.

8:00 am — The President had a breakfast conference with General Franco:

U. S. Participants:
The President
Hon. Robert Murphy
Ambassador John Cabot Lodge
Hon. James Hagerty
Colonel Vernon Walters
Mr. William N. Fraileigh

Spanish Participants:
H. E. Francisco Franco Bahamond
Foreign Minister Castiella
Ambassador Jose M. de Areilza
Mr. Jaime Pinies, Director for N. A. Political Affairs

9:50 am — The President, accompanied by General Franco, departed for the airport by helicopter.

10:15 am — The President and General Franco arrived at Torrejon Airport.

10:58 am — The President and his party departed Torrejon Airport for flight to Casablanca, Morocco.

CASABLANCA, MOROCCO

11:19 am — The President and his party arrived at Nouasseur Airport where they were met by
King Mohamed V
Ambassador Charles W. Yost

11:35 am — The President and King Mohamed V departed Nouasseur Airport and motored into Casablanca.

The motorcade stopped at the Town Hall en route for 10 minutes for a presentation to the President of the traditional dates and milk.

12:30 pm — The President and King Mohamed V arrived at the Palace.

2:00 - 3:00 pm — King Mohamed V gave a Luncheon in honor of the President. The following Americans were present:

The President
Ambassador Charles W. Yost
Hon. Robert Murphy
Major John Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel William G. Draper
Colonel Vernon Walters
General Wade
Counsul General Ford
Mr. Brent
Captain Counihand
Captain Pennell
Colonel Keisler
Colonel Blakey

3:30 pm — The President and King Mohamed V had a meeting. The following also participated:

Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Nowiel
The Crown Prince

5:15 pm — The President and King Mohamed V departed the Palce and motored to Nouasseur Airport.

5:45 pm — Arrived at Nouasseur Airport.

6:07 pm — The President and his party departed Nouasseru Airport for flight to Gander, Newfoundland.

GANDER, Newfoundland

8:45 am — Arrived at Gander, Newfoundland.

9:05 pm — Departed Gander for flight to Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

11:30 pm — The President and his party arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland. The President motored to the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1959

9:25 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:26 - 9:46 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:46 - 9:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
10:13 - 10:55 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
10:55 - 11:07 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) (Hon. J. Graham Parsons) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:07 - 11:30 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:30 - 11:32 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:32 - 11:33 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
11:33 - 12:06 pm	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Philip Ray Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
12:08 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:35 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:38 - 3:48 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann Mr. Robert Montgomery

3:48 - 3:54 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:50 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:00 - 4:23 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
4:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
4:55 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Ellipse for the Christmas Pageant of Peace Program. The President addressed the Nation and turned on the lights of the National Christmas Tree.
5:40 pm	Returned to the White House.

3:48 - 3:54 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:50 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:00 - 4:23 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
4:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
4:55 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Ellipse for the Christmas Pageant of Peace Program.
4:58 pm	Arrived at the Pageant of Peace and were greeted by Hon. Fred Seaton Mr. Edward R. Carr President of Pageant of Peace Mr. Eivind T. Scoyen Associate Director of Pageant of Peace Mr. Harry D. Thompson Superintendent of U. S. Capital Parks The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted to the stage. Seated on the stage with them were: Hon. and Mrs. Fred Seaton Donald and Alfred Seaton Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Carr Hon. and Mrs. Robert McLaughlin General A. C. Welling Commissioner David Karrick H. E. Archbishop Iskobos Bishop Angus Dun Monsignor Graebenstein Mr. Eivind Scoyen Mr. Harry T. Thompson Mr. Robert Cox (Boy Scout) Miss Connie Climer (Campfire Girl)
5:02 pm	Invocation by Monsignor Henry Graebenstein
5:03 - 5:05 pm	Remarks by Hon. Fred Seaton
5:06 - 5:07 pm	The Little Singers of Paris

5:07 pm	Hon. Fred Seaton introduced Archbishop Iskobos, North and South America Greek Orthodox Church, who offered Prayer for Peace.
5:09 - 5:10 pm	Greetings to participating cities by Hon. Robert McLaughlin.
5:10 - 5:25 pm	The President delivered his Christmas Message to the Nation and turned on the lights of the National Christmas Tree.
5:29 - 5:31 pm	Greetings to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower from Robert Cox of the Boy Scouts of America and Miss Connie Climer of the Campfire Girls.
5:32 pm	Benediction by Bishop Angus Dun.
	At the end of the program, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed by rear of the stage and at this point greeted the following: Chaplain Canon Libby Mrs. Homer Edwards Musical Director of Pageant of Peace Mr. Franklin Goodwin, Jr. (son of friends of Mrs. Eisenhower) Twelve members of the Cathedral Bell Ringers from Cathedral of St. Phillip, Atlanta, Geirgia.
5:33 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Ellipse Grounds and motored to the White House.
5:35 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1959

8:30 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:33 - 8:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Bradley Patterson
8:50 - 9:20 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:20 - 9:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:31 - 9:40	Hon. Robert Merriam
9:48 - 9:55 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:00 - 10:41 am	(Mr. J. Willard Marriott) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Marriott gave the President a gun)
10:41 - 11:43 am	(Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
11:45 - 12:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
10:49 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church
10:54 - 12:15 pm	Remained for Christmas Eve Services.
12:15 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White
12:22 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1959

8:20 am	The President departed the White House and motored to his Farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
9:50 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm. The President was met by Chief West and General Arthur Nevins.
	The President and Chief West went to the skeet range.
11:10 am	The President departed the skeet range and went to the residence of Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower.
11:12 am	Arrived at Major John Eisenhower's residence.
12:30 pm	The President departed the residence of Major John Eisenhower and motored to the White House.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.
2:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1959

11:11 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
11:22 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
11:33 am	Airborne for Augusta, Georgia. The following accompanied: Mr. and Mrs. George Allen Dr. and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder Mr. William Robinson Hon. and Mrs. James Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman Captain Olive Marsh Miss Betty Allen Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney Major Howell CWO Fontaine Sgt. Duffy Secret Service Agents.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

1:30 pm	Arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia.
1:35 pm	Departed Bush Field and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.
2:31 - 5:32 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones
5:40 pm	The President entered his cottage.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

10:25 - 1:43 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones
1:50 pm	The President returned to his cottage.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

7:50 - 10:40 am	The President worked in his office.
11:04 - 2:28 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones
2:35 pm	Returned to his cottage.
4:55 pm	The President and Mr. W. Alton Jones went out to shoot doves from the 8th green. No doves spotted.
5:55 pm	Returned to the cottage.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:00 am	The President walked to his office.
8:05 - 10:45 am	The President met with Hon. Wilton B. Persons Dr. Malcolm Mops
11:00 am	Departed the office and walked to the golf tee.
11:15 - 12:45 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. George E. Allen Mr. Robert Woodruff Mr. Ellis Slater
1:00 pm	The President returned to his cottage.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:10 - 10:30 am	The President worked in his office.
11:00 - 2:05 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. George E. Allen Mr. Ellis Slater
2:15 pm	Returned to his cottage.
	No further activity this date.

-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
January 11, 1960

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Augusta, Georgia, December 27, 1959, through January 5, 1960.

Sunday, December 27, 1959

11:11 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House via WH Car No. 102, driven by SA Flohr, with ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat, and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving at 11:22 a.m.

11:33 a.m. They were airborne for Augusta, Georgia, arriving at Bush Field at 1:30 p.m. The following were aboard the Presidential plane: President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder, Mr. William Robinson, Secretary and Mrs. Hagerty, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Capt. Olive Marsh, Miss Betty Allen, Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney, Maj. Howell, CWO Fontaine, Sgt. Robert Duffey, ASAIC Campion, ATSAIC Stout, SAs Henderson and Flohr.

1:35 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Bush Field in a Cadillac sedan and arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club at 1:54 p.m.

2:10 p.m. The President took golf practice until 2:25 p.m., and at 2:31 p.m. the President, Messrs. George Allen, William Robinson, and W. Alton Jones teed off for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 5:32 p.m. Dr. Snyder walked the course during the game. The President entered his cottage at 5:40 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Monday, December 28, 1959

7:48 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered Club and departed at 6:30 p.m.

8:03 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered Club and departed at 9:25 a.m.

9:40 a.m. The President took golf practice until 10:00 a.m., and at 10:25 a.m. the President, Messrs. Allen, Robinson, and Jones teed off for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 1:43 p.m. The President returned to his cottage at 1:50 p.m.

10:47 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed Club and returned at 12:42 p.m.

No further activities this date.

Tuesday, December 29, 1959

7:35 a.m.	Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:43 a.m.
7:50 a.m.	The President walked to his office where he remained until 10:40 a.m. when he departed for golf practice, which lasted until 10:50 a.m.
9:20 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:30 a.m.
11:04 a.m.	The President, Messrs. Robinson, Allen, and Jones teed off the 10th tee for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 2:28 p.m. The President returned to his cottage at 2:35 p.m.
11:44 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower departed main gate of Club and returned at 1:45 p.m.
11:55 a.m.	Colonel Draper and Mr. Puglisi departed Club, having entered at 7:50 a.m.
12:00 noon	Mrs. Snyder departed Club and returned at 12:33 p.m.
1:20 p.m.	Mrs. Whitman entered Club and departed at 7:00 p.m.
2:24 p.m.	Mrs. Snyder departed Club and returned at 4:50 p.m.
4:15 p.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered Club and departed at 4:58 p.m.
4:55 p.m.	The President and Mr. Jones departed the cottage for the 8th green, Augusta National Golf Course, to shoot doves. They returned to the cottage at 5:55 p.m. No doves or coveys spotted.

Wednesday, December 30, 1959

7:35 a.m.	Mrs. Whitman entered Club and departed at 6:50 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	The President walked to his office, remaining until 11:00 a.m. From 11:00 a.m. until 11:10 a.m., the President took golf practice and at 11:15 a.m., the President, Mr. William Woodruff, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Ellis Slater teed off for 9 holes of golf, completing same at 12:45 p.m. The President returned to his cottage at 1:00 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Capt. Marsh entered Club.
10:05 a.m.	Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh departed Club.
10:45 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty departed Club, having entered at 8:00 via helicopter; also, Gen. Persons and Dr. Malcolm Moos.
11:30 a.m.	Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered Club. Capt. Marsh departed at 11:45 a.m.
3:43 p.m.	Mrs. Snyder departed Club and returned at 4:35 p.m.

Thursday, December 31, 1959

7:40 a.m.	Mrs. Whitman entered Club and departed at 6:00 p.m.

8:05 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered Club and departed at9:40 a.m.

9:10 a.m. The President walked to his office, remaining until 10:30 a.m. when he went for golf practice until 10:50 a.m.

11:00 a.m. The President, Messrs. Barry Leithead, Ellis Slater, and George Allen teed off for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 2:05 p.m. The President returned to his quarters at 2:15 p.m.

12:09 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower departed Club and returned at 2:10 p.m.

2:22 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered Club and departed at 2:27 p.m.

2:22 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed Club and returned at 5:40 p.m.

Friday, January 1, 1960

8:11 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered Club and departed at 7:12 p.m.

9:20 a.m. The President walked to his office, remaining until 11:00 a.m. when he departed. He stopped off at Mr. William Robinson's cottage, where he remained until 11:40 a.m. when he returned to his cottage.

11:33 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered Club and departed at 11:52 a.m. Dr. Snyder also departed at 11:52 a.m.

11:45 a.m. The President walked to the Leithead cottage, where he visited until 12:15 p.m.

3:55 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered Club and Capt. Marsh departed at 4:00 p.m.

6:55 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered Club and departed at 7:00 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, January 2, 1960

7:22 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered Club and departed at 8:05 p.m.

7:25 a.m. The President walked to his office.

7:49 a.m. Colonel Draper entered Club and departed at 9:45 a.m.

7:51 a.m. Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Morgan entered Club.

7:51 a.m. Mr. Robert Merriam , Mr. Maurice Stans, and Mr. Elmer Staats entered Club.

9:16 a.m. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder departed the Club.

10:30 a.m. Mr. Gerald Morgan and Mr. Robert Merriam departed the Club.

10:30 a.m. Mr. Maurice Stans and Mr. Elmer Staats departed the Club.

10:40 a.m. Mr. Hagerty departed the Club.

10:55 a.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered the Club.

11:46 a.m. The President, Messrs. Sig Larmon, David Keene, and Ellis Slater began 18 holes of golf on the Par-3 Course, completing the game at 1:15 p.m. The President returned to his cottage at 1:20 p.m.

2:35 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed the Club.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, January 3, 1960

8:00 a.m. The President departed for his office, returning to his cottage at 12:35 p.m.

8:10 a.m. Colonel Draper entered Club and departed at 12:45 p.m.

8:40 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered the Augusta National Golf Club and departed at 6:50 p.m.

9:20 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered the Club and departed at 9:45 a.m.

10:30 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered the Club and departed at 1:55 p.m.

12:55 p.m. The President proceeded to the practice tee and teed off the first tee at 1:16 p.m., accompanied by Messrs. Gene Stout, Bill Robinson, and Julian Roberts. The game was completed at 4:10 p.m. (19 holes) and the President returned to his cottage.

No further activity this date.

Monday, January 4, 1960

7:45 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 5:20 p.m.

8:00 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 8:55 a.m.

8:10 a.m. The President went to his office and returned to his cottage at 8:50 a.m.

9:00 a.m. The President departed his cottage and hunted at the Augusta National Golf Club with Mr. Julian Roberts. One covey of quail was flushed. The President returned to his cottage at 10:08 a.m.

10:25 a.m. The President proceeded to the practice tee, and at 10:58 a.m. the President, accompanied by Messrs. Robinson, Gene Stout, and Julian Roberts started 18 holes of golf, completing same at 2:00 p.m., when the President returned to his cottage.

2:18 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 4:45 p.m.

5:15 p.m. The President walked to Mr. Robinson's cottage, and at 5:22 p.m. was back in his own cottage. At 5:25 p.m. the President departed his cottage with a shotgun and went to No. 1 green. At 5:45 p.m. the President returned to Mr. Robinson's cottage, and at 6:00 p.m. he walked to his own cottage.

No further activity this date.

Tuesday, January 5, 1960

7:15 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered Club, departing at 12:42 p.m.

7:51 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered Club and departed at 9:52 a.m.

8:00 a.m. The President went to his office. He departed his office at 9:50 a.m. for the practice tee, and at 10:07 a.m. he teed off at the first tee, accompanied by Messrs. Jerome Franklin, Robinson, and Julian Roberts. They completed 18 holes of golf at 1:03 p.m. and the President and First Lady had lunch at the Club House.

9:00 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered Club and departed at 10:42 a.m.

2:02 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered Club and departed at 2:20 p.m.

3.07 p.m. The President and First Lady departed the Augusta National Golf Club, ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat with SA Flohr driving, enroute to Bush Field, arriving at 3:30 p.m. They departed Bush Field at 3:38 p.m. enroute to Washington, D. C., arriving at MATS at 5:25 p.m. They departed MATS at 5:30 p.m. and motored to the White House, arriving at 5:40 p.m.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT"S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:20 - 11:00 am	The President worked in his office.
11:00 - 11:40 am	Visited in Mr. William Robinson's cottage.
11:45 - 12:15 pm	Visited in Mr. Barry Leithead's cottage.
	No further activity reported this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

7:25 am	The President arrived in his office.
8:00 - 10:30 am	The President conferred with the following: Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Robert Merriam
11:46 - 1:15 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Sigurd Larmon Mr. David Keene Mr. Ellis Slater
1:20 pm	Returned to the cottage.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
JANUARY 3, 1960 - SUNDAY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:00 - 12:35 pm — The President worked in his office.

1:16 - 4:10 pm — The President played 19 holes of golf with
Mr. Gene Stout
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Julian Roberts

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:10 - 8:50 am — The President worked in his office.

9:00 - 10:08 am — The President and Mr. Julian Roberts hunted quail.

10:58 - 2:00 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Gene Stout
Mr. Julian Roberts

No further activity recorded this date.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:00 - 9:50 am — The President worked in his office.

10:07 - 1:03 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Mr. Jerome Franklin
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Julian Roberts

3:07 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field.

3:30 pm — Arrived at Bush Field.

3:38 pm — Departed Bush Field for flight to Washington.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

5:25 pm — Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.

5:30 pm — Departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.

5:40 pm — Arrived at the White House.

Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1960

7:55 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church to attend the Service of Intercession and Holy Communion in connection with the Opening of the Congress. He was accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
7:59 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church. The President was greeted by and escorted to his seat by Chief Usher Alfred Barnett
8:00 - 8:40 am	SERVICE OF INTERCESSION AND HOLY COMMUNION.
8:40 am	The President and his party were escorted to the Church Hall where the President saw the plans for the construction of the New National Presbyterian Church. Those there were: Mr. Henry R. Luce Chairman of the Sponsor's Committee National presbyterian Church Mr. Edward D. Stone
8:50 - 9:00 am	The President greeted Dr. Arthur L Miller, Denver, Colorado Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the US and other officials of the Presbyterian Church.
9:00 am	The President and his party departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
9:05 am	Arrived in his office at the White House, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Hon. James Hagerty.
9:06 - 9:08 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:08 - 9:20 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:10 - 9:25 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
9:12 - 9:20 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
9:26 - 9:29 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

9:30 - 11:25 am **CABINET MEETING**

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. John N. Irwin, II
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert K. Gray
Hon. Thruston B. Morton
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpater
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Karl Harr
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon Robert Merriam
Hon. Malcolm Moos
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Eugene Lyons
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Major John Eisenhower
Commander Ralph Williams
Hon. John A. McCone
Dr. Allen Wallis
Hon. Rymond J. Saulnier

11:25 - 11:43 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
11:43 - 11:53 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:47 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:53 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
12:35 - 12:36 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:36 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	The President returned to the office.
22:22 -	Dr. Malcolm Moos (Worked with the President off and on all afternoon on the State of the Union Message)
4:12 - 4:55 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
6:00 - 6:25 pm	(Hon. Robert Cutler) OFF THE RECORD
6:25 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel where he dropped in on the birthday celebration in honor of Senator Everett Dirksen.
6:30 pm	Upon arrival at the Hotel, the President was greeted by Senator Dirksen and the two proceeded to the Chinese Room.
7:00 pm	The President departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the White House.
7:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1960

7:57 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:05 - 8:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 8:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:45 - 8:50 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:15 - 9:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:25 - 9:30 am	Mr. Joyce Hall (Re January 27th dinner in Los Angeles)
9:35 - 9:40 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:40 - 9:56 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:17 - 10:20 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
10:33 - 10:35 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:55 - 11:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:02 - 11:03 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:03 - 11:06 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:05 - 11:20 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
12:05 pm	The President departed the White House - with Mrs. Eisenhower - and motored to the Capitol Building where the President delivered his State of the Union Message before a Joint Session of Congress.
12:15 pm	Arrived at the Capitol where they were greeted by Mr. J. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol (Mrs. Eisenhower was escorted to the Gallery while the President proceeded to the Speaker's Office.
12:29 pm	The President departed the Speaker's Office and proceeded to the floor of the House Chamber.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1960

12:31 - 1:14 pm	The President delivered his STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE.
1:15 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Capitol and motored to the White House.
1:25 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:30 pm	(LUNCH)
3:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:00 - 5:25 pm	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard N. Nixon Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leogh A. Hoegh Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Elwood R. Quesada Hon. James R. Durfew General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Mr. Charles Haskins Mr. Howard Sturtz, CIA Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion W. Boggs

5:25 - 5:40 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Manzion.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1960

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:20 - 8:30 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
8:26 - 8:31 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:31 - 8:33 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:33 - 9:45 am	(Dr. T. Keith Glennan) OFF THE RECORD (Dr. Hugh Dryden) (Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Hon. Bryce Harlow) (Hon. Gerald Morgan)
9:45 - 9:59 am	Hon. William P. Rogers
9:59 - 10:02 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:02 - 10:12 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
10:12 - 10:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
12:13 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
	During the afternoon the President walked around the farm and inspected the cattle, buildings, etc.
	No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:17 - 9:09 am	The President went hunting in the fields west of the residence.
9:43 - 10:24 am	The President went to the Skeet Range and Duck Pond. He was accompanied by Mr. George E. Allen General Arthur Nevins
2:00 - 3:30 pm	The President went to the Skeet Range with Mr. George Allen and Chief West. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower joined the President there.

No further activity recorded for this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:12 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and motored to Mr. Allen's farm where they looked at the horses in the pasture.
10:42 am	The President and Mr. George Allen motored to the Country Kitchen.
10:46 am	Departed the Country Kitchen and returned to the residence after a brief tour by car of Gettysburg.
4:10 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

5:55 pm	Arrived at the White House.

1-16-002.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman — January 13, 1960

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Gettysburg, Pa., January 8 to 10, 1960.

Friday, January 8, 1960

10:30 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House in White House Car #102 with SA Flohr driving and ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat en route to and arriving at the President's Farm, Gettysburg, at 12:13 pm.

SAs Godfrey, Short, Cantrell and Schaefer worked the Secret Service follow-up car #678-X with SA Gies driving. Dr. Tkach motored to the Gettysburg Farm in a separate vehicle.

12:17 pm — The President, accompanied by Chief West, walked to the golf green and the new storage building, the President returning to the residence at 12:27 pm.

12:35 pm — Dr. Tkach departed the Farm via the front gate.

2:50 pm — General and Mrs. Nevins entered the Farm via the rear gate.

3:07 pm — The President and General Nevins departed the Farm in the Station Wagon and motored to the fitting barn, where they were met by Herdsman Robert Hartley, and where the President inspected the cattle. The President and General Nevins then motored to the pig farm, inspecting same, and returned to the residence at 4:20 pm.

4:22 pm — General and Mrs. Nevins departed the Farm via the rear gate.

5:25 pm — Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered the Farm via the main gate, departing at 6:00 pm.

6:00 pm — Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered the Farm via the rear gate, remaining overnight.

6:30 pm — General and Mrs. Nevins entered the Farm via the main gate, departing at 9:25 pm.

No further activity.

Saturday, January 9, 1960

8:17 am — The President went hunting in the fields West of the residence, returning to the residence at 9:09 am.

9:21 am	General Nevins entered the Farm via the rear gate.
9:43 am	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and General Nevins, departed the residence in the Station Wagon and motored to the Skeet Range and then to the Duck Pond area, returning to the residence at 10:24 am.
10:34 am	General Nevins departed the Farm via the rear gate.
11:25 am	Mrs. George Allen departed the Farm via the rear gate.
11:25 am	Barbara Anne and Susan Eisenhower entered main gate.
12:05 pm	Doctor Tkach entered farm via main gate.
12:21 pm	Mrs. George Allen entered farm via main gate.
1:01 pm	Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, David and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered Farm via main gate.
1:20 pm	Major John Eisenhower departed Farm via main gate on horseback, returning at 1:44 pm.
2:00 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Chief West, departed the residence in the Station Wagon and motored to the Skeet Range, returning to the residence at 3:44 pm.
	Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower joined the President and party at 2:30 pm at the Skeet Range, and departed there at 3:30 pm, motoring to and from the Skeet Range in a separate vehicle.
2:03 pm	Dr. Tkach departed farm via main gate.
2:28 pm	Barbara Anne, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed farm via main gate.
3:05 pm	Dr. Tkach entered farm, departing at 3:20 pm, via main gate.
3:35 pm	Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower departed farm via main gate.
4:05 pm	Barbara Anne and Susan Eisenhower entered farm, departing at 4:30 pm.
5:25 pm	Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, David, Barbara Anne, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered farm; departing at 10:10 pm.
	No further activity.

Sunday, January 10, 1960

9:12 am	Mrs. George Allen and Miss Rose Wood departed farm, returning at 10:28 am.

10:12 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and motored to Mr. Allen's farm, arriving there at 10:17 am, where they viewed the horses in the pasture.

The President and Mr. Allen departed the Allen Farm at 10:42 am and motored to the Country Kitchen, arriving there at 10:43 am; departing the Country Kitchen at 10:46 am, arriving at the residence at 11:15 am after a brief motor tour of the city of Gettysburg.

1:09 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and four children entered the farm via the main gate, departing at 2:29 pm.

1:50 pm Dr. Tkach entered the farm.

3:05 pm Mr. George Allen departed the farm.

4:10 pm President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the farm in White House Car #102 with ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the White House, arriving at 5:55 pm.

Mrs. George Allen and Dr. Tkach returned to the White House in a separate White House car driven by SA Mayo.

SAs Broz, Holmes, Weaver and Bates worked the Secret Service follow-up car #678-X with SA Shipman driving.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1960

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:33 - 8:42 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
8:55 - 8:59 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 9:45 am	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons).
9:45 - 10:00 am	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD
10:00 - 10:16 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:16 - 10:19 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:35 - 11:35 am	(Dr. T. Keith Glennan) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:36 - 11:40 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:40 - 12:00 Noon	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:00 - 12:19 pm	H. E. Mikhail A. Menshikov Ambassador of the USSR Hon. Richard Davis Acting Assistant Secretary of State
12:19 - 12:21 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:21 - 12:25 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 - 2:54 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

2:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:05 - 3:20 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Broadcast Room to look at the gifts he received on his goodwill mission abroad, which had been set up in the Broadcast Room.
4:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
5:30 pm	BIPARTISAN MEETING IN THE MANSION. The following attended:

The President
Senator Lyndon B. Johnson
Speaker Sam Rayburn
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator J. William Fulbright
Senator Alexander Wiley
Senator Richard Russell
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Carl Hayden
Representative Charles Halleck
Representative Tom Morgan
Representative Robert B. Chiperfield
Representative Carl Vinson
Representative Leslie Arends
Representative Clarence Cannon
Representative John Taber
Representative John W. McCormack
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Major John S. D. Eisenhower

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1960

7:45 - 8:25 am — (The President had breakfast in the Mansion with the following):
(Senator Everett Dirksen) OFF THE RECORD
(Congressman Charles Halleck)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
(Hon. Bryce Harlow)

8:30 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:30 - 10:42 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Senator Thruston Morton
Senator Everett Dirksen
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman Charles Halleck
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Elmer Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Arthur Flemming (in part)
Congressman John W. Byrnes (in part)
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Edward McCabe
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Jack Anderson
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Arthur Minnich
Mr. Hagerty (in part)

11:18 - 11:35 am	H. E. Julio A. Lacarte Ambassador of Uruguay (Came to say farewell to the President prior to departing for his new post in Bonn) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
11:35 - 12:04 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:04 - 12:20 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:07 - 12:20 pm	The following joined Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert B. Anderson Dr. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Dr. Hugh Dryden
12:23 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office with Major John S. D. Eisenhower.
2:10 - 2:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:30 - 5:01 pm	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL MEETING Council Members or Alternates The President Hon. James H. Douglas, Deputy Secretary of Defense Hon. Livingston Merchant, Acting Secretary of State Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Administration, NASA Hon. John A. McCone Dr. Alan T. Waterman Dr. Detlev W. Bronk Dr. J. T. Rettaliata

(continued)

2:30 - 5:01 pm — National Aeronautics and Space Council Meeting (continued):

Regularly invited participants
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Gordon Gray
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Hon. Maurice Stans

Invited guests
General Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Abbott Washburn
General C. P. Cabell

Others
Dr. Herbert F. York
Mr. Gerard C. Smith
Dr. Hugh L. Dryden
Mr. W. M. Holaday
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. Philip Farly
Hon. James Lay
Dr. Hendrik W. Bode, Vice President Bell Telephone Labs.
Dr. Donald P. Ling, Bell Telephone Labs.
Mr. Franklin W. Phillips
Mr. Alvin Waggoner, Department of Defense

5:01 - 5:10 pm — Hon. James H. Douglas
Deputy Secretary of Defense

5:10 - 5:13 pm — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

5:35 - 5:50 pm — Hon. James Hagerty

6:35 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT' S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1960

7:45 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (Had breakfast with the President)
8:40 am	The President arrived in the office, with Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
8:40 - 8:55 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
9:03 - 9:06 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:14 - 9:25 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:25 - 9:26 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:26 - 9:46 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:42 - 9:51 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:51 -10:28 am	Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:05 - 11:55 am	(Mr. Frank Donohue) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Walter A. Ruschmeyer) (Colonel Robert L. Schulz) (Re the President's personal tax matters)
11:55 - 12:00 Noon	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:00 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:29 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:13 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:15 - 2:20 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:20 - 2:25 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
2:47 - 2:57 pm	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
3:05 - 3:12 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
3:12 - 3:14 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:15 - 4:15 pm	The Presidentpracticed golf on the South Grounds.
4:15 - 4:35 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
4:35 - 4:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:46 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	(Senator Lyndon Johnson) OFF THE RECORD (Senator Styles Bridges) (In the Mansion) (Dr. T. Keith Glennan) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1960

7:45 am	The following had breakfast with the President: (Congressman Joseph Martin) OFF THE RECORD (Congressman Overton Brooks) (Congressman John McCormack) (Dr. T. Keith Glennan) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)
8:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Dr. T. Keith Glennan and Hon. Bryce Harlow.
9:00 - 11:00 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President (until 10:30 am) Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Philip Ray Hon. James W. Riddleberger Admiral Arleigh Burke Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andsew J. Goodpaster Hon Gerard Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Hon. Roy Rubottom Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion W. Boggs
10:31 - 10:45 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:50 - 11:05 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:05 - 11:35 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
11:36 - 12:15 pm	(Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)

12:17 - 12:40 pm	(Hon. Reuben Robertson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Bryce Harlow)
12:41 - 12:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:17 - 2:25 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
2:17 - 2:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:26 - 2:28 pm	Hon. David Kendall
2:28 - 2:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:30 pm	CABINET MEETING - Executive Session Only.
3:00 - 3:20 pm	H. E. Mikhail A. Menshikov Ambassador of USSR (Came to deliver letter to the President from Chairman Khrushchev) Hon. Richard Davis, Assistant Secretary of State
3:21 - 3:30 pm	Mrs. John Eisenhower
4:10 - 4:20 pm	Senator Thruston Morton
4:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1960

8:08 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:30 - 8:38 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:38 - 9:11 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:01 - 9:12 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:04 - 9:12 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:12 - 9:24 am	The Honorable Dr. Peter G. Voutov Newly-appointed Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (To present his credentials) Mr. Clement E. Conger Deputy Chief of Protocol
9:24 - 9:26 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:40 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Andrews Air Force Base. He was accompanied by Mr. C. W. Jones Mr. George E. Allen
10:05 am	Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base and boarded the Boeing 707.
10:15 am	Airborne for Albany, Georgia.

ALBANY, GEORGIA

11:55 am	Arrived at Turner Air Vorce Base, Albany, Georgia. The President was greeted by Brig. General A. J. Russell Air Division Commander at Turner Air Force Base Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones
12:30 pm	The President and his party, with his host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones, arrived at Blue Springs Plantation.

BLUE SPRINGS PLANTATION

ALBANY, GEORGIA

2:20 pm — The President went hunting with the following:
Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones
Mr. George E. Allen
Mr. and Mrs. S. Murphy
Mr. C. W. Jones
General Howard McC. Snyder
(The President got 8 quail)

5:55 pm — Returned to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones. (Blue Springs Plantation).

7:00 pm until 7:45 pm — Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones gave a reception. The following were present:
The President
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tift
Mr. Robert Woodruff
Mr. Lloyd Taggart
Mr. Charles W. "Bud" Webster
Mr. C. Molesworth
Mr. Max Wilde
Mr. M. L. Simpson (former Governor of Wyoming, 1959)
Governor Ernest Vandiver, of Georgia
Mr. Charles Jones
Mr. and Mrs. Stan Murphy
Mr. George E. Allen
Mr. Glenn E. Nielssen
General Howard McC. Snyder

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1960

BLUE SPRINGS PLANTATION

ALBANY, GEORGIA

8:55 am — The President went hunting with
- Mr. W. Alton Jones
- Mr. C. W. Jones
- General Howard McC. Snyder

12:30 pm — The following joined the above hunters for a picnic lunch:
- Mrs. W. Alton Jones
- Mr. and Mrs. Stanwood Murphy
- Mr. George E. Allen
- Mr. George Humphrey
- Ambassador John H. Whitney
- Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tift

1:55 - 5:50 pm — The President went hunting with
- Mr. W. Alton Jones
- Mr. George Humphrey
- Ambassador John Hay Whitney
- Mr. George Allen
- Mr. Stanwood Murphy

6:30 pm — Reception at Blue Springs Plantation:
- Ambassador John Hay Whitney
- Mr. and Mrs. John Grant of Atlanta,
- Mr. Trummel
- Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elmes
- Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tift
- Mr. T. Smith
- Mr. George M. Humphrey
- Mrs. Don Hunter
- Dr. and Mrs. Williams
- Mr. Hal Price Headley
- Dr. Haggard
- Mrs. Gail Mohney
- Dr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas
- Mr. James Hanes
- Mr. James Gray
- Mr. Charles Jones
- Mr. and Mrs. Stan Murphy
- Mr. George Allen
- Mr. Glenn E. Nielssen
- General Howard McC. Snyder

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1960

BLUE SPRINGS PLANTATION

ALBANY, GEORGIA

1:55 pm — The President departed the Blue Springs Plantation and motored to Turner Air Force Base, accompanied by Mr. W. Alton Jones.

2:25 pm — Arrived at Turner Air Force Base. They were greeted by
Brig. General A. J. Russell

2:40 pm — Airborne for Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.
The following accompanied the President:
Mr. George E. Allen
Mr. C. W. Jones
Mr. Glenn Nielsen
General Howard McC. Snyder
Sgt. John Moaney

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3:58 pm — The President arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.

4:00 pm — Departed Andrews Air Force Base and motored to the White House.

4:25 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1960

8:17 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:20 - 8:22 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:45 - 8:53 am	Hon Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 9:03 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:07 - 9:13 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:27 - 9:30 am	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. David Kendall (The President signed the Budget)
9:30 - 10:30 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Douglas MacArthur, II Hon. J. Graham Parsons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:40 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Fort Myer Chapel for the funeral of Major General Kenyon A. Joyce.
10:50 am	Arrived at Fort Myer Chapel where they were greeted by Chaplain Major Harold Lawson
11:00 - 11:25 am	Services for the late Major General Kenyon A. Joyce at Fort Myer Chapel.
11:28 am	Departed Fort Myer Chapel and motored to the White House.
11:38 am	The President arrived at the White House and returned to his office.
11:45 - 11:47 am	Hon. Robert K. Gray
11:47 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons

11:57 - 12:35 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:37 - 2:43 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier (The President signed the Economic Report)
3:45 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:32 - 4:34 pm	Hon. Robert K. Gray
4:34 - 4:40 pm	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
4:41 - 5:12 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1960

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:20 - 8:27 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:35 - 8:50 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:55 - 9:22 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:32 - 9:57 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
10:00 - 11:40 am	H. E. Nobusuke Kishi Prime Minister of Japan H. E. Aiichiro Fujiyama The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan H. E. Koichiro Asakai The Ambassador of Japan Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi Counselor, Embassy of Japan, and Interpreter Hon. Haruki Mori Director of the American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Douglas MacArthur, II Hon. J. Graham Parsons Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Mr. James J. Wickel Language Services, Department of State, and interpreter Mr. Clement Conger - introduced the group then departed the President's office (Pictures were taken following the above meeting)
11:45 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	LUNCHEON at the White House in honor of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi of Japan.

(See next page for list of those attending)

1:00 pm LUNCHEON in honor of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi of Japan:

The President
H. E. Nobusuke Kishi, Prime Minister of Japan
H. E. Aiichiro Fujiyama, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Hon. Mitsujiro Ishii
Member of House of Representatives and Chairman of the Executive Board, Liberal Democratic Party
Hon. Tadashi Adachi
President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry
H. E. The Ambassador of Japah, Koichiro Asakai
Hon. Naka Funada
Member of Representatives House and Chairman of the Policy Research Board, Liberal Democratic Party
Hon. Kenzo Horiki
Member, House of Councillors
Hon. Teizo Horikoshi
Secretary-General of the Federation of Economic Organizations
Hon. Kikuichiro Yamaguchi
Member, House of Representatives
Hon. Etsusaburo Shiina
Member, House of Representatives and Chief Cabinet Secretary
Hon. Tokuyasu Fukuda
Member, House of Representatives and Secretary-General of the Prime Minister's Office
Hon. Shuzo Hayashi
Director-General of the Legislation Bureau of the Japanese Cabinet
Hon. Suhichi Matsumoto
Member, House of Representatives and Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary
Hon. Junya Koizumi
Member, House of Representatives
Hon. Harue Yamashita (Mrs.)
Member, House of Representatives
Hon. Yakazo Kato
Member, House of Representatives
Hon. Morio Sasaki
Member, House of Representatives

(continued)

1:00 pm — LUNCHEON in honor of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi of Japan (list continued):

Hon. Seiichi Inoue
Member, House of Councillors
Hon. Keikichi Masuhara
Member, House of Councillors
Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi
Counsellor, Embassy of Japan

Hon. Sam Rayburn
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. FrederickMueller
Senator Alexander Wiley
Senator J. William Fulbright
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Lyndon B. Johnson
Senator Everett McK. Dirksen
Congressman Carl Vinson
Congressman John W. McCormack
Congressman Charles A. Halleck
Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield
Congressman Thomas E. Morgan
Congressman Daniel K. Inouye
Hon. James H. Douglas
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Douglas MacArthur
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
Hon. John N. Irwin, II
Hon. Robert D. Murphy
Mr. Clement E. Conger

2:30 pm until 3:08 pm — SIGNING OF TREATY OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY between the United States and Japan. The ceremony was held in the East Room of the White House.

3:35 - 4:15 pm — The President went over to the swimming pool.

4:16 pm — The President went to the Mansion.

6:15 pm — (Sir William Elliott and Lady Elliott) OFF THE RECORD (In the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1960

8:07 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:09 - 8:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:13 - 9:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:23 - 8:50 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:57 - 9:00 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:00 - 9:35 am	Hon. William P. Rogers Mr. John D. Randall President of the American Bar Association
9:35 - 9:50 am	(Senator Thruston Morton) OFF THE RECORD (Former Congressman Charles Brownson) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon(David Kendall) (Hon. Robert Merriam) (Mr. Douglas Price)
9:50 - 10:03 am	(Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Robert Merriam)
10:25 - 10:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:32 - 10:50 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:00 - 11:05 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:05 - 11:10 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:10 - 11:12 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:12 - 11:15 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
11:25 - 11:53 am	(Senator Jacob Javits) OFF THE RECORD (Senator John Sherman Cooper) (Mr. Edward McCabe)

11:55 am — The President, accompanied by Hon. Robert K. Gray, departed the White House and motored to the Willard Hotel to address the Young Republican National Federation's National Leadership Training School.

11:58 am — Arrived at the Willard Hotel. The President was greeted by

Mr. Ned Cushing
National Chairman of the Young Republicans
Mr. Doug Clarke
President of the D. C. Chapter of Young Republicans
Mr. Michael Gill
Liaison Officer, Young Republicans
Mr. Charles Ornstein
Vice President and General Manager of the Willard Hotel

The President was escorted to the 10th floor. At this point he was greeted by and had picture taken with

Mrs. Donna Addington
Regional Committee Director, Wichita, Kansas

Mr. Ned Cushing escorted the President to the Head Table. Also at the Head Table were:

Mr. Ned Cushing
Chairman, Young Republican National Federation
Mrs. Judy Fernald
Co-Chairman, Young Republican National Federation
Congresswoman Jessica McC. Weis, of New York
Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers, of Mass.
Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
Mrs. Katherine Gibson
Mr. Douglas Clarke
President, D. C. Young Republican Club
Miss Shirley Chance
Chairman of the Luncheon
Miss Pauline Dorais
Co-Chairman, Leadership Training School

12:00 - 12:10 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the Young Republican Federation's National Leadership Training School.

12:11 pm	Following the President's remarks, he was presented a scroll by Mr. Ned Cushing. The scroll was a declaration which conferred upon the President the distinction of receiving an Honorary Degree in Political Science from the Young Republican National Leadership Training School.
12:13 pm	The President and Hon. Robert K. Gray departed the Willard Hotel and motored to the White House.
12:15 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:29 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:30 - 2:47 pm	H. E. Nobusuke Kishi The Prime Minister of Japan Hon. Douglas MacArthur, II Hon. J. Graham Parsons H. E. Aiichiro Fujiyama Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan H. E. Koichiro Asakai Ambassador of Japan Mr. Masuda Isamul, interpreter Mr. Clement Conger of State (Took group in and left)
2:55 - 2:57 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:40 - 3:43 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:10 - 4:12 pm	Hon. Robert Gray
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1960

7:45 am — The President had breakfast with the following Members of Congress, and members of the White House Staff:

Senator Hiram Fong
Senator C. Norman Brunsdale
Senator Thruston Morton
Congressman Milton W. Glenn
Congressman John Kyl
Congressman John A. Lafore
Congressman Albert H. Quie
Congressman Howard W. Robison
Congressman Charles E. Goodell
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Edward McCabe

9:07 am — The President arrived in his office.

9:07 - 10:55 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. John S. Patterson
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Phillip Ray
Hon. Elwood R. Quesada
General Thomas D. White
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. John N. Irwin
Mr. Charles Haskins
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. Marion W. Boggs

10:55 - 11:25 am	(Hon. Christian A. Herter) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Gordon Gray) (General Thomas D. White) (Hon. James H. Douglas) (General Herbert B. Loper) (Hon. Phillip Farley) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:26 - 11:42 am	Mr. Rudolph F. Bannow President, National Association of Manufacturers Mr. R. T. Compton Vice President, National Association of Manufacturers Mr. Charles R. Sligh, Jr. Chairman of the Executive Committee National Association of Manufacturers Hon. Robert Merriam
11:43 - 12:00 Noon	The following members of the President's Committee on Traffic Safety called on the President: Mr. W. R. Hearst, Jr. Hon. J. Caleb Boggs Mr. Charles F. McCahill Mr. T. S. Petersen Governor Howard Pyle Mr. Charles B. Shuman Mr. Robert R. Snodgrass Mrs. Raymond Sayre Mr. J. W. Bethea Hon. Robert Merriam
12:02 - 12:50 pm	(Dr. Milton Katz) OFF THE RECORD
12:53 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 3:02 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:05 - 4:30 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
4:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1960

8:17 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons.
8:17 - 8:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 - 8:35 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:35 - 8:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:52 am - 9:00	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
9:00 - 11:00 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James O'Connell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. John Patterson Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert K. Gray Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Robert Merriam Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Bradley Patterson Mrs. Anne Wheaton

(continued)

9:00 - 11:00 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) For Item 1 Hon. William McChesney Martin Chairman, Federal Reserve Board For Item 2 Mr. George P. Larrick Commissioner of Foods and Drugs Dr. Ervin L. Peterson Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Hon. Thruston Morton Dr. Allen Wallis Hon. Abbott Washburn
11:17 - 11:35 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming (routine periodic appointment)
11:36 - 11:50 am	(Hon. Lewis L. Strauss) OFF THE RECORD
12:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
2:30 pm	Returned to the office.
2:45 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
3:20 - 3:23 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:23 - 3:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1960

8:23 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:25 - 8:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:27 - 9:50 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:28 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel where he picked up Mr. George Allen. The two continued on to the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

12:05 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
	The President inspected the cow barn and the horse barn.
12:35 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen had lunch at Major John Eisenhower's residence.
3:32 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence of Major John Eisenhower and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

5:10 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE LIBRARY

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1960

10:50 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
10:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church where they remained for the 11:00 A. M. Services.
12:05 pm	Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
12:08 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1960

7:35 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel for a breakfast given by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.
7:38 am	Arrived at the Mayflower Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. Neal Mack General Manager of the Mayflower Hotel Mr. James M. Udall President, National Association of Real Estate Boards Mr. C. Armel Nutter President-elect, National Association of Real Estate Boards The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens were escorted to the Head Table and breakfast began.
8:20 am	The President was introduced to the group by Mr. James M. Udall.
8:21 - 8:29 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the annual meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.
8:30 am	The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens departed the head table and went to the car.
8:35 am	Departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the White House.
8:38 am	Arrived at the White House. The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens entered the President's office.
8:38 - 8:43 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:45 - 8:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

9:15 - 9:30 am

The President went into the Cabinet Room to open the Civil Defense Meeting of the Governors' Conference. The following were present:

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York
Governor J. Caleb Boggs, Delaware
Governor Edmund G. Brown, California
Governor George D. Clyde, Utah
Governor Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina
Governor G. Mennen Williams, Michigan

Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. John McCone
Governor Lee A. Hoegh
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. True D. Morse
Hon. Norman Mason
Hon. Charles Funicane
General Nathan Twining
Mr. Brevard Crihfield
Secretary of the Governors' Conference
Mr. Hubert R. Gallagher
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization
Mr. Carter McFarland, Deputy Administrator,
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Mr. Dean Snyder
Assistant to Dr. Flemming

<u>From Governor Rockefeller's Staff</u>

Mr. Oscar Ruebhausen, New York City
General C. V. R. Schuyler, New York City
Mr. Alvin P. Hammel, New York City
Mr. Keith S. McHugh, New York City
Mr. Richard Amper

Mr. Ralph M. Sheehan
Director, Civil Defense in Michigan
Mr. Harold G. Robinson
California Disaster Office
Lt. General John B. Swainson
Mr. Sydney H. Woolner
Executive Secretary to Governor Williams

(continued)

9:15 - 9:30 am	Civil Defense Meeting of the Governors' Conference (Continued): Mr. Robert L. Corsbie, AEC Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Douglas Price Mr. Arthur Minnich
9:35 - 9:37 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:25 am - 10:30 am	General John S. Bragdon
10:27 - 10:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:28 - 10:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:30 - 10:57 am	General Nathan F. Twining
11:00 - 11:10 am	The American Jewish Committee called on the President and presented him a citation and books for the Abilene Library. The following were present: Dr. John Slawson Executive Vice President Mr. Frederick F. Greenman, Chairman Mr. A. M. Sonnabend, Vice President Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the group into the President's office. Pictures were taken.
11:10 - 11:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:15 - 11:55 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Phillip W. Bonsal U. S. Ambassador to Cuba Hon. Roy Rubottom Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:55 - 12:30 pm	(Governor Nelson Rockefeller) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Arthur S. Flemming) (Mr. Robert MacCrate, Counsel for Gov. Rockefeller) (Mr. Jarold A. Kieffer, Assistant to Dr. Flemming) (Hon. Robert Merriam)
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The President gave a Luncheon for the Members of the Civil Defense Meeting of the Governors' Conference, in the Mansion. The following attended: The President Governor Edmund G. Brown California Governor G. Mennen Williams Michigan Governor J. Caleb Boggs Delaware Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller New York Governor Ernest F. Hollings South Carolina Governor George Dewey Clyde Utah Governor Leo Hoegh General C. V. R. Schuyler Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. Robert Merriam
2:15 - 2:28 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by members of the Governors' Conference group.
2:28 - 2:45 pm	Major General Robert T. Nelson, Chief Signal Officer Colonel George P. Sampson Colonel George McNally Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Robert L. Schulz
3:10 - 3:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons

3:34 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
3:52 - 4:08 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1960

8:07 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 8:45 am	(Hon. William P. Rogers) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Gerald Morgan)
8:45 - 8:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 9:10 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:10 - 9:25 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:25 - 9:27 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:49 - 9:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:55 - 10:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Robert Merriam Major John S. D. Eisenhower Hon. David Kendall Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:02 - 11:06 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:00 - 12:00 Noon	(Dr. T. Keith Glennan) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Mr. Roemer McPhee)
12:00 - 12:05 pm	Hon. John J. Muccio Newly appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Guatemala (Called on the President before departing for his post)

12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
3:30 pm	Returned to the office.
3:30 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:35 - 3:57 pm	Mr. Spyros Skouras
3:57 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John S. D. Eisenhower
4:25 - 4:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:45 pm	The President went to the Movie projection room.
5:05 pm	To the Mansion.
6:30 pm	(Ambassador and Mrs. John Hay Whitney) OFF THE RECORD (Had dinner with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1960

8:20 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:40 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:00 - 9:06 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:06 - 9:15 am	Mr. Akinremi Akapo Western Nigeria (Mr. Akapo is the 50,000th participant to receive training in the U. S. under the sponsorship of the ICA) Hon. James Riddleberg, Director, ICA Mr. Marcus Gordon, Regional Director Europe and Africa, ICA Mr. James Victor, Chief, Training Section, ICA and in charge of Participant Program Mr. John K. Emerson Consul General at Lagos, Nigeria Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:32 - 10:13 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:13 - 10:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:14 - 10:19 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:20 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Andrews Air Force Base to board plane for flight to Denver and Los Angeles.
11:00 am EST	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were airborne from Andrews Air Force Base for flight to Denver, Colorado. The following accompanied: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Major General Howard McC. Snyder Mr. Vernon Stouffer Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Mary Caffrey Captain Olive Marsh Master Sgt. John Moaney

(continued)

11:00 am EST

The following accompanied the President and Mrs. Eisenhower on flight to Los Angeles, California, stopping en route in Colorado - Denver. (list continued):

Dr. Malcolm Moos
Mr. George Allen
Miss Rose Woods (Deplained in Denver, Colo.)
Mrs. Delores Moaney "
Colonel Walter Tkach "
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree "

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel
Congressman Charles Gubser
Congressman J. Arthur Younger
Congressman Craig Hosmer
Congressman H. Allen Smith
Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand
Congressman Joe Holt
Congressman Glen Lipscomb
Congressman James Utt
Congressman Bob Wilson

DENVER, COLORADO

12:30 pm MST

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party arrived at Stapleton Airport, Denver, Colorado. They were greeted by

Hon. Fred Seaton
Governor and Mrs. Stephen McNichols
Mr. C. M. Cooley, representing the Mayor of Denver

Mrs. Eisenhower proceeded to her car and departed for Mrs. Doud's residence, 750 Lafayette Street, Denver.

The President, Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, and Hon. James Hagerty walked to the Continental Airways Jet House where they were greeted by

Mr. Richard Shaw
Colorado State Chairman of the Republican Party
Mrs. Fletcher Swan
National Committee woman of Republican Party

12:45 - 12:50 pm MST

The President was introduced to the following:
Republican Members of Colorado State Legislature:
Senator William E. Bledsoe
Senator Vernon A. Cheever
Senator Fay DeBerard
Senator Carl W. Fulghum
Senator Frank L. Gill
Senator A. Woody Hewett
Senator Harry M. Locke
Senator Ranger Rogers
Senator L. T. Skiffington
Senator L. P. Strain
Senator Rena Mary Taylor
Senator Paul E. Wenke
Senator Earl A. Wolvington
Ray H. Black, State Representative
State Representative Ruth B. Clark
State Representative Peter H. Dominick
State Representative M. R. Douglass
State Representative Norman Enfield
State Representative Rex Howell
State Representative Harry C. Johns, Sr.
State Representative William O. Lennox
State Representative Carl J. Magnuson
State Representative Norman Ohlsen
State Representative Howard Propst
State Representative Clarence H. Quinlan
State Representative Ray H. Simpson
State Representative Walter R. Stalker
State Representative Anne M. Thompson
State Representative John D. Vanderhoff
State Representative Oakley Wade
State Representative Louis Wertz
State Representative Arthur M. Wyatt
State Representative Ivan C. Crawford
State Representative C. F. (Doc) Lamb

(Pictures were tkann of the group with the President)

12:50 - 1:05 pm

The President visited with
Mr. and Mrs. Aksel Nielsen
Mr. and Mrs. Will Nicholson

1:05 pm MST — The President and his party boarded the presidential aircraft.

1:10 pm — Airborne for Los Angeles, California.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

2:30 pm PST — The President and his party arrived at the Douglas Ramp, Los Angeles International Airport. He was greeted by

Hon. Norris Poulson
Mayor of Los Angeles
Mr. Warren M. Dorn
County Supervisor, 5th District
Mr. Bernard Brennan, Chairman of Budget and Expenditur Committee, Los Angeles U nited Republican Finance Committee
Mr. Alphonso E. Bell, County Chairman
Republican Central Committee, Los Angeles County
Mr. Harold C. Ramser
Chairman, Republican State Central Committee
Mr. Henry Salvatore
Member, Republican National Finance Committee
Mr. Justin Dart
Rexall Drug Stores, Immediate Past President, Republican State Finance Committee
Mr. George Milias, State Chairman, Central Committee
Mr. Edward S. Shattuck
National Committeeman for California
Mrs. Marjorie H. E. Benedict
National Committeewoman for California

Mayor Norris Poulson and Supervisor Warren M. Dorn presented a framed scroll to the President, representing his recent trip through eleven nations and three continents.

2:45 pm PST — The President helicoptered to the parking lot adjacent to the Beverly Hilton Hotel. Here he was greeted by

Mrs. Angela Lombardi
President, Los Angeles Women's Federation
Hon. Joseph Shell
Minority Leader, California State Legislature

(continued)

2:45 pm MST (List continued from previous page):

Mrs. Margaret Brock
Member of the Finance Committee and Organizer of Women in connection with the Dinner
Mrs. Henry Salvatore
United Republican Finance Committee Chairman
Women's Division
Mrs. Freeman Gates, Co-Chairman, Women's Division, United Republican Finance Committee
Mr. Robert Groves, Manager, Beverly Hilton Hotel
Mr. V. John Krehbiel, Vice President Republican State Central Committee
Mrs. Arla Reeder, Vice President, Republican State Central Committee
Mrs. Virginia Lavelle, California Delegate of Young Republicans
Mr. Harvey Mydland, President, Los Angeles County Assembly
Mr. Clifford Anderson
President, Los Angeles Young Republicans
Mrs. Cecil Kenyon
Chairman, California Federation of Republican Women
Mr. Charles Jones, Richfield Oil Company
Mr. Conrad Hilton

Mr. Conrad Hilton and Mr. Robert Groves escorted the President to his suite in the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

2:52 pm Arrived at his suite.

6:00 pm The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Beverly Hilton Hotel and motored to the Pan Pacific Auditorium.

6:20 pm Arrived at the Pan Pacific Auditorium. The President was greeted by
Mr. Frank Turnbull

Mr. Turnbull escorted the President to the head table.

The Color Guard of the Dinner for Ike was made up of five Eagle Scouts:

Ronald Matsuda
Arleigh Hartkopf
Jon Hartzell
Joseph Washington
Don Lenkeit

7:45 pm — The President was introduced by Mr. Harold Ramser to the audience of a closed circuit telecast covering similar dinners throughout the United States.

7:46 - 8:00 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

8:00 - 9:30 pm — DINNER FOR IKE.

Following the dinner, the President was presented a gold medal commemorating the President's contribution to Peace and Freedom by Mr. Harold Ramser.

The President departed the Pan Pacific Auditorium and motored to the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

9:50 pm — Arrived at the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1960

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

8:00 - 9:00 am — The President attended a breakfast in the Nordic Room of the Beverly Hilton Hotel. Approximately 75 guests consisting of California Republican Leaders.

9:05 am — The President went to the helioport at the Beverly Hilton Hotel and boarded for flight to La Quinta, California. The following accompanied him:

Mr. Freeman Gosden
Mr. Charles S. Jones
General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty
Miss Mary Caffrey
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Captain Olive Marsh
Secret Service agents

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

LA QUINTA, CAL.

10:32 am — The President's helicopter landed at La Quinta. Mr. George Allen was on hand to greet him.

10:34 am — The President and Mrs. George Allen departed the airport and motored to the Allen residence.

10:40 am — Arrived at the Allen residence.

10:52 am — The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and motored to the El Dorado Country Club.

11:02 am — Arrived at the El Dorado Country Club.

11:20 - 2:47 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with

Mr. George Allen
Mr. Freeman Gosden
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Charles Jones

3:04 pm — The President and Mr. George Allen departed the El Dorado Country Club and motored to the Allen residence.

3:12 pm — Arrived at the Allen residence.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1960

LA QUINTA, CAL.

9:22 am	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Mr. Freeman Gosden, departed the residence and motored to the El Dorado Country Club.
9:32 am	Arrived at the El Dorado Country Club.
9:55 - 12:58 pm	The President played golf (18 holes) with Mr. George Allen Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. William Robinson
1:07 pm	The President departed the Al Dorado Club and motored to thre Allen residente.
9:00 pm	The President attended a movie "Sage of Hemp Brown" at the Allen residence. The following also attended: General Howard Snyder Mr. Charles Jones Mr. William Robinson Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. James Hines Mr. John Hines Mr. John Dawson Mr. George Allen
10:25 pm	Movie concluded.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1960

8:33 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and motored to the El Dorado Country Club.
8:42 am	Arrived at the El Dorado Club.
8:56 - 12:00 Noon	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Charles Jones Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson
12:10 pm	The President departed the El Dorado Country Club and motored to the Allen residence. **
12:20 pm	Arrived at the residence.

** As the President was entering his car, he was presented a bound book of letters from students of the Palm Desert School. Mr. Don McNeilly, manager of the Palm Desert Chamber of Commerce, introduced his children who made the presentation:
Don McNeilly, III
John McNeilly
Molly McNeilly

2:00 pm — The President gave a luncheon. The following attended:

The President	Mr. John Elsbach
Mr. Freeman Gosden	Mr. George Murphy
Mr. Charles D. Jones	Mr. Ludwig
Mr. William E. Robinson	Gen. Alfred Gruenther
Mr. Norman Chandler	Mr. Floyd Odlum
Mr. Justin Dart	Mr. W. A. Moncrief
Mr. Ernie Dunlevie	Mr. Ray Ryan
Mr. Joe Dyer	Mr. Eric Stainton
Mr. Leonard Firestone	Hon. Dan Thornton
Mr. Lew Colan	Col. Courtney Turner
Mr. James Hagerty	Mr. Virgil Pinkley
Mr. Paul Hoffman	Mr. Sam Goldwyn

Mr. Warren Gilmore

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1960

LA QUINTA, CAL.

8:18 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and motored to the El Dorado Country Club.
8:29 am	Arrived at the El Dorado Country Club.
8:52 - 11:20 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Freeman Gosden
11:25 - 11:34 am	The President made a brief tour of the El Dorado Country Club with Mr. Hines Mr. John Dawson Mr. Daughterty
11:35 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the El Dorado Country Club and motored to the La Quinta Country Club. Here the President was met by Mr. Richard Goechner, Club Pro Mr. Courtney Turner Mr. Warren Gilmore
	The President made a tour of the Club.
12:23 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the La Quinta Country Club and motored to the Allen residence.
12:25 pm	Arrived at the Allen residence.

[redacted]

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Letter~~	~~DDE to Edgar Eisenhower (1 pg)~~ opened RR 81-4. JB. 12/5/90	~~1/23/60~~	~~C~~
2. Letter	DDE to Livingston Merchant (1 pg; 2 copies)	1/12/60	A
3. Draft Letter,	DDE to Khrushchev (2 pgs)	1/12/60	A
4. Letter	DDE to General Lauris Norstad (3 pgs) DOH 6/18/82	1/11/60	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

(Typed from thermofax copy--1/29/76--bbm)

January 20, 1960



Dear Ezra:

I have thought very earnestly about your request that I write a foreword for a forthcoming book of yours on agriculture.

For several reasons I feel compelled to decline, even though my views and yours respecting the basis difficulties with agriculture coincide almost exactly.

First: in spite of many requests I have received, since I have been President I have refused to write any foreword or introduction for any document written by another, other than for official reports.

Second: we have got a difficult struggle ahead of us in attempting to get needed legislation during this session. It would seem probably that any plan we might propose may have to undergo some revision or even some compromise.

Third: there is a very important political campaign coming up, during which the Republican nominee for my present office will be the individual responsible for detailing a legislative program affecting agriculture. I do not believe that I should be a party to tying his hands completely.

Finally: I do not know how I could explain my position to others -- some of them my good friends -- who have requested me to write an endorsement of a document intended for publication.

For all these reasons I do not feel I should comply with your request -- indeed, if could make you a gratuitous suggestion

(Typed from thermofax copy--1/29/76--bbm)

it would be that your book should not be published until the election has been held.

I am sorry to give you this negative reply, but I hope you will understand that my reasons are not personal.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

January 26, 1960

Dear C. D.:

I have decided to establish a committee to be known as the President's Committee on Information Activities Abroad. In general, the purpose of the Committee will be to review the findings and recommendations of the Committee on International Information Activities in its report dated June 30, 1953, and consider changes in the international situation which affect the validity of the findings and recommendations in that report. In a sense I view the undertaking as one of bringing the earlier report up to date. The review will not concern itself with those organizational matters dealt with in Chapter 7 of the June 30, 1953 report.

Those participating in the work of the Committee will be high ranking representatives of the State Department, Defense Department, Central Intelligence Agency, as well as the President's Special Assistants for National Security Affairs, and Security Operations Coordination. There will be three non-Government members, including the Chairman of the Committee, who will be Mr. Mansfield D. Sprague. I should like to ask you to serve as a member of the Committee. I am at the same time extending an invitation to Mr. Philip D. Reed.

Of course the appropriate Executive Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government will be authorized and directed as a matter of common concern to cooperate with the Committee in its work. Such cooperation will include the provision of the staff assistance which the Committee will require.

I attach considerable importance to this undertaking and feel that you would make a significant contribution to it. I very much hope that you can accept this appointment.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. C. D. Jackson
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

cc: Gen Goodpaster
Mrs. Whitman

January 26, 1960

Dear Phil:

I have decided to establish a committee to be known as the President's Committee on Information Activities Abroad. In general, the purpose of the Committee will be to review the findings and recommendations of the Committee on International Information Activities in its report dated June 30, 1953, and consider changes in the international situation which affect the validity of the findings and recommendations in that report. In a sense I view the undertaking as one of bringing the earlier report up to date. The review will not concern itself with those organizational matters dealt with in Chapter 7 of the June 30, 1953 report.

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I attach considerable importance to this undertaking and feel that you would make a significant contribution to it. I very much hope that you can accept this appointment.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. Philip D. Reed
Mill Reef Club
Antigua, B.W.I.

cc: Gen Goodpaster
Mrs Whitman

January 21, 1960.

Dear Mr. Edstrom:

It is a pleasure to welcome you as a member of the "Club of Presidents." But, as always, this too shall pass -- and I understand that for both of us that passing will take place on the same day in 1961.

It would be an additional pleasure to be present personally at your inauguration at the National Press Club. This I cannot do.

But I can express the hope that you will enjoy the experiences, prerogatives and perquisites of your Presidency, and will always find them much heavier in the scales than the absorbing and demanding obligations pertaining to your office.

You have my good wishes for your 1960 Administration. I am confident that we can meet our common fate of "One Year to Go" with equanimity.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ed Edstrom,
President,
The National Press Club,
Washington, D.C.

January 23, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Ed:

It is easy to understand the resentment expressed in the letter you wrote on your birthday. Perhaps that was your way of celebrating.

It would take too long to explain, in a letter, all of the factors that have a bearing -- pro and con -- upon our relationships with Panama. I shall have to wait for some opportunity when we can talk on the subject for an hour or so.

I would observe this one thing. You are contemplating a trip to Costa Rica. Should we use the old method of sending marines into any Latin American country as a means of asserting and enforcing our interpretation of any difficulty that might arise, any North American would have a most unpleasant time if he should undertake such a journey.

But I do assure you that at times my temper gets almost out of control because of the implication that we have, all too often, in this situation, a case of "biting the hand that feeds."

Give my love to Lucy, and all the best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower.

PERSONAL

January 20, 1960.

Dear Dan:

Thank you very much for the steaks. You know what a popular item they are with Mamie and me -- indeed, the whole family.

As to golf, I think that the foursome we had at Eldorado on my previous trip this fall is to be continued during the two or three days that I can hope to be there this time. On the other hand, I plan to ask a small number of my friends, on a stag basis, to a "cook out" and I trust that you can come. We are planning to have the affair at George Allen's on Saturday, at luncheon (someone will give you the precise time later), because we understand that the evenings are apt to be too chilly for outdoor comfort.

Incidentally, you may recall the particular type of "burnt steak" that I always like to make, one that most hungry men seem to find quite palatable.

Not long ago I had a note from Joe Dyer. Should he be in the Palm Springs area the latter part of the month would you ask him, on my behalf, to join us for lunch on the thirtieth.

All of us look forward to seeing you.

Again my thanks, and warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

P.S.: Of course invitations to "cook outs" are dependent on good weather!

January 20, 1960.

Dear Dr. Van Dusen:

I have your request, brought to me by Mr. Fox, that I write some kind of a foreword for a forthcoming publication of some of Foster Dulles' statements.

My admiration, respect and affection for Foster Dulles are well known; on this score I would, of course, feel honored and privileged to contribute whatever I could to a book of which he was, in effect, the author. However, as President I have consistently declined to write forewords or introductions for any publications. While I realize that the present case might be somewhat exceptional, the fact is that it would be difficult to make any explanation to many others, some of them my good friends, who have requested me to do something of this kind.

Should the book that you are intending to publish come out no earlier than January 20, 1961, I would gladly reverse this decision, but I assume that you are thinking of early publication.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Henry Van Dusen,
President,
Union Theological Seminary,
Broadway and 120th Street,
New York, New York.

January 20, 1960

Dear Harry:

While I would not object to making the recording of which you speak, I find that Jim Hagerty's notes of the talk I made on January sixth are most fragmentary. The only sentences that he quoted from it are:

> "To my mind the project which these plans set forth is a monument to our belief that man's dignity is something that we ought to talk about just as much as the Russians talk about sputniks. Our religious beliefs and convictions should be held before the world as one of the truly basic values on which we have established our civilization and government."

Since my memory is never accurate concerning statements that I have made extemporaneously, it would be somewhat difficult for me to reconstruct the few sentences I delivered that day. If you could give me a brief account of your own recollection, I might try to put together something of two or three minutes duration that I could put on tape. Incidentally, the quotation that I give you above was apparently taken from the end of the talk.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Henry R. Luce
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

ccd

January 20, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Natalie:

Proving that forty-five years of knocking about the world has done something, on the surface at least, to overcome my 1914 shyness, I am addressing you by the name that I have always remembered you by -- Natalie.

When my secretary put on my desk this morning your nice note, together with the enclosure, I assure you that for a few moments I was completely removed from my current problems and transported instantly back to West Point days. Thank you for giving me such a welcome break, for telling me of your current whereabouts, and for your assurance that the letter of an obviously self-conscious twenty-four year old will not reach the public, at least during our lifetimes.

With best wishes and much gratitude,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Natalie Brush Gates,
c/o Mrs. Walter White,
2546 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

January 18, 1960.

Dear Aks:

In your recent letter you talk about the strength of the "entire " ICA organization. When you talked to me you were concerned about the strength of the organization in Washington. I have no doubt that possibly some six thousand people are employed on a program that involves as much money as the ICA does.

However, I am delighted that the BAC is going into the matter thoroughly.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen,
1711 California,
Denver, Colorado.

P.S.: And many thanks for taking time out to visit Mrs. Havens.

P.P.S.: Do you still use and want that 1873 model rifle? I have no use for it, but a friend asked me whether I could give him any sporting rifle that could shoot deer.

January 18, 1960.

Dear Mr. Weaver:

In a conversation with Mr. John Olin, he expressed considerable interest in a Russian double-barreled shotgun that I have. He would like to have his experts subject it to a thorough examination, after which he will return it to me.

My Aide, Major Streiff, will hand you the gun, and I request that you send it to Mr. Olin at your early convenience.

Sincerely,

Mr. Richard W. Weaver,
1700 K Street, N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

January 16, 1960

For Tom's info

Dear Sherman:

I'd be delighted to see you -- at any time. If you really think I can make any contribution to your work, why don't you come down even before the South American jaunt. Outside of the period from January twenty-seventh to February first, I shall be in town most of the time, with the possible exception of weekends.

And why don't you bring Rachel with you? Mamie and I would both love to see her.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Sherman Adams
Pollard Road
Lincoln, New Hampshire

mob

SECRET

MEMORANDUM

January 13, 1960

In the conduct of a national political campaign there are two distinct parts: (1) The support of the Presidential ticket; (2) The effort to elect all other candidates, both on the national level and on the state and local level.

The nominee for the Presidency must be concerned about the group of speakers whose primary function is to support him and the Vice President. No matter how large the slate of speakers, I believe the candidate should, in his own mind, select from among them men who have the knowledge and qualifications expected for Cabinet posts.

Any man nominated for Vice President should, of course, have the qualifications to take over the Presidency whenever circumstances might compel him to do so. Men who could talk effectively from this broad basis might include, among others, Anderson, Lodge, Mitchell, McElroy, Rockefeller, Rogers, Morton, Halleck and, if he could be induced to go into political life, General Gruenther. (In this list, I have not tried to arrange names in any order of priority).

To speak in the field of Foreign Affairs, likely selections would be: Lodge, Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, possibly Dillon Anderson.

To discuss finance and the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury are such men as Anderson, Stans, Dillon, Hauge, Baird, Scribner and George Humphrey.

In the field of Defense there are Gates, McElroy, Seaton and Dillon Anderson. Possibly others could be added from among the civilians now holding appointive office in the Defense Department.

Post Office Department: Arthur Summerfield, Charlie Hook, Stans, Sessions.

Agriculture: The man who stands highest, so far as knowledge of this subject and integrity of purpose are concerned, is, of course, Secretary Benson. Many Republicans think that any public appearance

~~SECRET~~

by him would be a detriment. Nevertheless it is possible that he could be used efficiently in the metropolitan areas because his viewpoint is that of the nation and not of the local voter. Individuals who would be listened to respectfully in the farm areas would include Allen Kline, W. I. Myers (Cornell), Les Arends, Charlie Hoeven and, if he could be induced to participate in the political campaign, Milton Eisenhower.

Attorney General: There would be Rogers, Brownell, Walsh, Barnes and others.

In Interior are Seaton, Governor Hatfield, Walter Williams, Chuck Percy.

Commerce: Chuck Percy, Secretary Mueller, Hauge, Walter Williams.

Labor: Jim Mitchell, Rocco Siciliano, and the best members of the labor committees in both the Senate and the House.

H. E. W.: Flemming, Oveta Hobby, Chuck Percy, Hauge.

Each of the individuals named above is sufficiently well informed so that he can talk on the whole general field of political philosophy, and in each case there would be some idea that could be logically assigned to him as a "major." The idea of segregating these according to Cabinet Departments is so that none of the qualifications, in the aggregate, of the Speakers' Bureau will be overlooked.

Page missing in original

Post Office Department: Arthur Summerfield, Charlie Hook, Stans, Sessions.

Agriculture: The man who stands highest, so far as knowledge of this subject and integrity of purpose are concerned, is, of course, Secretary Benson. Many Republicans think that any public appearance by him would be a detriment in the Middle West. Nevertheless it is possible that he could be used efficiently in the metropolitan areas because his viewpoint is that of the nation and not of the local voters. Individuals who would be listened to respectfully in the farm areas would include Allen Kline, W. I. Myers (Cornell), Les Arends, Charlie Hoeven and, if he could be induced to participate in the political campaign, Milton Eisenhower.

Attorney General: There might be Rogers, Brownell, Walsh, Barnes, Dewey and others.

In Interior are Seaton, Governor Hatfield, Walter Williams.

Commerce: Chuck Percy, Secretary Mueller, Hauge, Walter Williams, Harold Boechenstein, Stephen Bechtel.

Labor: Jim Mitchell, Rocco Siciliano, and selected members of the labor committees in both the Senate and the House.

H. E. W.: Flemming, Oveta Hobby, Chuck Percy, Hauge.

Two subjects not to be neglected are Housing and Budget. A number of men, in and out of public life, could meet the requirements. Housing could well be handled by Mason and Aksel Nielsen.

Each of the individuals named above is sufficiently well informed to talk on the whole general field of political philosophy, and in each case there would be some idea in the suggested fields that could be logically assigned to him as a "major." The idea of segregating these according to Cabinet Departments is so that none of the qualifications, in the aggregate, of the Speakers' Bureau will be overlooked.

On original copy a note was put to the effect that for obvious reason, Chairman Morton was not mentioned.

DDH 1/1/75

January 13, 1960.

In the conduct of a national political campaign there are two distinct parts: (1) The support of the Presidential ticket; (2) The effort to elect all other candidates, both on the Congressional level and on the state and local level.

The National Chairman is of course concerned with both these purposes, but principal responsibility for the conduct of the Presidential campaign must be borne by the Presidential nominee -- or his designated representative. Many speakers may be available for both divisions of the campaign, but the nominee for the Presidency should himself make sure that there is a group of speakers to support him and the Vice Presidential candidate. I believe the candidate should choose these men from among people who have the knowledge and qualifications expected for one or more of the Cabinet posts.

The man nominated for Vice President should, of course, have the qualifications to take over the Presidency whenever circumstances might compel him to do so, and should be able to speak from this broad base. Men who might qualify are, among others, Anderson, Lodge, Mitchell, McElroy, Rockefeller, Rogers, Morton, Halleck and, if he could be induced to go into political life, General Gruenther. (In this list, I have not tried to arrange names in any order of priority).

To speak in the field of Foreign Affairs, likely selections would be Lodge, Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, possibly Dillon Anderson. (Herter not mentioned because of office). (a)

To discuss finance and the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury are such men as Anderson, Stans, Dillon, Hauge, Baird, Scribner and George Humphrey.

In the field of Defense there are Gates, McElroy, Seaton and Dillon Anderson. Possibly others could be added from among the civilians now holding appointive office in the Defense Department. Drucker might be good. (a)

(a) Speeches in these fields should never be strictly partisan, but they can properly extol Republican record and policies.

SECRET

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

Post Office Department: Arthur Summerfield, Charlie Hook, Stans, Sessions.

Agriculture: The man who stands highest, so far as knowledge of this subject and integrity of purpose are concerned, is, of course, Secretary Benson. Many Republicans think that any public appearance by him would be a detriment in the Middle West. Nevertheless it is possible that he could be used efficiently in the metropolitan areas because his viewpoint is that of the nation and not of the local voters. Individuals who would be listened to respectfully in the farm areas would include Allen Kline, W. I. Myers (Cornell), Lee Arends, Charlie Hoeven and, if he could be induced to participate in the political campaign, Milton Eisenhower.

Attorney General: There might be Rogers, Brownell, Walsh, Barnes, Dewey, and others.

In Interior are: Seaton, Governor Hatfield, Walter Williams.

Commerce: Chuck Percy, Secretary Mueller, Hauge, Walter Williams, Harold Boschenstein, Stephen Bechtel.

Labor: Jim Mitchell, Rocco Siciliano, and selected members of the labor committees in both the Senate and the House.

H. E. W.: Flemming, Oveta Hobby, Chuckk Percy, Hauge.

Two subjects not to be neglected are Housing and Budget. A number of men, in and out of public life, could meet the requirements. Housing could well be handled by Mason and Aksel Nielsen.

Each of the individuals named above is sufficiently well informed to talk on the whole general field of political philosophy, and in each talk his major theme should be the field assigned by the candidate. The idea of segregating these according to Cabinet Department is so that none of the qualifications, in the aggregate, of the Speaker's Bureau will be overlooked.

SECRET

January 12, 1960.

Dear Arthur:

I am deeply grateful for the great compliment expressed in your letter. Like everybody else in the Administration, I am merely doing my best; often I wish it were better.

With warm regard,

As ever,

P.S. Love to Miriam.

The Honorable Arthur Summerfield,
The Postmaster General.

January 12, 1960.

~~SECRET~~

Dear Merchant:

If this seems satisfactory to you, I suggest you send it off electrically, along with the draft instructions (in which I have made one deletion) to the American Embassy in Moscow.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Livingston Merchant,
Acting Secretary of State.

~~SECRET~~

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By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

DRAFT - DDE January 12, 1960.

~~SECRET~~

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am deeply grateful for your personal message, conveyed to me verbally by Ambassador Menshikov. Moreover, he brought to me an additional list of Soviet films and informed me that a new one on Ivan The Terrible was alræady on the way to the White House. Responding to his invitation, I told him that I would like to see the one entitled "Hunting in Siberia", which has English language subtitles. Then, of course, I thank you for the wines and caviar. For your continued courtesies, I assure you I am most appreciative.

Since the date for the Heads of Government meeting has now been fixed for mid-May, I have been able to examine carefully my calendar to plan for the period during which I would return your memorable visit to this country. I have selected June ninth as the date of my departure from the United States, and propose to stay in the Soviet Union from June tenth to June nineteenth. If this is agreeable to you, I suggest that on January seventeenth, at 9:00 A.M. Washington time, we make a joint announcement of the visit.

Without appearing to be importunate, I should like to recall to you the request that I made in my letter of November twenty-eighth, seeking

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SECRET

permission for my departure from the Soviet Union through an Eastern exit in order that I might pay a visit to Tokyo on my way back to the United States. I shall ask Ambassador Thompson to communicate to you my reasons for the request, but I assure you that I will accept without question any decision you may make. I think you will understand that I am asking for a decision at this early date merely so that I can plan the remaining portion of my journey after leaving the Soviet Union.

I am told that at long last the three Aberdeen Angus cattle, two from Admiral Strauss and one from me, are to leave the United States by airplane tomorrow, to be delivered in Moscow. I hope that they prove to be good breeders and suited to your particular climate and conditions. The attendant accompanying them is an agricultural specialist. He will deliver the registration papers of the animals, and will be ready to provide to your herdsmen any information concerning the habits and characteristics of the animals that may be desired.

Please convey my warm greetings to your family, and with best wishes to yourself,

Sincerely,

SECRET

January 11, 1960.

~~SECRET~~

Dear Larry:

Thank you very much for your letter of the seventh. I think that in replying I can do no better than to give you a brief record of the impressions I formed after my talk with General De Gaulle on the subjects that your letter brings up.

The item that the General and I discussed at greatest length was that of coordinating the air defense in the NATO area. I told him that, as far back as World War II, I found it was necessary to develop a system for effective coordination in this field. I pointed out that with the improvement of weapon systems, both interceptors as well as the ground to air weapons, and with the reduction of the time element, single control was far more important than ever before. I said that unless we had a single control in this vital field, it would be impossible to concentrate available defensive forces at the point of greatest danger; for example, if France were the principal target, we could not, without pre-arranged defense plans under single control, concentrate available forces from other nations to help in the battle.

To this kind of presentation he countered with the hypothetical case that Italy might be attacked, and then all of the French aircraft would be sent to that place, leaving the whole of France defenseless. I argued that a commander responsible for operations along a great front had two things to do: to keep in place those formations that would always be necessary for local defense, particularly his short-range interceptors and air defense

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missiles, and secondly, to keep abreast of all intelligence so as to concentrate in timely fashion at the point most seriously threatened.

Beyond all this, I talked to him about the great need for coordination between the missile and the interceptor. I think that as far as technique is concerned, he knows that the theory of a single command is correct; he commented that operations conducted under the authority of a "Council of War" had always been inefficient.

His great preoccupation is the glory and prestige of France. He argued, among other things, that no man in uniform can develop real enthusiasm for serving in any such amorphous organization as an "Allied Command." He said that patriotism and morale are built around nationalistic considerations. Because of this he said that the "defense of France is a French responsibility." Finally, he argued that what you were asking in what he called your "new" plan of air organization was something in addition to what you already had. He said that he was quite ready to let the matter stand as it is now arranged; he was objecting, however, to any further integration of French forces into NATO.

In this matter as well as in that of the Fleet, I argued that all nations and forces should be on an equal footing. I pointed out that American forces were in Europe as a result of a multilateral treaty providing for common defense. Unless we had a coordinated defense system, it was rather silly for American forces to be in Europe.

I urged that France take action tending to solidify NATO's determination, morale and organization, and should, by no means, do anything that would tend to set up centrifugal forces, which would inevitably work toward the weakening or even the destruction of the alliance.

~~SECRET~~

I asked him to see you personally. He said that this he could not do until some time around the middle of January because of a very heavy schedule involving different types of work. Debre told me the same.

In any event, I hope you can make some impression on him but I must admit that he seems to be singularly blind to the fact that if each nation is doing its own way, this automatically destroys NATO. I am quite sure he would not want that -- at least he says he does not so desire. He is, on the other hand, very keen on promoting the closer union and ties with Germany. It is possible that his objective in this line may be diminishing his respect for NATO. In any event, good luck!

Give my warm greeting to Isabelle, and, of course, all the best to yourself,

As ever,

General Lauris Norstad,
Supreme Allied Commander Europe,
Paris.

~~SECRET~~

January 12, 1960.

Dear Bryce:

If I have impressed you with the belief that I possess the qualifications and characteristics that you generously ascribe to me, I am indeed a proud person.

At the very least, I am grateful to you for your letter.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Bryce Harlow,
The White House.

January 11, 1960.

Dear Joe:

My old regiment, the Fifteenth Foot, had a quote "can do." I am sure that Mr. Marshall, whose request I recently forwarded to you asking for a visa for his father-in-law, will be convinced also that governments can tear up -- at least sometimes -- the red tape.

Many thanks. And warm personal regard,

As ever,

General Joseph M. Swing,
Commissioner,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Washington, D.C.

[redacted]

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25.	Staff Notes No. 701 (2 pgs)	1/6/59 60	A
~~26.~~	~~Statistics on Military Assistance Program by BOB~~ 77-90, #13 9/26/77-bc	~~2/3/60~~	~~A~~
~~27.~~	~~Memorandum re Military Assistance to Free World Nations~~ 77-93 #1 8/1/77-LKS	~~12/23/59~~	~~A~~

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STAFF NOTES NO. 715

January 30, 1960

1. SAC

Defense

(TS)

W.N. — Wallis

2. National Economy. -- Dr. Allen Wallis notes that the Democrats on the Joint Economic Committee claim in the Special Study of Employment, Growth and Price Levels that GNP should increase about 4.5% per year, and that it did so during the administration of President Truman. (The majority report was released January 26 and afterwards there were speeches in both houses.) In fact, from 1945 through 1952, the GNP increased by as much as 4.5% only in the two Korean War years of 1950 and 1951. In peacetime, only in 1948 was the GNP higher than in the preceding year; 1945 was below 1944, '46 below '45, '47 below '46, and '49 below '48. Only prices increased during that Administration's peacetime years. (Admin. Conf.)

("Believe you know this." - pencil note on U.S. Copy Carbon No. 1)

Interior

3. Land Conservation. -- On February 7 Interior will announce findings of an Inter-Agency Committee which for three years has been studying the problem of sinking land in about 2,000 square miles of California's San Joaquin Valley. The progress report will reveal that lowering of the artesian head because of pumping for irrigation has caused subsidence as deep as 20 feet, and that elsewhere local surface sinking down to 15 feet has resulted from initial application of irrigation water. Both types of subsidence create serious problems in the construction and maintenance of large canals, drainage systems, and levees. (Admin. Conf.)

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4. Natural Resources. -- In recent years large increases in the range and concentration of the watermilfoil weed are threatening sport and commercial fisheries, waterfowl habitats and other resources along the mid-Atlantic coast. Interior and other interested Federal and state agencies have drafted plans for a joint survey of the extent of the infestation in the Chesapeake Bay area. The growth and reproduction of the plant will be studied under laboratory conditions and limited investigations will be continued to develop controls. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Business vs Communism. -- Commerce reports that Secretary Mueller and President Canham of the US Chamber of Commerce are delighted with progress to date in the joint effort to mobilize American business to meet the Communist economic challenge abroad. This project was discussed with the President last fall. The collection and exchange of information between the US business community and the Government is already well under way; and the outline of a pilot project to develop ideas and actions and provide mutual information on the Sino-Soviet economic offensive has been approved by the Secretary and Mr. Canham. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Proposed Mexican Canal. -- State has advised our Embassy that we consider the long-standing Mexican project for the Tehuantepec Canal, which would compete with the Panama Canal, to be unsound economically; but we would not indicate disapproval of any purely Mexican initiative toward its construction. (Admin. Conf.)

7. VOA Broadcasts. -- A recent audience survey for VOA's worldwide English program brought 66,000 letters from all parts of the world, including 1,000 from East Europe and the Soviet Union and several from Red China. There were more replies from students and teachers than any other group. Preliminary indications are that listeners to English broadcasts are interested in news and the more thought-provoking programs. "Music, USA", drew a high response, as expected. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 714

January 29, 1960

1. US-India

State

... (C)

2. Africa. -- USIA has instituted radio teletype service to 13 posts in Africa which will supplement existing services to the Near East and Africa with background materials, texts and features of special interest to African audiences. The Agency now furnishes similar specialized service to every geographic area. USIA has established 6 posts in Africa in the past two years, developed a newsreel for local audiences, and set up regional publications stressing our interest in that continent. (U)

USIA

3. Labor Statistics. -- Dr. Allen Wallis notes that unemployment figures will run higher in the sixties, even if the true level of unemployment is the same. The reason is that there will be many more young people entering the labor force for the first time, and they are counted among the unemployed from the time they are ready to work until they start work. (Admin. Conf.)

W. H. (Wallis)

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4. Missiles

Defense

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(4. cont.)

Defense (cont'd.)

5. Missiles — (a) ... (C)

Defense (b) ... (S)

6. Missiles ... (S)

Defense ... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 28, 1960

From Dr. Paarlberg:

Agriculture. -- Many months ago Chairman Ellender of the Senate Agriculture Committee asked the Department of Agriculture to report on prices and supplies of farm products for 1960-65, assuming these specified conditions: removal of all production controls except for tobacco; liquidation of accumulated surpluses over a 7 to 10-year period; and dropping of price supports to levels which would permit such liquidation. The Department's required report will shortly be printed. The Senator's specified conditions are not the Administration's proposed farm program, although there is some resemblance, and they have not been proposed in this form by anyone. The Democrats are expected to cite this study as documentation of their claim that the Administration's farm program would bring harmful results; but in the text and transmittal of the report, the Department has sought to protect itself against these unfounded charges. According to the projections of the report: by 1965, total farm output would be 20% above the 1955-57 average and about 10% above present levels; cash receipts from farm marketings would be 2% higher than the 1955-57 average; and the index of prices received by farmers would be 17% below the 1955-57 average.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 713

January 26, 1960

1. US-UK

GEC

... (S)

2. US-German Maneuvers. -- German Army elements will participate for the first time in our Seventh Army winter maneuvers from February 1 through 7 in Western Germany. The "friendly" and the "aggressor" forces will be of reinforced division-size, with a German armored brigade attached to each. (U)

Defense

3. US-Yugoslavia

State

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... (C)

[redacted]

4. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

5. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that business activity in the new year is increasing. The steel settlement assures a high rate of production which will permit an expanded output of durable goods. Total manufacturing activity is up again and steel mill operations have been maintained at the December top rate of 95% of capacity. Auto production has also picked up sharply. ... Christmas-season buying set a new record, and private housing starts rose in December; in last quarter 1959 they were at an annual rate of 1.25 million, compared to the earlier record of 1.4 million. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

6. Anti-Trust. --The Department of Justice will file a civil anti-trust complaint tomorrow in New York against Carter Products, Inc., and another company, charging monopoly and price fixing in the sale of tranquilizer drugs containing meprobamate. Sales of the two companies have amounted to $50 million a year. Justice instituted this investigation 13 months ago. More recently a Senate anti-monopoly subcommittee chaired by Senator Kefauver has been conducting an extensive investigation of law violation in the tranquilizer field. (Admin. Conf.)

Justice

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STAFF NOTES NO. 712

January 25, 1960

("Items 1 + 3" on Special Note on U.P.I. Carbon No. 1)

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that business investment in durable equipment rose steadily to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of nearly $28 billion in fourth quarter 1959. This was 20% higher than in 1958, although somewhat below the 1957 peak. The increase in business outlays was derived from the "catching-up" in capital formation since the War, the development of new products, the growth of export markets, and technological improvements in machines. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Atomic Tests

AEC

... (S)

USIA

3. President's Trip to the USSR. -- The May issue of USIA's Russian-language magazine "Amerika Illustrated", timed for the visit to the Soviet Union, will feature the President as a world personality. The special articles, all heavily illustrated, will consist of a newly-written biography, a discussion of the President's functions and responsibilities, and a study of the President as a man of peace. There will be four pages of photographs, and a cover photograph in color showing the crowds that greeted the President on his recent tour. (U)

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4. Nepal

Defense

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(4. cont.)

Defense (cont'd)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 711

January 23, 1960

("Items 1+2 only" - Rend. Sent on U.P.Cy - Carbon No. 1)

Commerce

1. National Income. -- Commerce will announce Monday that national income was about $400 billion in 1959, nearly 10% above the record $366 billion of 1957 which was matched in 1958. Most major industries, but not agriculture, participated in the higher income. Profits in the first half of 1959 averaged close to a $50 billion annual rate before taxes, but there was a sharp decline to a rate of about $46 billion in the third quarter. Net income before taxes for January through September was at an annual rate of $47.5-$48.5 billion, excluding inventory gains. (Admin. Conf.)

FAA

2. Aviation Weather System. -- Mr. Quesada notes that memoranda of understanding between Weather Bureau, Defense and FAA have been completed and the project of developing a modern national weather system to meet military and civil aviation needs is moving rapidly. A test network of military air bases and civil airports in the Northeast will be in limited operation this fall and in full operation in early 1961. FAA is responsible for the central direction of this project. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

Defense

4. Military Personnel Strength. -- At the end of second quarter FY 1960 military personnel strength (2,490,035) was down 2,414 from September 30 and 14,275 from June 30. The breakdown by Services was:

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	September 30	December 31 (Preliminary)	Change
TOTAL	2,492,449	2,490,035	- 2,414
Army	867,437	876,258	+ 8,821
Navy	618,191	613,153	- 5,038
Marine Corps	173,654	171,202	- 2,452
Air Force	833,167	829,422	- 3,745

(U)

5. Treasury Financing. -- On February 15, 1960, $11.4 billion of Treasury certificates mature, of which approximately $5.7 billion is publicly held. The balance is held by Federal Reserve Banks and Government trust accounts. The maturing certificates were issued a year ago and bear interest at 3-3/4%. The Treasury expects to announce the terms of the refunding of this issue on Thursday afternoon, January 28. (Admin. Conf.)

Administrative
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 22, 1960

From Dr. Henry Wallich of the CEA:

Consumer Price Index. -- The December .01% decline from 125.6 to 125.5 in the CPI, which was announced today, reflects a drop in the prices of foods, new and used cars, and apparel. Fruits, vegetables, transportation, and fuel oil and gas rose seasonally in price, and services have continued to creep up. The slight decline in December can not be interpreted as signaling a change in the trend which, according to present indications, continues moderately upward. ...No significant change for January is now foreseeable. Vegetables are likely to be up, while pork, appliances, cars, and non-durables may be lower. For 1959 as a whole, the average increase over the preceding year was .9%, the smallest yearly increase since 1955.

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Administrative
Confidential

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DDE

STAFF NOTES NO. 710

January 22, 1960

1. Overseas Education. -- Yesterday Clarence Randall called an informal interagency meeting to explore the possibility of increased use of available local currencies for education in underdeveloped countries. As a result of the interest expressed, Mr. Randall is appointing a committee to study the subject for the CFEP. (Admin. Conf.)

2. UK Discount Rate. -- Dr. Wallich of CEA comments that the increase in the discount rate of the Bank of England from 4 to 5% seems to reflect the rapid pace of the British expansion, as well as the flow of funds from London to New York, which had been going on in response to more attractive rates here. The British probably raised their rate with some reluctance, because their internal expansion, while rapid, has been somewhat uneven, with the heavy engineering trades located principally in the North lagging somewhat. The 5% discount rate in London will probably have some effect in restraining and possibly reversing the flow of funds from London to New York. It will thus put some added pressure upon our money market. During the last few days, this market had been easing slightly. The higher British rate and its effects on our market will probably be considered, but as a minor element, in the Federal Reserve's own decisions on open market operations and the discount rate. (Admin. Conf.)

3. OCB Projects. -- Karl Harr reports that: a) the OCB has agreed that State will send to some overseas posts extracts from Secretary Gates' testimony on the status of US defenses. These will be used discreetly to refute any communist claims of our military weakness and to promote the image of a strong, resolute US; and, b) liaison between the staffs of the OCB and the Federal Council for Science and Technology will be strengthened. The Council has established an international committee which, among other

[redacted]

things, will survey the Government's present and planned international scientific activities and the ways in which Government scientific resources can be used better in cooperative international scientific projects. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Joint AEC-Euratom Program. -- Last April AEC and Euratom invited European utilities to submit proposals on power reactors to be completed by December 31, 1963, under the 1,000 megawatt program. A German firm known as AKS had proposed an organic cooled and moderated power reactor with an electrical generating capacity of 150,000 KW, to be built by the US firm Atomics International. However, recently the AEC was told that AKS is unable to proceed with the project. The Commission is reviewing the joint program in the light of this development and the fact that only one firm proposal has been received. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Iron Ore. -- Interior will announce soon that total domestic crude iron ore resources are now estimated to be approximately 75 billion long tons. About 10 billion tons of this are reserves, and usable under existing economic and technological conditions. The remaining 65 billion tons are potential ore, likely to become available under more favorable conditions. The potential ore may yield 25 billion tons of concentrates and direct-shipping ore. Since the last summary made several years ago, 25 billion tons have been added to the total ore estimate. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Missiles

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Defense (6. cont.)
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STAFF NOTES NO. 709

January 21, 1960

1. Morocco

USIA

... (C)

2. Red Chinese Propaganda. -- Radio Peiping has announced that effective January 22, programs in Japanese will be increased from about 24 to 30 hours a week, which is more than double the 1958 figure and the second major increase in such broadcasts in the past year. USIA comments that the Communists apparently feel they should immediately step up their current intensive propaganda attack on the US-Japan treaty which will soon be up for debate in the Japanese Parliament. (U)

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USIA

3. Philippines

Defense

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(3. Cont.)

Defense (Cont'd.).

... (C)

4. ASW

Defense

... (C)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

NASA

6. Project Mercury. -- The fourth in a series of experiments to assure the reliability of the pilot escape system for Project Mercury was conducted at NASA's Wallops Station this morning. After successful firings of the Little Joe booster rocket and the escape rocket, the escape tower was automatically jettisoned at 48,900 feet. The main recovery parachute was deployed automatically when the capsule descended to 10,000 feet. The capsule landed about 12 miles offshore from Wallops at 9:31 a.m., and

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was recovered within two minutes by a Marine helicopter which returned it to the island at 9:54 a.m., 31 minutes after launch. Instruments in the capsule recorded biomedical data for the School of Aviation Medicine on a 6-pound, 3-year-old female monkey, which was removed from the biopack alive and well. Performance data on the Mercury escape system were also recorded for further analysis. (Admin. Conf.)

NASA Langley Research Center

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 708

January 19, 1960

1. Farm Real Estate. -- Agriculture reports that the slower rate of increase in market values of farm real estate, first apparent in March 1959, continued through November 1, when at an estimated valuation of $127.8 billion, it was up 2% from March. Fall financing of farm transfers was generally more difficult than a year earlier. Present interest rates are likely to increase downward pressures on values of land for farming; and the desire to shift capital into higher yielding investments may increase farm land offerings. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Mutual Security Program. -- Congress has frequently criticized excessive classification of MSP presentations which has prevented public disclosure of adequate information. For the first time, as a result of Defense, State and ICA discussions, cumulative country military figures for FY 1950-60 and annual country military aid figures for FY '59 and FY '60, except for a very few countries, will be declassified effective February 15. (U)

3. Latin American Arms Limitation. -- Our Embassy will suggest that the Chileans sound out other governments on having an OAS Council special committee prepare a report on the aspects of arms limitation on which agreement might be reached, and on a procedure for formalizing the agreements. We would participate in the committee which would presumably include the leading Latin American countries interested in arms limitation. This would carry out our objective of Latin initiative and the Chilean idea of discussing the problem in a small group before going to all OAS members. (S)

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MR 82-497 #5
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NLE DATE 1/26/84

4. [redacted]

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 707

January 19, 1960

Defense

1. SAC Aircraft. -- In early 1958 several actual and near accidents of B-52's and KC-135's resulted from fuel starvation caused by freezing of water in the jet fuel. Through industry and Air Force efforts, a satisfactory fuel heater has been developed and installed in these aircraft. Air Force is still working on the problem of minimizing contamination of fuel by water but this is no longer critical because the ice problem is solved. (U)

Defense

2. Stockpiling ... (C)

Defense

3. Air Force Inventory. -- During February, all Air Force elements will inventory simultaneously their equipment and supplies to produce data upon which to base distribution of current resources, future requirements, and budget computations. The benefits of this inventory should more than offset its costs. Electronic data processing equipment and high speed communications techniques will be used and advantages of this simultaneous method over present phased inventory practices will be evaluated. (U)

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Defense

4. Helicopter. -- Five R&D CHINOOK YHC-1B medium helicopters are scheduled for delivery early in 1961. Engineering tests are to begin in February 1961 and operational availability is planned for third quarter FY 1963. This cargo craft has tandem rotors, twin turbines, can carry 3 tons for 100 miles or 8 tons for 20 miles, and has a cruising speed of 130 knots.

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It is designed to replace some of the present H-21, H-34 and H-37 helicopters. (U)

5. Supply Management. -- Implementing Draper Committee recommendations, the Army Logistics Management Center at Fort Lee, beginning in FY 1960, has broadened its foreign training program to help MAP recipients to expand their army supply management courses into schools. Also the program now includes courses on procurement, supply and distribution, maintenance, requirements and property disposal, to be attended by 44 foreign students this fiscal year. Army's program has resulted in the establishment of supply management courses in the armies of Japan, Korea, Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey, and others are being set up in Germany, Greece, Iran, Norway, Pakistan and Spain. (U)

6. International Finance. -- NAC has concurred in Eximbank credits of $800,000 for American equipment and services for a citric acid plant in Mexico, $3.7 million for a hotel in Turkey, $600,000 (increasing an earlier $8.9 million credit) for a hydroelectric power project in Spain, a loan of $13.65 million (outside the $150 million line of credit of February 1958) and a Cooley Amendment loan of $2.1 million in rupees to an American subsidiary for production of aluminum in India; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of $600,000 in pesos to an American firm's affiliate to produce electrical appliances in Uruguay, $330,000 in lire to an American firm for a petroleum pipeline to NATO airfields in Turkey, and a total of $9.35 million in rupees to two American affiliates to produce synthetic rubber, chemicals and pharmaceuticals in India; IBRD loans of $32.5 million for a hydroelectric and thermal power project in Chile, and $7 million for improvement of livestock production in Uruguay; a DLF loan of $450,000 to diversify and expand canning and freezing facilities in Egypt; and Treasury approval of renewal for 2 more years of $75 million of the present exchange agreement between the US and Mexico. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Procurement in Labor Surplus Areas. -- Under OCDM instructions, Defense attempts in various ways to place contracts in areas designated by Labor as having substantial

labor surplus, - i.e., where at least 6% continuing unemployment exists. In FY '59, $96 million was awarded to firms under this preferential policy, and $8.5 million in first quarter fiscal '60. Substantial labor surplus areas have diminished from a peak of 284 in the July-September 1958 period to 232 in the July-September 1959 period. A detailed table is attached. (U)

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NET VALUE OF MILITARY PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS IN LABOR SURPLUS AREAS AND INDUSTRIES

Fiscal Years 1958 and 1959, &
First Quarter Fiscal Year 1960

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Period	Total Awards of $10,000 or More	Awards in Labor Surplus Areas & Industries				Number of Labor Surplus Areas b/		
		Total		Preference Awards				
		Amount	Percent of Total Procurement	Amount	Percent of Total Labor Surplus	Total	Major	Minor
Jul - Sep 1957	$3,085,909	$68,432 a/	-	$ 0	0%	86	24	62
Oct - Dec 1957	4,729,119	88,845 a/	-	927 a/	1.0	86	24	62
Jan - Mar 1958	5,015,703	1,121,511	22.4%	1,779	0.2	191	70	121
Apr - Jun 1958	8,284,857	2,511,870	30.3	33,886	1.3	247	86	161
FY 1958, TOTAL	21,115,588	3,790,658	18.0	36,592	1.0	-	-	-
Jul - Sep 1958	4,217,888	2,205,480	52.2	22,217	1.0	284	89	195
Oct - Dec 1958	5,573,373	3,226,575	57.9	24,100	0.8	272	83	189
Jan - Mar 1959	4,781,808	1,707,977	35.7	22,462	1.3	267	74	193
Apr - Jun 1959	7,426,479	2,205,224	29.7	27,202	1.2	232	60	172
FY 1959, TOTAL	21,999,548	9,345,256	42.5	95,981	1.0	-	-	-
Jul - Sep 1959	4,383,567	854,189	19.5	8,486	1.0	159	35	124

a/ Includes awards of $25,000 or more for supplies and equipment. Data for subsequent periods include awards of $10,000 or more for supplies, equipment, services and construction.

b/ From U. S. Department of Labor bi-monthly Area Labor Market Trends.

Office of the Secretary of Defense
10 December 1959

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STAFF NOTES NO. 707

January 18, 1960

1. Farm Income. -- Agriculture reports that farm net income in 1959 was $11 billion, down 16% from 1958 but about equal to 1957. Lower average prices, higher production costs, and elimination of the Acreage Reserve Program caused the decline. Farm inventories, particularly in livestock, rose substantially for the third year in succession. The number of farms, and even more so the number of farm workers, dropped in 1959. The average total net income per farm and the average farm income per worker were below 1958 but higher than in the preceding years. Farm income from non-agricultural sources was $6.7 billion, up 6% from 1958 and equal to the 1956 record. Thus farm per capita income from all sources dropped only 8% from the record high of $1,043 in 1958 to $960. Except for 1959, this was the highest per capita income since 1952. Agriculture notes that these figures have been proposed for inclusion in the President's Economic Report. (Admin. Conf.)

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Agriculture

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

3. Non-Orbiting Sphere. -- NASA's second non-orbiting test of the ejection and inflation of a 100-foot aluminum coated sphere from Wallops Island at 5:35 p.m., EST, January 16

NASA

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NASA (cont'd.)

appeared successful. Optical and radar tracking was accomplished by a number of stations, and a radio signal from the Bell Telephone Labs at Holmdel, N. J. was reflected from the sphere and received in Schenectady, N. Y.. and Round Hill, Mass. This sphere is eventually intended to be an orbiting reflector for communications experiments. More conclusive studies of the results of this test may take about a week. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Forward Depots

Defense

... (S)

5. Equipment Standardization

Defense

... (C)

OCDM

6. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that the National Fire Defense Advisory Committee recently approved the National Fire Defense Plan annex to the National Plan, and the development of a county operational area plan for mutual aid and mobile support which OCDM will disseminate to fire forces throughout the

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country. ...A recent OCDM Labor Advisory Committee meeting, representing the AFL-CIO and eight other major labor groups, showed the continued great labor interest and support of the home shelter program. In nine communities labor has contributed free services in constructing prototype home shelters, and in several cases local contractors have given materials without charge. Twenty more projects are scheduled for this spring. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 15, 1960

From State:

Japanese Prime Minister. -- Next week Nobusuke Kishi will visit here to sign the new Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security and to discuss with the President and senior State officers current US-Japanese relations and the international situation.

A long-time Government official, Kishi was the chief economic planner and organizer of Japan's pre-war industrial empire in Manchuria and served in a number of high posts in the wartime Government including a term as Minister of Commerce and Industry in General Tojo's Cabinet. Because of his wartime posts, Kishi was prohibited by the Occupation Government from participating in politics and for thirty-nine months was imprisoned as a war criminal suspect. In 1953 he was elected to the Japanese Diet as a member of the Liberal Party. He left the Party in 1954 to help organize the Japan Democratic Party of which he became the Secretary General and where he played an important role in the merger in 1955 of the two conservative parties into the present ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Defeated by Ishibashi in December 1956 for the party presidency and the Premiership, Kishi was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and succeeded the ailing Prime Minister two months later.

Although his opponents like to think that Kishi is a "career bureaucrat" with little political appeal, he has remained as Prime Minister for three years during which he has strengthened his position not only as Prime Minister but within the faction-ridden Liberal-Democratic Party. Strongly anti-Communist, Kishi has successfully resisted emotional pleas from the leftists and from his opponents within the Liberal-Democratic Party for trade and cultural ties with Red China. While not opposing such trade per se, Kishi has taken the position that economics

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and politics can be kept separate and that Japan should not accede to Peiping's demand for political recognition in exchange for trade. This stand was attacked by his opponents as equivocal and Kishi, whose name means "shore," was dubbed "two-shores Kishi" by the unfriendly press.

During the past year since the Diet crisis engendered by Kishi's unsuccessful attempt to have the controversial Police Law Revision Bill passed, the Prime Minister has strengthened his position and stabilized his leadership over Japan. Following the conservative victories in the April local elections and the June Upper House elections, Kishi accomplished a major Cabinet reshuffle that consolidated his factional strength within the party. In recent months he has demonstrated his strength by his handling of Liberal-Democratic factional criticism of the new Treaty.

Despite his greatly improved position, Kishi will face serious threats in the coming months. The Diet debates on the new security arrangements will provide the severest tests of his leadership and skill in countering determined leftist and Communist opposition. Although the faction leaders in Kishi's party have agreed to support him on the Treaty, after ratification he will again face the problem of controlling conservative factionalism as party rivals begin their campaigns to unseat him. The Prime Minister, however, has powerful assets, the most important of which is his power to dissolve the Diet and call for new Lower House elections. With the present Socialist split such an election would probably strengthen both Kishi and the Liberal-Democratic Party. It seems probable that Kishi will retain his position as Prime Minister through January 1961 when he completes his present term as party President.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 706

January 15, 1960

1. CBR

Defense

... (S)

FAA

2. Radar. -- Mr. Quesada reports that 7 FAA and 7 Air Force heavy radars are already being shared and the active program for joint use is well under way. The current program through FY 1962 provides for the sharing of a total of 54 radars, and should result in the saving of many millions of dollars to taxpayers. (U)

GSA

3. Federal City. -- GSA and the Smithsonian have surveyed the Patent Office Building in anticipation of plans for converting it to an art museum for the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery. ... The National Capital Planning Commission favors the GSA proposal to use the old Pension Building, now occupied by the Civil Service Commission, as a War Archives Annex. The Smithsonian will give funds to GSA for a preliminary study of the conversion. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. Balance of Trade. -- An interagency Export Task Force is considering a long-range program by Commerce for expanding US exports, which would: expand the Foreign Service's commercial activities, improve facilities for trade promotion abroad and improve interdepartmental arrangements for administering Foreign Service commercial personnel, intensify efforts to reduce foreign restrictions on American

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Commerce (cont'd.)

exports, expand the trade Mission Program, and increase American industrial participation in trade fairs abroad. Commerce also proposes: to encourage American business to enlarge export markets by enlisting the cooperation of various domestic commercial associations and the Small Business Administration, and by launching a public relations campaign; to study the advisability of providing more export credit insurance through Government agencies and of establishing a working group to investigate the adequacy of transportation facilities, rates and procedures; and to strengthen Commerce facilities for promotion of exports and of foreign travel in the US. (Admin. Conf.)

5. War College Trip to USSR

Defense ... (C)

6. US-Greece

State ... (C)

7. Belgium & Congo

State ... (C)

... (C)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 14, 1960

From NASA:

Shotput II. -- NASA's revalidation test of the ejection and inflation of a 100-foot diameter inflated sphere is now set for 5:35 this afternoon at Wallops Island, weather permitting. It is part of a development program to put similar spheres in orbit for investigation of the feasibility of communication by reflection from passive satellites. Packaged in a 30-inch round magnesium container, the folded sphere will be sent to about 200 miles altitude and impact about 550 miles due east of Wallops Island. The launching vehicle consists of a Sergeant as first stage and an X-248 solid rocket as second stage. Additional initial impulse will be provided by two Recruit rockets in the first stage. This test will check the adequacy of remedial steps taken as a result of evidence that a similar sphere launched on October 28, 1959 did not remain intact as it inflated.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 705

January 14, 1960

1. US-Afghanistan

State

2. US-UAR

State

3. Employment. -- The Census Bureau estimates that the total US labor force, including the Armed Services, was 71.808 million in mid-December, with 3.577 million, or 5.2%, unemployed, compared to 5.6% unemployed in mid-November and 6.1% in December 1958. Labor is expected to announce the official December estimates tomorrow noon. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

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4. Gross National Product. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that the fourth quarter GNP is estimated at $482 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate). This compares with $478.6 billion for

W. H. (Paarlberg)

W. H. Panting (cont'd.)

the third quarter and the all-time high of $484.5 billion for the second quarter. The fourth quarter 1958 GNP was $457.1 billion. The latest figure, which reflects a partial recovery from the steel strike, will perhaps be released tomorrow. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

6. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 12, 1960

From Clarence Randall:

Report on Trip. -- Tunisia has had two years of disaster relief under PL 480 Title II and wants a third, raising the question of whether this is proper use of Title II. Termination of this aid, however, would create serious problems for President Bourguiba. ...Although military personnel at Wheelus Field, Libya were reduced 10% during the past year, dependents there have increased from 4300 to 4800. Heavy expenditures occasioned by these people adversely affect our budget and balance of payments, and no doubt similar situations prevail at other bases. ...The bribery of Libyan officials by American citizens presents a problem that should be faced up to by the Administration. Libya has a rich new oil strike and 12 American companies have concessions. Transactions of the large and good companies have been legitimate; but there is reason to believe that some obtained favorable concessions by bribing officials. The King of Libya is old, and his death could bring political turbulence and possible charges that Libya has been robbed by corrupt American capitalists. Mr. Randall has raised three questions:

(a) Is it a crime under American law for an American to bribe foreign officials?

(b) If so, what are we doing to enforce it?

(c) If not, what do we propose to do to end the practice?

The whole good name of the American way of life is involved. ...Promotion of American tourism to the underdeveloped countries is an easy and quick way of injecting private dollars into their economies. The great barrier is visas. The American tourist, particularly from remoter parts of the US, cannot cope with the complex problem of obtaining visas and underdeveloped countries must be persuaded to give them up. We persist in

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having visas, but the European countries in self interest have abandoned them to attract American tourists. ...Pakistanis, Indians and Lebanese have emigrated throughout the East and particularly to Africa, where they have made fortunes as traders. Mr. Randall hopes that the home countries may be encouraged to persuade their emigrants to return money for private investment in the homeland. The Lebanese do much of this but the Pakistanis and Indians are less inclined. ... The principal problem encountered by Mr. Randall was steel in India. The Rourkela steel mill, built piecemeal by about 30 German machinery companies, has no staff and no single German company is prepared to staff it. The Indians lack the skilled people themselves and ask us to supply them. It would be unwise to provide an American manager or have him select a dozen assistants because the chance of human failure is too great. Mr. Randall recommended that India enter a term contract with an entity like an American steel company for a fee to supply the required personnel, thus focusing responsibility. ... The Indians will soon ask us for capital for a new mill, which will present the same staffing problem and that of whether sufficient iron ore and coal can be produced for the new plant. Mr. Randall recommended that India employ a large American company like M. A. Hanna to mine the ore on contract, or a large strip coal company to mine the coal. The problem of financing the plant is difficult but it should be done with private effort if possible. Mr. Randall, who felt quite certain that it ought to be a joint venture of American and Indian private capital, made some detailed suggestions. ...He also recommended that we consider constructing a rail rerolling mill, which would require only a modest amount of capital, and by using rails discarded from the railway system could produce urgently needed reinforcing bars and fence posts. ... Mr. Randall also urged that an American expert survey the possibility of recovering Indian scrap steel for use in Indian steel plants, which would be perfect for developing small enterprise.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 704

January 12, 1960

1. USSR.

W. H.
(Hare).

... (C)

2. US-Libya

State

... (C)

3. Water Desalinization

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(C)

4. Vietnam

State

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 12, 1960

From AEC:

Atomic Plant in Puerto Rico. -- AEC is expected to sign and announce at 12:45 today a contract with the Puerto Rican Water Resources Authority for the joint construction of a demonstration power reactor plant in Puerto Rico. A boiling-water type reactor would produce nuclear superheated steam within the reactor core to generate 16,300 kilowatts. The Authority would provide the site and the conventional turbo-generating facility, operate and maintain the reactor on a reimbursable basis, and purchase steam from the Commission. Estimated cost of the plant, exclusive of site, switch yards and transmission facilities, is $11 million. A contractor to construct the reactor will be selected later.

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SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

January 11, 1960

From Budget:

Small Business. -- In hearings before the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, various small businessmen and shopping center developers proposed Government insurance of the leases of small business concerns in shopping centers to make small businesses more attractive to developers and lenders. In view of the Congressional interest in the problem and the fact that at the present time there is no private lease insurance, it is expected that legislation along the lines described will be proposed in this session of Congress. The Small Business Administration has not testified on the problem but is believed to have negative views on the lease insurance proposal.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 703

January 11, 1960

1. Protection of Water and Foods. -- Tomorrow afternoon Secretary Flemming will announce preparations for the most comprehensive water pollution program ever initiated in the US, requested by 6 western states under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. An interstate conference at Phoenix, Arizona, on January 13 will focus on the uranium mills and other pollution problems of the Colorado River and its tributaries, which drain and provide water supply for about one-twelfth of the area of the US. Enforcement of the Act has already reduced Animas River pollution about 90%, and the PHS has recommended further improvements and precautions at Durango....At the same time Dr. Flemming will announce new Food and Drug Administration findings on radioactivity in foods, which show that: Strontium 90 levels in selected vegetables from 12 states are within recommended limits; that processing of spinach for canning or freezing cuts its radioactivity about 60%; that fresh fruits grown in 1958 and '59 average about 10% of the radioactivity reported earlier for fresh vegetables of the same period; and that radioactivity in imported dried fruit samples is generally consistent with US fruits. The Secretary will also announce new PHS plans for environmental radiation studies. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Stockpile. -- GSA reports that negotiations to sell the entire stockpile of almost 14 million ounces of quinine at $.07 an ounce are concluding. The return expected is over $970,000....(Ref: SN #650) GSA and Inco have agreed that Inco will purchase 5 million pounds of premium price nickel from Falconbridge at $1.14 a pound. GSA will reimburse Inco for the amount of the premium with excess Government-owned nickel oxide, which should save the Government $5.7 million. (Nickel is in excess stockpile supply.) Inco has also offered to take 14 million pounds of nickel from

[redacted]

G.S.A. (cont'd.)

Falconbridge in 1960 under the same conditions, which will save the Government about $16 million....National Lead has agreed to let the Government buy out of an over $10 million obligation to purchase cobalt and copper production from the company's "expansion" facility at Fredericktown, Missouri, by providing $2.5 million to the company in surplus electrolytic nickel from the Defense Production Act inventory. Rental arrangements were also made for continued operation of the plant by National Lead. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

4. State of the Union. -- USIA is giving heavy coverage to the President's Message: A complete text went to all missions via the Press Service, with a 730-word highlight story, a press column of 1100 words, and a 500-word story on congressional reaction. VOA's live broadcasts of the speech in English and Russian were not jammed in the Bloc; and the Voice led all subsequent news shows with the Message in all 37 languages. Six news analyses have been written on the subject, and 101 prints of a 16-mm film have gone to 88 posts. (U)

USIA

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5. Afghanistan - Iran

State

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State (cont'd.)

(5. cont'd.)

... (S)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 9, 1960

From Don Paarlberg:

Steel Settlement. -- The first letters and telegrams to the President regarding the steel settlement have started to come in. About forty have thus far been received and tabulated. One out of six correspondents is happy with the settlement. Five out of six are unhappy; all of these consider the settlement inflationary and a defeat for management.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 702

January 8, 1960

1. POLARIS. -- At 2152 EST yesterday POLARIS A1X-7 was test fired at the Atlantic Missile Range. The primary objectives, all of which were achieved, were to test missile performance and control action during powered flight, the computer in giving yaw and pitch steering commands, the guidance system in providing attitude control, the guidance computer in generating pro-arm and cut-off signals, re-entry body flight dynamics and thermodynamics, and arming and fusing system component performance. Preliminary indications are that missile and guidance system performances were satisfactory on this first fully guided flight and that the re-entry body hit .1 n.mi. over and .1 n.mi. right at a range of 902 n.mi. This firing, which was a major milestone in the POLARIS program, was delayed 8 hours and 52 minutes by telemetry problems and weather. Two hours and 4 minutes of hold were at T-6 minutes, which was a particularly significant achievement because holding at a short countdown position may also be required in operational situations. (C)

2. ATLAS. -- At 2040 EST January 6, ATLAS 43D was launched on the Atlantic Missile Range, after a 70 minute delay caused by instrumentation difficulty at the San Salvador Tracking Station. This 16th "D" series missile to be flown achieved all its primary objectives, which were to test guidance system accuracy, the warhead firing subsystem, the re-entry vehicle heat shield, dry start engine performance, and the closed loop acoustica system. A multiple tube decoy was also tested for the first time. Preliminary indications are that the re-entry vehicle impacted within the intended area 5504 n.mi. downrange. There is no information yet on performance of the decoy pod. (S)

3. Radioactive Waste. -- Karl Harr reports that because of protests from Mexico which have been endorsed for political reasons by State, the AEC is considering denial of a

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license for the disposal of radioactive industrial wastes in the Gulf of Mexico. Since the method of disposal is considered safe by US agencies, the licensee may seek judicial review of the denial. The OCB will consider any further problems. (C)

4. US-India. -- Agriculture expects to sign a Supplemental PL 480 Title I agreement with India in a few days, covering 250,000 bales of upland cotton and ocean transportation with a total export market value of $32.8 million. The estimated total CCC cost is $51.6 million. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Stockpile. -- Governor Hoegh reports that early this month GSA sold over 14 million pounds of coconut oil at an average price of 17.74 cents per pound. Sales of from 10 to 14 million pounds are scheduled at six-week intervals. (OCDM advised GSA last April that coconut oil should be removed from the Stockpile List. As of June 30, there were over 265 million pounds stockpiled, costing on the average 15.15 cents per pound.) ... As required by the Stockpiling Act, GSA has submitted to Congress a plan for disposing of 470,000 long tons of natural rubber that have been declared surplus. The total stockpile as of September 30 was over 1.2 million long tons. ... On October 16, pursuant to the 1960 Appropriation Act, GSA started to dispose of rubber which would require rotation to prevent deterioration. To the end of December, over 19,500 long tons had been sold at an average of 37.3125 cents per pound. Acquisition cost was 34.5 cents per pound. (S)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 701

January 6, 1960

Interior

1. Reclamation. -- Under terms of the Enabling Act which created the State of New Mexico, Secretary Seaton has asserted the federal right to 2,852 acres of the state's land, required for the Navajo dam and reservoir of the Colorado River Storage Reclamation project. The Secretary acted just prior to a private sale scheduled by the state on January 4, involving some of this land. The Bureau of Reclamation had been trying unsuccessfully since 1958 for an exchange under the Taylor Grazing Act, which would permit the state to retain mineral rights in lands exchanged. The state loses these rights when land is reclaimed under the Enabling Act. Mr. Seaton has promised efforts at fairness to the state. (Admin. Conf.)

--HEW

2. Integration. -- HEW notes that there has been considerably more integration in colleges and universities in the South than in the public schools. In 1948 less than 20 colleges and universities (all in border states) were integrated; now 250 institutions, about half of the total, admit negroes. About 80% of the Catholic, 52% of the public and 26% of the lay private institutions are desegregated. The largest number of negroes in integrated colleges or universities are in the border states, but the total number of negroes attending integrated institutions is only about 3,000. Most of them are in graduate, professional or summer schools, but integration in the undergraduate schools is progressing. There has been much less difficulty in social relations than anticipated and several universities have integrated dormitories. A principal problem still is the inferior preparation of negro students in segregated public schools. (U)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

3. Americans Overseas

W. H. Hess

... (C)

CONFIDENTIAL

4. ICFTU. -- Labor reports that delegates returning from the Tenth Congress of Free Trade Unions in Brussels observed serious internal dissensions which threaten the ICFTU's future ability to promote freedom and democracy among the working people of the world. Acrimony was especially intense between US and UK leaders. Asian and African delegations displayed growing dissatisfaction at the failure of major trade unions to settle their international differences so that the welfare of workers might be more effectively promoted. Also, strong evidence of neutralism among many delegations has serious implications for US foreign policy. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor

5. US-Greece

State

... (C)

6. US-India

State

... (C)

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SECRET

Dec

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(In millions of dollars)

Treasury list	FY 1959	FY 1960	FY 1961
Belgium	$ 3.2	$ 20.0	$ 24.8
Italy, exclusive of IRBM	73.0	87.8	156.3
Netherlands	38.5	27.5	73.1
Portugal	7.6	10.1	18.7
Japan	53.8	69.1	61.1
Totals	$176.1	$214.5	$334.0

Eisenhower Library

International Division
Bureau of the Budget
February 3, 1960

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SECRET

Executive Office of the President
National Security Council
Washington

December 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Secretary of State
The Secretary of Defense

SUBJECT: Commitments for Grant Military Assistance to Certain Free World Nations With Well-Developed Economies

* * *

Noted the directive by the President that the Secretaries of State and Defense, in consultation with other departments and agencies as appropriate, take steps that would achieve, at the earliest feasible time, the ultimate objective that new commitments for the provision of military equipment on a grant basis should not be offered to nations which are financially able to pay for such equipment.* This effort should be conducted on the basis of a country-by-country analysis taking into account the differing problems and U. S. interests in each country, and that final decisions in each case should only be taken after full consultation with the country concerned and, where appropriate, in NATO. Periodic reports on the above-mentioned steps should be submitted to the National Security Council.

* * *

* "Financially able to pay" is determined on the basis of economic criteria, without regard to political ability or willingness.

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Outline of Proposed Message

1. Mutual Security Program is essential to peace.

   Develop theme that adequate defense posture still essential and still best guarantee against aggression.

2. Adequate defense is collective responsibility.

   Develop theme: While U.S. prepared and planning to do its full share including increased contribution to the cost of modernization of NATO forces, other NATO members capable of doing more and efforts towards this end show promise and will be continued.

3. Mutual Security Program is essential to progress.

   Develop theme of the essentiality and importance of aiding efforts of underdeveloped nations to improve their status.

4. Aid to underdeveloped nations also is a collective responsibility.

   Develop theme of the increasing capability and willingness of other free nations to help. Cite recent discussions forthcoming International Development Association, and other cooperative measures.

5. Mutual Security Program has been successful.

   Develop theme of soundness of concept, demonstrated value of past actions (freedom of nations has been preserved), efforts made to further improve and strengthen administration (with perhaps reference to Draper recommendations).

6. Military Assistance Program for FY 1961

   Develop theme that increased appropriations required because of elimination of pipeline, not to increase level of deliveries, but to maintain stable level and present deterioration defensive strength.

7. Defense Support for FY 1961

Cite especially reduced level of grant aid resulting from economic improvement but stress essentiality providing amounts required to assure maintenance defensive posture.

8. Special Assistance for FY 1961

Briefly describe regular activities continuing with special emphasis on additional and new effort to be made improving education and training in Africa South of Sahara.

9. Aid to Development

Develop theme that Technical Cooperation and Development Loan Fund essential instruments; stress concentration of use of DLF where nations have determination and capability to progress. In this connection:

a. Increased dimensions of help to South Asia.

b. Beginning of Indus Basin project -- great importance as key to solution political, economic and military problems.

c. New development plans in Taiwan -- opportunity contrast progress with Red China.

10. Miscellaneous programs

Include for completeness.

11. Conclusion

Affirmation of importance of program.

[redacted]

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FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) — DDE DIARIES — Box 47 — Folder: Telephone Calls January 1960

RESTRICTION CODES

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

telephone calls
JANUARY 28, 1960

7:30 P.M.	The President called Colonel Schulz, then Major Streiff, then acw - about ties.
January 29, 1960	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Denver.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 26, 1960

11:33	The President called Director Stans
11:34	The President called the Attorney General
12:17	The President called Dr. Milton re speech
5:10	The President called Usher

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1960

9:52 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower re trip to country

1:10 The President called General Goodpaster

1:15 The President called acw

1:16 General Goodpaster called the President

8:02 The President tried to get acw - did not answer

January 24, 1960

10:35 The President tried to get acw - not in office.

Did not remember , 1/24, why he had called

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS - Jan 22

11:55	The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower
6:40	The President called acw
6:44	General Goodpaster called the President
7:10	The President called acw - not in
7:13	The President called General Nevins
7:35	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
7:40	The President called Mrs. George Allen
10:04	The President called acw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1960

1:21	The President called acw
1:22	The President called acw
6:39	General Goodpaster called the President
6:41	The President called acw
6:51	The President called acw
7:15	The President called Bill Robinson in Palm Desert
7:55	Mrs. John Eisenhower called the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 20, 1960

10:28 The President tried to get Secretary Herter - he was in meeting

3:25 The President tried to get George Allen, talked at 5:45

5:30 The President called acw

7:05 The President tried to get Dr. Milton, reached him at 7:34.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1960

9:10 The President talked to Dr. Milton Eisenhower - about speeches

9:02 The President called Secrtary Herter

3:17 The President called acw

3:18 The President called Malcolm about Los Angeles speech

3:21 The President called Aksel Nielsen, talked at 4:23 - about girl in Denver

4:30 The President callec acw

6:06 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

6:09 The President called acw

6:39 The President called General Heaton

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 18, 1960

8:32	The President called Chief West
9:25	The President was called by Mrs. Eisenhower - about going to Kenyon Joyce funeral
11:50	The President tried to get Secretary Anderson, cancelled
2:05	The President called acw
2:20	The President called Chief West
3:35	The President tried to get Dr. Milton, could not
3:55	The President called John Sherman Cooper, to thank him for some statement in Congressional record
5:36	The President talked to Bill Robinson, transferred from acw
5:48	The President tried get Dr. Milton, finally talked to him next day
6:05	The President called Colonel Thomas
6:10	The President called acw
6:37	The President called acw
6:41	The President called acw
6:54	acw called the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 16, 1960 from Albany, Georgia - 6:05 PM - to Mrs. E

January 17, 1960 - from Albany Georgia
10:01 AM to Mrs. Eisenhower

4:37 PM - from Washington to Albany - to thank Mrs. Jones for hospitality

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hobby/Hart

January 15, 1960

The preceding evening the President decided to go to Albany, Georgia, for the weekend

7:50	to acw - re weekend
8:32	after having promised Mr. Jones not to call him until 9:00 - to Mr. Jones
1:55	to Mrs. Eisenhower to report in Albany
9:44	to Mrs. Eisenhower

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For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 12, 1960

10:55	The President called Secretary Merchant
11:08	The President called Secretary Gates
12:41	The President called acw
5:28	The President called Secrtary Merchant - re message to Khrushchev
6:14	The President tried to get Secretary Merchant again
7:06	The President called Major John
7:11	The President tried to get the Vice President, never mind
8:36	The President ~~did~~ talked to Bill Robinson in La Jolla

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 12 , 1960.

The President called Secretary Gates about statement in paper today by General White (the headline said "Air Forces Scores B-70 Cut"). The President said that every since the days of the Fair Deal and the New Deal, discipline had been lost in the high ranking officers of the services. Nothing does he deplore more. Everyone seems to think he has a compulsion to tell in public his personal views. The President went on to say that there used to be an item in efficiency reports that asked whether, once a decision had been man, the officer in question carried it out without question. That question was deleted by the "psychologists." The President would like to see it put back.

Gates said he thought White was somewhat caught by this, that the entire story was not as bad as the headline indicated. He says General White was meticulous in discussing with him, Gates, what he was going to say. Gates feels he tried to do it right.

The President asked how long White had to serve -- until about a year after the end of the President's term, Gates thought. The President said all right -- that he would do nothing. Gates said that he had had problems with an Admiral, which might force his resignation. He said things were going pretty well, that he had three days of testifying in front of him. The President wished him luck.

The President called Acting Secretary of State Merchant, I could only hear one part of the conversation, but he -- the President -- was wondering why Peru could not be included in the itinerary. Merchant replied something that the President said he had known before, and the implication was that if he did visit Peru he would have to visit a number of other countries. He told Merchant to call in the Peruvian Ambassador and explain the situation, say that we have been very proud of Peru's friendship, but that it just was a completely impossible suggestion.

TELEPHONE CALLS January 11, 1960

8:47	The President tried to get Secretary Mitchell, talked at 10:26 - the Secretary in Detroit - about what he should say in press conference about steel strike.
3:30	The President tried to get Secretary Merchant, he was busy
3:47	The President called Secretary Merchant
4:00	The President called acw
4:45	General Goodpaster called the President
5:20	The President called General Persons
7:26	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS

January 7, 1960

8:43 a.m.	President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower	
9:00	" " Secretary Dillon	
9:05	" " " "	
9:53	" " " "	
10:27	" " Mrs. Eisenhower	
10:46	" " Secretary Mitchell	
11:04	" " " "	(in meeting - left word)
11:20	President called Secretary Anderson	
11:30	Secretary Anderson called the President	
2:06 p.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman	
2:16	Mrs. Whitman called President	
2:20	President called Aksel Nielson (at lunch - hold) in Denver, Colo.	
6:20	President called Secretary Humphrey (Thomasville, Ga.)	
6:32	President called W. Alton Jones - New York City	
7:10	President called Mrs. Whitman	
8:29	President called Chief West (camp)	

TELEPHONE CALLS

January 6, 1960

7:30 a.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman
12:30 p.m.	" " Congressman McCormack
3:07	" " Secretary Mitchell
3:10	" " " "
3:13	" " " "
3:40	" " George Allen
3:43	" " Mrs. Eisenhower - message given to Rose - Mrs. Eisenhower at hairdresser's - 3:46 - no message
3:45	President called Director Stans
3:59	" " " "
4:41	" " Usher (Scouten)
6:05	" " Colonel Draper - residence
6:36	" " William E. Robinson - New York
8:00	President called Mrs. Moore who was enroute from farm. Left word Mrs. Eisenhower would call Mrs. Moore about 10:00 p.m. - Mrs. Eisenhower talked to Colonel Moore about 10:40 p.m.

TELEPHONE CALLS

January 5, 1960

9:14 a.m.	President called		Secretary Anderson
7:21 p.m.	"	"	Secretary Dillon
8:37	"	"	Secretary Mitchell
9:04	"	"	Mrs. Whitman - Office and residence - did not answer. No message.
9:05	"	"	General Persons

TELEPHONE CALLS

January 4, 1960

2:53	President	called	Secretary Dillon
3:05	"	"	Dr. Moos
3:11	"	"	Secretary Seaton (Director Stans' office)
3:20	"	"	General Persons (enroute from V. P.'s office) Talked with G. Morgan
3:28	"	"	Frank Willard - New York
3:33	"	"	Major Eisenhower
4:27	"	"	Dr. Moos
7:10	"	"	Secretary Mitchell

TELEPHONE CALLS

January 3, 1960

9:45 a.m. President called Secretary Dillon

8:35 p.m. " " Vice President and Secretary Mitchell on conferen

TELEPHONE CALLS

January 2, 1960

10:04 a.m.	Conference: Vice President Nixon - Pasadena, Calif. Secretary Mitchell - Office General Persons - Residence
10:52	Secretary Dillon - (enroute to Chevy Chase golf course - President cancelled call)
1:46 p.m.	Secretary Mitchell -(out of building - President talked with him at 1:59)
1:47	(President asked if Vice President were home - in Calif. - cancelled call)
1:48	President called Secretary Dillon
4:30	" " Secretary Robert Anderson - (out of city - no message)

Augusta,
January 2, 1960.

At 10:00 A.M. this morning a phone call was arranged with the Vice President in California, Secretary Mitchell in Washington, General Persons, in listening capacity only in Washington, and the President in Augusta.

The Vice President started by recalling the background of the series of meetings he and the Secretary of Labor have been having with both labor and management on the steel strike. He said: "Finally the point was reached where neither side would move any furhter. At that point I talked to Roger Blough and he suggested that Jim Mitchell talk to the other side and see if a settlement could not be reached. Neither side wanted to take the initiative. Mr. Mitchell tried with Mr. McDonald and told him he had to break the line and come down. The union did come down, not as much as the companies wanted." Then the Vice President and Mitchell met with the companies and put the matter before them. They said that under the circumstances they were willing to accept as voluntary the arrangement for settlement, provided it was recommended by the Vice President and the Secretary of Labor.

Then Mitchell spoke on the precise points of settlement. The recommendation finally will be in the area of 41 cents, which comes to about 39 cents in the company's computation. It comes to 26 cents in the union's computation. On working practices it was proposed that local committees be set up to investigate these areas of disagreement. There are still other points to be ironed out.

The Vice President emphasized that both sides do not want it to seem that they have moved from the positions they have taken publicly and privately. On the other hand, they realize this settlement is better than going through a vote. He added that getting the union down was quite an achievement and that they used the President's prestige considerably. The union does not feel that they got a comparable settlement to the settlement that Can and Aluminium companies got.

Mitchell said that on the basis of what looks like the settlemtn, he does not believe United States Steel is in a position to have to raise prices.

Nixon said that they had met with the presidents of all the leading steel companies in New York. They feel they have made a good fight and they don't want to give in for a figure higher than they feel they ought to pay. He again said that the figure was lower than it would be should a vote be taken -- the polls said that would would run as high as 93% against them. He said Dave McDonald too had been having a great problem.

The President summed up by saying that the problem becomes this: this is the best deal we can work out on a voluntary basis. Both sides want to say that this was recommended by the Vice President and the Secretary of Labor, acting as an unofficial committee for the government. The President agreed that could be said.

A memorandum of settlement will be signed by both sides, probably today or tomorrow. Then there will be a week of intensive negotiations to iron out various other points. Announcement of signing of agreement would necessarily have to be made probably tomorrow, without disclosing contents of agreement, because McDonald will have great difficulty with his wage-policy committee if he agrees to something without checking with him.

Announcement will come from the Vice President and Secretary of Labor (to which the President agreed) that ~~you a~~ they are authorized to state that with the approval of the President they have been working with the labor and management groups and propose an area of agreement which both sides have accepted.

The President said that in the long run he felt we were going to have to have better and stronger laws than we now have because we were practically being "blackmailed by the Unions" -- and he added by the management as well (he went into the profits based on original investments, etc.)

Both Nixon and Mitchell said that Roger Blough had shown real statemanship -- the President said that some of his friends here had thought otherwise.

Nixon cautioned about any leak on this. The President said he did not think the Council of Economic Advisers would approve, but that the way the announcement was worded threw the power of the government behind it and that there wasn't much they could do.

TELEPHONE CALLS

January 1, 1960

9:39 a.m.	President called	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
9:45	" "	General Persons
12:35	" "	Attorney General Rogers

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PRESIDENTIAL PHONE CALLS: AUGUSTA, GA.

27 DECEMBER 1959

6:08 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

28 DECEMBER 1959

8:45 PRESIDENT TO COL SCHULZ

9:30 AM PRESIDENT TO GEN PERSONS

2:15 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

29 DECEMBER 1959

2:31 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

2:51 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

2:53 PM PRESIDENT TO ALTON JONES THRU AUGUSTA NATIONAL

3:08 PM PRESIDENT TO GEN PERSONS

3:42 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

3:49 PM GEN GOODPASTER TO PRESIDENT

6:06 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

30 DECEMBER 1959

0711 AM PRESIDENT TO MR HAGERTY

1:48 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

1:51 PM PRESIDENT TO AUGUSTA NATIONAL (MR WOODRUFF)

1:53 PM PRESIDENT TO WHITE HOUSE (GORDON MOORE)

1:55 PM PRESIDENT TO WHITE HOUSE

4:35 PM MR HAGERTY TO PRESIDENT

PRESIDENTIAL CALLS CONT'D:

31 DECEMBER 1959

8:56 AM PRESIDENT TO WHITE HOUSE (COL MOORE)

9:16 AM PRESIDENT TO SECRETARY OF STATE

9:25 AM PRESIDENT TO SECRETARY OF STATE

9:34 AM PRESIDENT TO MRS EISENHOWER

9:38 AM PRESIDENT TO COL MOORE

9:54 AM PRESIDENT TO GEORGE M. HUMPHRIES

10:00 AM PRESIDENT TO MRS EISENHOWER

10:04 AM PRESIDENT TO MAJOR EISENHOWER

10:08 AM PRESIDENT TO MRS EISENHOWER

5:05 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

5:10 PM PRESIDENT TO GOLF SHOP

1 JANUARY 1960

12:32 PM PRESIDENT TO WHITE HOUSE (ATTORNEY GENERAL)

8:45 PM PRESIDENT TO MR REED

10:38 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

2 JANUARY 1960

7:14 AM PRESIDENT TO MR HAGERTY

10:02 AM CONFERENCE CALL--PRESIDENT TO V.P. NIXON, GEN PERSONS, SEC MITCHELL

10:40 AM DR MILTON EISENHOWER TO PRESIDENT

10:50 AM PRESIDENT TO SEC DILLON

1:44 PM PRESIDENT TO SEC MITCHELL

1:57 PM SEC MITCHELL TO PRESIDENT

3:22 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

3:39 PM PRESIDENT--HAVE SECURITY MAN COME TO HIS BEDROOM

4:00 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

4:02 PM PRESIDENT TO SEC DILLON

PRESIDENTIAL CALLS CONT'D:

2 JANUARY CONT'D

4:49 PM PRESIDENT--HAVE SECURITY MAN COME TO HIS BEDROOM

4:50 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

5:02 PM PRESIDENT TO MRS WHITMAN

3 JANUARY 1960

AM 9:19 ELLIS SLATER TO PRESIDENT

AM 9:47 PRESIDENT TO SEC DILLON

AM 10:42 FIRST LADY TO PRESIDENT

PM 4:35 PRESIDENT TO BILL ROBINSON

PM 4:38 PRESIDENT TO MRS. WHITMAN

PM 4:39 PRESIDENT TO MRS. WHITMAN

PM 8:35 VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY MITCHELL TO THE PRESIDENT
(CONFERANCE CALL)

4 JANUARY 1960

AM 8:40 PRESIDENT TO DR. MILTON EISENHOWER

AM 9:52 PRESIDENT TO MRS. WHITMAN

PM 2:07 PRESIDENT TO MRS, WHITMAN

PM 2:20 PRESIDENT TO MRS. WHITMAN

PM 2:42 PRESIDENT TO SEC. DILLON

PM 3:03 PRESIDENT TO MR. HAGERTY

PM 3:07 PRESIDENT TO DR. MOOSE

PM 3:09 PRESIDENT TO MRS. WHITMAN

PM 3:12 PRESIDENT TO SEC. SEATON

PM 3:20 PRESIDENT TO GEN. PERSONS

PM 3:28 PRESIDENT TO MR. WILLARD

PM 3:33 PRESIDENT TO MAJ. JOHN EISENHOWER

PM 4:26 PRESIDENT TO DR. MOOSE

PRESIDENTIAL CALLS CON'D:

4 JANUARY CONT'D

PM 7:08 PRESIDENT TO SEC.. MITCHELL

5 JANUARY 1960

AM 8:53 PRESIDENT TO DR. MOOSE

AM 9:11 PRESIDENT TO SECY ANDERSON

AM 9:46 PRESIDENT TO BILL ROBINSON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan. 1, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
939	Dr Milton Eisenhower	rang at	"
945	General Persons	rang at	"
1535	Ag Rogers	at	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President January 2, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
10-04A	Conf- V. P. Nixon	out 542-0266 X421 Pasadena Calif.	"
	Betty Mitchell	(Ofer)	
	Gen Persons	(Yes)	
10-52A	Secy Dillon	out	Secy to Chew Phone & left Come ca
1-46 P	Secy Mitchell	a/w out	out 1-54 P left Come in Calif ca
1-47 P	asked if V P were home		
1-48 P	Gen Persons	out	"
4-03 P	Secy Dillon	out	"
4-38	Secy R. Anderson	out	Off cy 4 P.M.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President January 3, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9 45 a	Sec Dillon	out "
835 p	V. P. & Secty Mitchell	"
	(on conference)	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan. 4 66

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
2.52	Secty Dulles	out	"
305	Dr Moos	out	"
311	Sen Sealon (Dir Stans office)	out	" wants to VP off
320	Gen Persons	out	OK
	wt G morgan		
326	Frank Welliver	nyc	"
333	Major Eisenhower	out	"
4-27	Dr Moos	out	"
7-10p	Secy Mitchell	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan 5, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
9.14	Secty Anderson	out	"
9.21	Secy Dillon	out	"
8.37	Secy Mitchell	out	"
9.04	A. W. Whitman VAW	out	Ofc Pres. Ga N.Y.
9.05	Gen. Persons	out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, Jan 6, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
7:3a	Mrs. Whitman	out	"
7:30	Cong McCormack	V a w	"
307	Secty Mitchell	out	"
310	Secty Mitchell	at	"
313	Secty Mitchell	at	"
340	Geo Allen	at	"
343	Mrs Eisenhower V Rose	at	" fairbanks do #346 nm
346	Wm Stans	at	"
3-59	Wm Stans	out	"
441	Usher - Secretary	at	"
605	Col Draper (NO)	at	"
6-36	Wm Robinson - Nyc	out	"
8-00	Mrs. Moore (HO2-6611)	out	separate for Room
	* Lv Mrs. E. would call Mrs. Moore about 10-pm		ex at 9.30p Mrs. E. thd Col. Moore at 10-40p

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Jan. 7, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
8-43	Dr Milton Eisenhower	out	"
9-00	Secty Dillon	out	"
9-05	Secty Dillon	out	"
9-53	Secty Dillon	out	"
10-27	Mrs Eisenhower	out	"
10-46	Secty Mitchell	out	"
11-04A	Secy Mitchell	out	in mtg - Law " 11-4a
1120A	Secy Anderson	out	"
11-30A	Secy Anderson		"
2-06	Mrs Whitman	out	"
2-16	Mrs Whitman		"
2-20	Aksel Nielson (Luncheon - Hilton Hotel Denver Colo	out	wcd -
6-20	Secy Humphrey - (Thomasville Ga.)	VAN	"
6-32	W. Alton Jones - Key West	VAN out	"
7-10	Ann Whitman	out	"
8-29	Chf. West (Camp) ..	out	"

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~~2. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Rubottom, Bensel, Persons, Goodpaster, 1/25/60, re Cuba~~ 76-56, #18 12/20/77-bm		~~1/26/60~~	~~A~~
~~3. Memo of Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster, 1/25/60 re Defense posture~~ 76-56, #19 10/18/76-DSH		~~1/26/60~~	~~A~~
4. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 1/23/60, re Cuba, Africa, disarmament, DDE trip, personalities (5 pgs) portions exempted, MR 79-324 #3		1/25/60	A&C
~~5. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/5/77-bm		~~1/22/60~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Douglas, Farley, White, Loper, Gray, Goodpaster, 1/21/60, re atomic weapons (2 pgs) (exempted, - State, 10/24/78- Defense - 2/10/78 EXempted, MR 79-250 #1 78-13, #1		1/25/60	A

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN:

The President met at 11 A. M. today with Keith Glennan, Roemer McPhee and myself also present. Keith brought to the President's attention the request of the House Space Committee for certain evaluation reports that were made by employees of NASA to assist Glennan in arriving at a decision as to which bidders should be awarded certain contracts. Glennan told the President that he had refused such information to the Committee, but that tomorrow morning the Committee would insist. Glennan brought to the President's attention a statement that Glennan had prepared indicating that the President was aware of the position Glennan was taking with the Committee, and that the President approved it.

The President stated that there was some question in his mind as to whether the doctrine of executive privilege should apply to procurement matters, and he called the Attorney General on the telephone and briefly discussed his doubt with the A. G. The President in the course of the conversation told the A. G. that he (the President) would like a complete study made of the doctrine of executive privilege as applied to procurement matters. The President then advised Glennan to tell the Committee that Glennan was reviewing the various records the Committee was seeking, with a view to determining whether anything in them would, if revealed, be contrary to the public interest.

Glennan then brought up his long range program, and informed the President that he would testify about it before the Committee. The President told Glennan it would be his preference to have the dates for the various shots removed from the program, but that he did not feel strongly about it, and if Keith thought it essential to his (Keith's) purposes to include them it would be alright with the President. Keith told the President that he thought it was important to include them, and the meeting ended.

GDM

Gerald D. Morgan

January 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 25, 1960

Others present: Secretaries Herter, Rubottom, Ambassador Bonsal, Generals Persons and Goodpaster

Mr. Herter said Ambassador Bonsal had not wanted to return from Cuba. He feels that a danger to U. S. citizens there may develop, and did not wish to be away in that event. He was instructed to return, however, because Mr. Herter felt our Ambassador should not be subjected to indignities. The President asked as to the experience of the Spanish Ambassador on his departure, and Ambassador Bonsal said that he was subjected to indignities. Mr. Bonsal said the Cuban Government is trying to link the U. S. to Spain through the President's visit with Franco. The President said he had gone to Spain among other reasons as a means of showing a courtesy toward Spanish-speaking people -- a courtesy which he thought the Latin Americans would appreciate.

Ambassador Bonsal said there is a great concern among responsible people in Cuba regarding the arming of workers and peasants. He said that Castro's group think that they have discovered something new called "democratic humanism." They claim they are not anti-religious, but are trying to carry out agrarian reforms which the church has supported in times past. He added that the church is trying hard not to break with Castro.

The President said that Castro begins to look like a mad man. Mr. Bonsal said he is a very conspiratorial individual who tries to create the impression that he and Cuba are beleaguered. He is an extreme Leftist and is strongly anti-American.

The President said his great current problem is to keep the Congress from running out completely on the sugar bill. He thought the best plan is to give the power of decision to the President. Mr. Herter said the press will probably ask what we plan to do regarding the sugar bill. The President thought

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By S. Wilson Date 12/22/77

it was best simply to say that we will be sending something to the Congress on this.

The President said he thought the best course of action in the hemisphere would be if the OAS went down the line for us in trying to put some restraints on Castro. There may be a problem in Venezuela, he recognized.

Mr. Rubottom said Mexico is also a problem -- probably the greatest -- but commented that Lopez-Mateos has said he deplores the resort to non-constitutional procedures. Mr. Rubottom said it would be hard to get the fourteen votes required in the OAS to support the United States point of view, and that even if they were obtained, the OAS action would not be effective in Cuba. He thought the only solution would come through the development of a moderate and responsible force from within Cuba. This he thought would probably take many months. The President said that supposing the situation gets worse, he would not desert our citizens. If the OAS is not going to support us, they show themselves as fair weather friends and we may have to take other action. Mr. Rubottom said in such circumstances the OAS might act along the lines we suggest. This would not, however, bring a full solution, and it is better to let a moderate native force build up. The President said that, if it comes to such conditions, we could quarantine Cuba. If they (the Cuban people) are hungry, they will throw Castro out. Ambassador Bonsal said we should not punish the whole Cuban people for the acts of one abnormal man. The President said that of course he agreed with this.

Mr. Herter next showed the President a draft of a proposed statement. The President edited this and asked that certain further revisions be made, and that it be resubmitted then.

The President asked if there are evident Communist activities in Cuba. Mr. Bonsal said the Communists have a very active newspaper, and that many of the foreigners who hold influential positions in the Cuban Government are under Communist influence. The President asked how Cuba could make a living if it was unable to sell its sugar. Mr. Bonsal said the present government had not thought that problem out. Mr. Rubottom commented that a Cuban emissary is now travelling in Latin America trying to build

up support for a meeting of the "underprivileged" countries and is getting a very cold reception. Mr. Bonsal said the Cubans are trying to whittle down the free world and enlarge the number of uncommitted countries.

The President said he was very favorably impressed with President Lopez-Mateos of Mexico and was hopeful he could have some influence in the situation. Mr. Rubottom said that Lopez-Mateos is still on his trip through Latin America.

Secretary Herter commented that Mexico's voting record in the UN has not been too good from our point of view. They have voted against us on a number of occasions. Mr. Rubottom said this results largely from a single individual, Padilla Nervo. Others such as the Foreign Minister and the Ambassador in Washington are most helpful.

Mr. Herter said he foresaw two questions, the first on sugar. The President said on this he would simply say the matter is being studied and something will be sent to Congress. The President thought it should be stressed that the Cubans will not voluntarily accept Communist dictatorship over their individual lives. Mr. Herter said the second question is whether our Ambassador is going back. The President thought on that he would say that no decision has been made.

The President asked that Mr. Rubottom inform Senator Fulbright and Congressman Morgan that he plans to make a friendly but firm statement on this matter. With regard to the recall of the Cuban Ambassador, the President said that we would say no decision has yet been made. He asked whether there had been any demonstration against Mr. Bonsal on the latter's departure. Mr. Bonsal said there had not been. The people were quite friendly. A number of his colleagues came out to be present at his departure.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: January 25, 1960 -- 11:55 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
The President, Governor Rockefeller, Secretary Anderson, Secretary Flemming, Mr. Kieffer of HEW, and Mr. Merriam

Governor Rockefeller had asked for the meeting to discuss with the President his proposal that the ten per cent tax on local telephone service be allowed to lapse so that the states might use this tax for school purposes. The Governor explained that he did not realize that the President was going to ask for a continuation of this tax after June 30, 1960.

Secretary Anderson explained the history of Federal proposals concerning the telephone tax, substantially as outlined in the attached memorandum. The Secretary indicated that his best estimate was that the Congress would want to keep this tax. The President indicated sympathy with the desire of the Governor to return taxes to the local level, and the Governor indicated that real estate was bearing about all it possibly could. The President commented that he hoped the states would continue to put pressure on school districts to organize so that small inefficient districts would be eliminated.

Secretary Anderson stated his belief that we should not attempt to return taxes to the states on a piece-meal basis, and mentioned the new Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations which would be looking into this problem. The Secretary indicated the necessity of continuing our position in favor of extension of the Federal tax, and the President emphasized the need to reduce the debt.

It was agreed that a brief release would be issued summarizing the meeting and indicating that the Administration's position on extension of the tax remained unchanged. The release was to further indicate that the President would understand that the enactment by the New York Legislature of a telephone tax on a contingent basis was not inconsistent with our position.

REM

Robert E. Merriam

January 22, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Telephone Tax Proposals

The Joint Federal-State Action Committee in its first progress report on December 5, 1957, recommended the enactment of a bill which would allow a credit of 40 percent of the 10 percent Federal tax on local telephone service to taxpayers in those states enacting a new (or additional) 4 percent telephone service tax. This proposal was to be accompanied by Federal relinquishment of its vocational education and waste treatment plant construction grants.

This proposal was modified in the second progress report of the Committee, submitted in December of 1958, to insure that the revenue source made available to each State would be substantially equivalent to the cost to each State of the vocational education and waste treatment programs. The modified proposal would have authorized a 30 percent credit on the telephone tax to all participating States, and distribution in the form of grants of an additional 10 percent of the telephone tax to various States on an equalizing basis. The revised plan still would apply only to those States which actually enacted a new (or additional) telephone tax.

Legislation embodying the revised proposal concerning the telephone tax was developed in 1959, but was never submitted to the Congress because in the meantime legislation had been enacted which repealed the entire telephone tax effective June 30, 1960. As a result of this action, the Federal-State Committee last fall recommended that we not renew our proposal in 1960. This recommendation was followed and this year's Budget Message makes no reference to this proposal. Instead, we requested an extension of the telephone tax beyond June 30, 1960. Secretary Anderson has already testified as to the necessity for this extension.

Robert E. Merriam

CC: Secretary Anderson
CC: Secretary Flemming

IMMEDIATE RELEASE January 25, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President, Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Flemming, and Governor Rockefeller met this morning to discuss the Governor's suggestion that the Federal Government relinquish the 10 per cent tax on local telephone service for use by the States in meeting educational needs.

After full discussion, the President, noting the urgent need for some payment on the national debt in fiscal 1961, indicated to Governor Rockefeller that the Administration would continue to urge the Congress to extend the telephone tax beyond the present expiration date of June 30, 1960. However, he expressed full sympathy with the principle advocated by Governor Rockefeller, namely, wherever possible taxes should be imposed at the level of government providing the services.

Governor Rockefeller expressed his own understanding of the problems facing the Federal Government, and indicated his intention of pressing for a state law which would authorize the imposition of the local telephone tax in New York if the Federal Government should not extend the tax.

The President commented that such an action on a contingent basis would not be inconsistent with the Administration's proposal.

# # # # #

January 25, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Proposals for the Use of the Telephone Tax in Support of Education

Purpose

The purpose of the memorandum is to set forth and discuss alternative proposals to make available to States and local communities for educational purposes revenues collected from the 10% Federal tax on telephone service.

Total Revenues from Taxes on Communications Services

Actual revenues from the taxes on communications services during FY 1959, and estimated revenues for FY 1960 and FY 1961, are as follows:

Taxable Service	1959 Actual	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated
	(In millions of dollars)		
10% tax - local telephone service	398	435	463*
10% tax - long distance and telegraph	292	319	355
Total	690	754	818

*Assumes that the scheduled repeal of this tax (effective July 1, 1960) will be postponed by Congress as requested in the budget for FY 1961.

Governor Rockefeller's Proposals

Governor Rockefeller has proposed several alternatives which would make available revenues from the Federal telephone tax to the States and local communities for educational purposes. These alternative proposals are as follows:

Alternative No. 1

Extension of the present 10% Federal telephone tax on local service, but allow the telephone companies to pay over to the State rather than the Federal Government the amount of the tax collected from telephone users in any case where the State imposes a comparable tax on local tele phone services and devotes the revenue entirely to educational purposes.

Alternative No. 2

A Federal aid to education program financed from the revenues of the entire telephone tax (i.e., the 10% tax on both local and long distance services) with an optional provision that any State that wanted to impose a 10% tax on local calls could raise and expend within its own borders the revenue from that tax. The revenue from the Federal tax on long distance calls and on local calls in States that did not impose a telephone tax would be distributed on the basis of an equalization formula among all States which did not impose a comparable tax on local telephone services.

Funds Which Would Be Made Available to States

A program such as either of the ones mentioned above would provide additional revenue to localities to meet the sharply increasing costs of education. It would be especially helpful to the urban and suburban centers of the country which have had the most rapid expansion in services and urgently require additional sources of revenue to meet the increased demands.

Illustrative of the funds now collected from the tax on local telephone service in the States are the following estimates for FY 1961:

New York	$70,500,000
California	51,100,000
Illinois	34,400,000
Pennsylvania	28,500,000
Ohio	24,800,000
Texas	22,000,000
Michigan	21,100,000
New Jersey	18,300,000
Massachusetts	17,300,000
Indiana	11,000,000

These amounts would be available to these States under either alternative proposed by Governor Rockefeller.

Undoubtedly, there will be considerable pressure on the Congress to allow the 10% Federal tax on local telephone services to lapse as of June 30, 1960. In the circumstances, it would seem that the Administration could gain considerable credit if it indicated now that it would make available to the States for educational purposes the revenues from the telephone tax. By permitting the States rather than the Federal Government to impose this tax as a means of discharging their responsibilities for education, we would be taking a step consistent with your long-standing objective to strengthen State and local abilities to meet their growing needs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

January 22, 1960

A Tax the States Need

Addressing state Governors in 1957, President Eisenhower dealt, as he had before, with the temptation to transfer the problems of states and cities to Washington for solution. "Every state failure to meet a pressing public need has created the opportunity, developed the excuse and fed the temptation for the National Government to poach on states' preserves," he said in that address at Williamsburg, Va. "Year by year, responding to transient popular demands, the Congress has increased Federal functions. So, slowly at first, but in recent times more and more rapidly, the pendulum of power has swung from our states to the central government." Yet, as the President then said, it is difficult to "turn back long-established trends."

In 1949 General Eisenhower, addressing the United States Conference of Mayors, meeting in Washington, had also commented upon this tendency to "pass things unnecessarily to the Federal Government because thereby they [local officials] escape the necessity of levying locally unpopular taxes which may be hard to explain to the voters."

President Eisenhower has an excellent opportunity in this, his final year in office, to advance the principles he has thus so long espoused. This opportunity lies in agreeing with Governor Rockefeller's proposal that the Federal Government allow its 10 per cent excise tax on local telephone service to lapse on June 30, 1960, and let states or localities take it over to finance the services, including education, for which they are so hard put to find money.

Mr. Rockefeller would entrust this taxing power to localities for support of schools. It is estimated that it would supply $70,000,000 in New York State, and it would carry with it other attendant benefits: By relieving the political pressure for much greater state aid, it would serve to avert that greater centralization of taxation and power in state capitals that is similar to what President Eisenhower would like to avoid as to Washington in its relations with the states; it would avoid new, locally imposed nuisance taxes that might prove damaging if enacted; it would strengthen the principle of local governmental responsibility, bringing the raising of money and the spending of it into closer proximity.

Excerpt from the Congressional Record, January 19, 1960

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER'S PROPOSAL FOR STATE PREEMPTION OF TELEPHONE SERVICE EXCISE TAXES TO HELP MEET OUR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

(Mr. PELLY (at the request of Mr. CUNNINGHAM) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all of us who are concerned over the problem of financing our schools were interested yesterday to read of Governor Rockefeller's proposal. As I understand, he has urged that the 10 percent Federal excise tax on telephone service be allowed to expire in order that New York and other States that desire to do so could utilize this source of revenue to meet educational needs.

Having recommended the reimposition of this tax, President Eisenhower may well frown on this program, but I must say that any such step in the way of aiding our schools without any possibility of Federal control appeals to me. Indeed, I have long favored the policy of the Federal Government transferring sources of income so that States could better solve their own problems without having to seek help at the Federal level.

Governor Rockefeller's proposal will not solve entirely the problem of financing our schools, but I favor it especially on one account which would be its freedom from Federal control. I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, that all too few educational and political leaders see the danger of losing community responsibility for education if the Federal Government becomes a partner in meeting our educational needs.

Estimated Local Telephone Tax Collections, School Enrollments, and Average Revenue Per Pupil

	Estimated local telephone tax collections, 1961 (thousands of dollars)	School Enrollments, Fall 1959	Average revenue per pupil
Alabama	4,800	775,981	$ 6.19
Alaska	250	39,449	6.34
Arizona	2,800	280,369	9.99
Arkansas	2,400	422,060	5.69
California	51,100	3,230,000	15.79
Colorado	4,600	378,000	12.17
Connecticut	6,800	460,311	14.77
Delaware	1,100	77,761	14.15
District of Columbia	3,400	116,587	29.16
Florida	8,600	919,491	9.35
Georgia	5,900	930,624	6.34
Hawaii	1,400	140,491	9.97
Idaho	1,400	155,890	8.98
Illinois	34,400	1,633,001	21.07
Indiana	11,000	940,000	11.70
Iowa	5,400	567,253	9.52
Kansas	5,400	458,000	11.79
Kentucky	4,900	610,992	8.02
Louisiana	5,900	701,000	8.42
Maine	2,100	197,035	10.66
Maryland	8,100	583,015	13.89
Massachusetts	17,300	829,327	20.86
Michigan	21,100	1,641,167	12.80
Minnesota	7,600	676,800	11.22
Mississippi	2,500	560,000	4.46
Missouri	10,800	805,000	13.42
Montana	1,300	142,850	9.10
Nebraska	3,800	274,262	13.86
Nevada	630	60,279	10.45
New Hampshire	1,400	102,421	13.67
New Jersey	18,300	1,012,000	18.08
New Mexico	1,600	211,334	7.57
New York	70,500	2,735,000	25.78
North Carolina	5,900	1,089,742	5.41
North Dakota	1,000	130,173	7.68
Ohio	24,800	1,832,479	13.53
Oklahoma	5,100	535,000	9.53
Oregon	4,300	379,699	11.32
Pennsylvania	28,500	1,948,985	14.62
Rhode Island	2,500	128,406	19.47
South Carolina	2,800	573,084	4.89
South Dakota	1,100	147,778	7.44
Tennessee	6,400	779,928	8.21
Texas	22,000	2,084,540	10.55
Utah	1,900	228,826	8.30
Vermont	800	72,822	10.99
Virginia	6,800	820,578	8.29
Washington	8,400	609,024	13.79
West Virginia	3,300	451,875	7.30
Wisconsin	8,600	700,000	12.29
Wyoming	630	75,488	8.35
Total United States	463,000	35,286,177	13.12

January 25, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE CIVIL DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE GOVERNORS
Monday, January 25, 1960 - 9:15-9:25 a.m.

Attending: Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, Chairman, Governors Conference
Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller
Gov. Edmund G. Brown, California
Gov. George D. Clyde, Utah
Gov. Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina
Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Michigan

Sec. Herter, State
Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA
Deputy Secretary Douglas, Defense
Mr. Finucane, Asst. Secretary of Defense
General Twining, JCS
Mr. John McCone, AEC
Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Under Secretary Morse, Agriculture

Mr. Brevard Crihfield, Secretary of the Governors' Conf.
Mr. Hubert R. Gallagher, OCDM
Mr. Dean Snyder, HEW

Mr. Oscar Ruebhausen)
Mr. Alvin P. Hammel) Gov. Rockefeller's Staff
Gen. C. V. R. Schuyler)
Mr. Keith S. McHugh)

Mr. Harold G. Robinson, Director, Calif. Disaster Office
Mr. Ralph M. Sheehan, Civil Def. Director, Michigan
Mr. S. H. Woolner, Executive Sec. for Gov. Williams
Lt. Gov. Swainson, Michigan

Gen. Persons
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Price
Mr. Minnich

The President greeted the Governors individually, shaking hands and chatting informally and briefly.

Opening the meeting, the President stated that he wanted to thank the Governors for coming to Washington and giving their attention to this difficult problem. He wanted also to welcome them to the Capitol, and he hoped that their visit would be enjoyable. He appreciated their willingness to have lunch with him at the Mansion.

The President believed he had said enough publicly about fallout shelters that he need not get into a lecture at this time. Certainly it involved both a material problem and a psychological problem, and the question was how to work it psychologically? Will the solution cause people to be more tense, or can it be handled so as to give people greater confidence? The President thought it was not only a matter of what would be done but also of how to do it so as not to create a great scare psychologically. It was a matter of getting people to take care of the matter themselves, doing it naturally, and getting it done close to home.

The President said he was certain in his own mind that to enter into a great program of elaborate Federal structures would be a great mistake. He was certain that whatever is to be done must be done in partnership with the individual and the State and local people. Consequently, he was glad to see the Governors taking this interest, because in the long run, doing it through the States was the only way to be sure of reaching all of the people. The President repeated that the problem here was one of how to get people to do things for themselves -- as in so many instances!

The President then ascertained from Gov. Rockefeller that the group would confer throughout the morning among themselves and with various government officials, that they would have an opportunity at lunch to present their ideas to the President, and then they would meet this afternoon with the Press.

Gov. Rockefeller recounted briefly the discussions at the Governors Conference at Puerto Rico last August, and the resolutions that were adopted there, calling for (1) a great campaign for public understanding, (2) action at all levels of government to assist the people to understand

the problem and be prepared against fallout, (3) initiation of surveys within the States as to the adequacy of their existing arrangements and requirements for the future, and (4) initiation of efforts to establish protected seats of State government against an emergency.

Gov. Rockefeller outlined the purpose of this meeting as that of moving ahead with implementing these resolutions. He hoped that through a joint statement to be issued this afternoon it would be possible to let the public know better what can be done and where the responsibilities lie. This meeting, he said, would be particularly helpful to the Governors as they work with their State Legislatures during the coming months.

The President noted that he had received a number of suggestions on the possibility of some sort of tax write-off that might be instituted for individuals who build shelters, and he asked Gov. Rockefeller whether the Governors had encountered that idea. Gov. Rockefeller replied in terms of the study that had been made by Mr. McHugh with regard to shelter materials and means of financing. He added that there was no question but that if the States should take the initiative in a great program and the individuals would do their part, then a 5-year write-off would be a great help. The President made it clear that he had not talked to the Secretary of the Treasury, who undoubtedly would have misgivings about any loss of revenue!

Gov. Rockefeller commented that the Governors were clear in their understanding that the primary defense of the country is the military defense. However, civil defense remains extremely important in connection with insuring against "nuclear blackmail."

The President reverted to the amoritization question, and asked Gov. Hoegh if he had taken up the idea. Gov. Hoegh said that he was talking to Treasury officials about it.

The President then left the meeting, commenting that he would be anxious to hear from the Governors at lunch as to the results of the morning's discussions.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

January 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 25, 1960

Others present: General Twining, General Goodpaster

General Twining said he had completed his appearances before the Mahon, Russell and Vinson Committees. With the exception of public argument over intelligence based on intentions vs. capabilities, his own appearances and those of Mr. Gates had gone extremely well. In fact, a very cooperative attitude was shown, with no attempt to misinterpret witnesses or use the testimony for political purposes. In addition, there was no excitement, and in fact little interest and not much attendance. The President said he was convinced that the way to handle these problems is simply to be honest and give one's best judgment. General Twining said his presentation on the comparative overall posture of the US and the USSR had been effective. In this connection the President commented that the central question is whether or not we have the ability to destroy anyone who attacks us, because the biggest thing today is to provide a deterrent to war.

The President commented briefly about the B-70 aircraft. He said he had come to the conclusion that continuation of research and development was wise. By the time that process is well advanced we will be able to see how the ICBM's are coming along. Our ICBM strength should be increased by the seven additional squadrons he has authorized.

General Twining said the only real questions that are coming up have to do with Army modernization for limited warfare, the B-70, and modernization of aircraft. The President commented that if the Congress were to put an additional $100 million into the budget for the B-70, this is not something for which he would

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By J.C.S. Date 10-15-76

veto the bill. He added that if we can find some promise of a breakthrough he would be very ready to speed up the development of Saturn in the space field. On this question of airlift for limited war, General Twining said there is always an ace in the hole, although he will never say it publicly or to the Congress, and that is to pull back from SAC the very great airlift capacity in very fine jets that SAC now has.

General Twining said the targeting study being prepared by General Hickey's group has come along very well, and will be ready for presentation soon. He would like to see it approved by the President as the basis for JCS planning. This will give them a point of reference which they have lacked in the past. He also mentioned certain questions relating to pre-emptive attack under conditions of conclusive advanced warning.

General Twining said that the Defense people still have to appear before the Lyndon Johnson Preparedness Committee. He said that this Committee had required that witnesses, even the Chiefs of Staff themselves, take an oath before testifying and that this has been quite degrading as he himself brought out a year ago. The Johnson Committee has a number of staff people who are talking to military and civilian personnel up and down the line in the Pentagon and gathering all kinds of material, much of it non-authoritative. After discussion, the President said that any military man who appears before the group and is required to take an oath should refuse to give opinion and judgment and limit his testimony strictly to facts.

The President commented that he is planning to talk to General Spaatz one of these days in relation to comments made by President Truman on an occasion when General Eisenhower and General Spaatz were with him -- these comments having to do with General Eisenhower's future.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 22, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Telephone Tax Proposals

The Joint Federal-State Action Committee in its first progress report on December 5, 1957, recommended the enactment of a bill which would allow a credit of 40 percent of the 10 percent Federal tax on local telephone service to taxpayers in those states enacting a new (or additional) 4 percent telephone service tax. This proposal was to be accompanied by Federal relinquishment of its vocational education and waste treatment plant construction grants.

This proposal was modified in the second progress report of the Committee, submitted in December of 1958, to insure that the revenue source made available to each State would be substantially equivalent to the cost to each State of the vocational education and waste treatment programs. The modified proposal would have authorized a 30 percent credit on the telephone tax to all participating States, and distribution in the form of grants of an additional 10 percent of the telephone tax to various States on an equalizing basis. The revised plan still would apply only to those States which actually enacted a new (or additional) telephone tax.

Legislation embodying the revised proposal concerning the telephone tax was developed in 1959, but was never submitted to the Congress because in the meantime legislation had been enacted which repealed the entire telephone tax effective June 30, 1960. As a result of this action, the Federal-State Committee last fall recommended that we not renew our proposal in 1960. This recommendation was followed and this year's Budget Message makes no reference to this proposal. Instead, we requested an extension of the telephone tax beyond June 30, 1960. Secretary Anderson has already testified as to the necessity for this extension.

REM

Robert E. Merriam

CC: Secretary Anderson
CC: Secretary Flemming

~~SECRET~~

January 25, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 23, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter told the President that the Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs had favored pulling Ambassador Bonsal out of Cuba. Mr. Herter had spent six hours with the Congress on Thursday and Friday, and there had been a strong Congressional feeling that our Ambassador should be brought back. Our difficulty is that, under the non-intervention policy established in 1931, there is not too much we can do that will have immediate effect.

The President said he thought we should get one of our good friends in the OAS to raise the matter in that forum, taking the position that here is a man who is going wild and harming the whole American structure. He added that if we get to a point where we are being pushed too hard, we may have to do something drastic such as blockading the island. He would then be concerned about the safety of our citizens who are there.

Mr. Herter expressed his own concern regarding our citizens. He said there have been indications that many of the other countries of the Americas are seriously disturbed over this "mystique" of heroism Castro is having some success in bringing for himself, and its possible impact on them. They are also concerned over the fact that Castro is steadily putting more and more Communists into more and more of the major posts of Government. He seems to be moving toward a system of collective farms. There has been no real policy of land distribution. Mr. Herter said he had had a meeting with a number of representatives of the principal U. S. sugar and cattle interests in Cuba. These would prefer to try to work out their problems individually rather than have an over-all approach made.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 79-324 #3
By DJH Date 11/4/80

~~SECRET~~

Closed in accordance with President Eisenhower's letter of gift.

The President said he is finding that dictators devoted to fomenting disorder can have a terrible influence on our affairs. Except for the existence of the OAS and its abhorrence of intervention, we would have to be thinking already of building up our force at Guantanamo. Mr. Herter said that he thinks the next call for action in these circumstances will be made by the OAS. The President said he hoped we could avoid making the call on our own.

Mr. Herter said his hearings with the Congress had gone reasonably well, with no indication of hostility or desire to use our foreign relations for political purposes. The President commented that there had been one very adverse circumstance in that Senator Fulbright disclosed the secret information given to him by Mr. Herter. Secretary Herter said he has written a letter of protest on this to Mr. Fulbright.

Mr. Herter commented that he is a man who seems continually frustrated in attitude. Mr. Herter said that Senator Williams has been assigned to the Foreign Relations Committee, and has already taken a good stand, making clear he is not an isolationist as some have charged but is simply interested in getting a dollar's value for a dollar spent. The President said he was certainly in agreement on this. Mr. Herter said the Senators have been critical of actions taken under our aid programs in Bolivia and Viet-Nam. There is no doubt mistakes were made and projects started that were unsound. There were strong political reasons for taking some of these actions, however, and the situations have been greatly tightened up since that time. The President commented that because this is and should be a long-term program, there is a need for putting the people engaged in it on a career basis, so as to avoid having a great number of second-raters, of whom we we do apparently have a considerable number at the present time.

This becomes the more necessary as many new countries come into existence. The President commented on General de Gaulle's concern over the emergence of so many new countries which, in the UN (in which they all wish to have seats) might create conditions such that the Western nations wo uld have to leave the UN. Mr.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)
NSC letter 9/22/80
NLE Date 11/3/80

Herter agreed this is a very worrisome problem, especially in Africa where there is a great problem of getting effective leadership. He commented that in Ghana (where the Australian husband of Barbara Ward is a personal advisor to Nkrumah) there seems to be progress on the Volta River project. The Kaiser Company seems to be going ahead. Mr. Herter said he and Cabot Lodge had lunch together in the last few days, andthat Mr. Lodge had told him of his extremely interesting visit to the Camerouns. In addition, Mr. Lodge had spoken about his forthcoming trip to Russia, concerning which he is most enthusiastic. Mr. Lodge apparently hit it off well with Khrushchev during the latter's visit here. In this connection there are some indications that Khrushchev's health may not be too good.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Herter next showed the President a draft of a letter to Selwyn Lloyd from himself on the threshold concept in nuclear test suspension. He said Mr. Lloyd will be very resistant to this proposal. The President approved the letter. He asked me to talk to Dr. Kistiakowsky as to whether we cannot, as a practical and reasonable matter, ban high altitude tests with safety.

Mr. Herter next referred to the disarmament discussions, on which the initial meeting of the five Western countries (US, UK, France, Canada, and Italy) has been held. The British submitted a detailed plan, and he has a strong feeling that we should have a comprehensive plan specific for the initial phase. He has sent a memorandum to the Defense Department for their comment. In addition, we have a proposed statement of objectives. He showed this to the President, and the President questioned the provisions concerning an international police force. He did not believe such a force could stop a conflict between the US and USSR, although it might settle, for example, border quarrels between small countries. Practical questions such as where to put the force seem insurmountable. Mr. Herter thought that an international police force makes sense as a long-range objective and that the lack of such a force would leave responsible nations vulnerable to sheer numbers and irresponsibility. The President thought the UN might be given the power to draw forces from signatories as required in case of difficulties, but that these forces would be helpless in quarrels between the US and USSR. The President thought that any constituted political body has got to have forces. The trouble is

the UN is too loose and too vague in its constitutional powers to have forces of its own. Mr. Herter commented that he realizes that such a force is a long distance away, but felt it is something we must be for. The President saw some promise in the practices regarding the setting up of observer corps in various areas.

Mr. Herter said the Canadians and Italians are going to bring in specific projects. The French proposal is for control of the means of delivery. He said he has asked Defense to provide someone to work with Mr. Eaton in order to develop U. S. positions. He indicated he would like to bring issues up with the President as they arise. The President agreed. The President added that our military people have an almost instinctive opposition to reductions in arms. They are fearful of reliance on scraps of paper. He cited mistrusts in the past between the Defense Department and the State Department, mentioning an instance when Mr. Acheson had wrongly criticized an action of his own as Chief of Staff, had privately admitted his error, but would not admit it publicly. Mr. Herter said the situation is much better now. The President commented that any proposal finally has to be brought together with the Defense view.

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The President asked Mr. Herter if there is any place where we are sending a delegation during the next year. Mr. Herter thought there would be some, either to newly independent nations or perhaps to Brazilia. The President asked that Mr. Garfield Kass be put on one.

Finally, Mr. Herter said he thought it is becoming practically necessary for the President to visit Seoul during his trip to Russia and Japan. The President thought he might go to Tokyo and then fly to Seoul for a lunch one day, travelling at least one way from the airport by helicopter. The President then toyed briefly with the thought of making a quick circuit of Korea, Formosa and the Philippines. Mr. Herter recommended against this, and said he did not think it was necessary. I mentioned the problem of Indonesia if he got as far as the Philippines. The President said it is always possible to leave Russia via India and stop at Indonesia. After further discussion, the matter was left that these

further visits did not seem too practicable.

Finally, Mr. Herter mentioned that he knew Dr. Kistiakowsky and Dr. Milton Eisenhower would like very much to accompany the President to Russia. The President asked me to prepare a list for him so that he could decide on the delegation and close the matter. Mr. Herter advanced the idea of his accompanying the President at least to the discussions with Khrushchev. The President agreed and said he thought Mr. Herter should make the whole trip. Mr. Herter then mentioned Mr. Bohlen as an additional member of the party, and the President said he would like to have him attend. At this point he asked me to study the question of who might travel with the President, indicating that some of these might use an accompanying plane.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By VDC NLE, Date 12/6/77

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

January 22, 1960

9:04 a.m. -- 11:10 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Mr. Livingston Merchant
for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Mr. James H. Douglas
for Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Benson
Mr. James O'Connell
for Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming
Sen. Morton
Mr. William McC. Martin, FRB (in part)
Mr. George P. Larrick, Food & Drug Adm.
Mr. Ervin L. Peterson, Agriculture
Mr. Abbott Washburn, USIA (in part)
Mr. John McCone, AEC

Amb. Lodge
Mr. Stans, BoB
Mr. Elmer Staats
Mr. John Patterson, OCDM

Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wallis
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Paarlberg
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Mobilization Policy - Financial Operations - Mr. Martin, of the Federal Reserve Board, submitted a final report of the Study Group, commenting that it was obvious from this work that planning against an emergency must be an every day type of thing rather than a weekly exercise.

Mr. Martin focused on two points: (1) that the basic fiscal concept in an emergency situation is that the country must be a "going concern," thus requiring a sharing of war losses; (2) that it is important from a psychological viewpoint to leave responsibilities with the agencies that normally have them until the time of an attack, after which all responsibilities would rest with the Secretary of the Treasury who could in turn redelegate them as desired. He stressed, regarding the "going concern" concept, that even those areas not hit should be fitted into the perspective of a plan that would make best use of all the remaining resources of the Nation. He said that an appropriate committee would be created under Gov. Hoegh to work out a specific plan. Regarding the retention of normal responsibilities until time of attack, he stressed the concurrence

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By DC NLE, Date 12/6/77

of an advisory group of private bankers headed by Mr. John McCloy.

The President recalled again how important is the training of day by day planning, even though specific plans may have to be disregarded under the actual emergency conditions that may develop.

Mr. Merchant expressed Mr. Herter's assumption that the Secretary of the Treasury would consult with State Department on any actions having foreign implications, even though the basic responsibility for fiscal matters is his. Mr. Martin assured Mr. Merchant that all appropriate consultation would be accomplished with whatever departments were concerned.

FRB Payments - Sec. Anderson noted the opposition's jibes at the budgetary item of the Federal Reserve payment to the Treasury. He assured the Cabinet that there had been no arm twisting involved in this. Mr. Martin added that the Secretary of the Treasury was not even told about this until after the decision had been made with the full concurrence of the 12 Regional Boards. He stated that the discussion of this had begun last June, that Mr. Stans had been informed of the possibility, and that the decision had been made in December.

Mr. Stans commented that in any operation as large as an $80 billion Federal budget, there would always be windfalls, as well as adverse contingencies. Needless to say, Budget welcomed the decision.

Chemicals and Food - Sec. Benson first read a statement which emphasized the long standing practice of using chemicals to prevent extensive damage to crops from insects and disease, the extensive laboratory and practical measures taken to protect against health damage, the Agriculture Department's responsibility for insuring wholesome food and meat and the day by day activity thereunder, the desirability of avoiding sudden actions as much as possible so as to allow time for adjustments, and finally the very difficult problem involved in "zero tolerance."

Sec. Flemming reviewed the situation regarding the Delaney Amendment, as also research within the government on cancer inducing agents. He stressed the absence of precise knowledge at this time as to correlating experiments on animals with effects on humans -- and quantitatively the amounts needed to induce cancer in humans. He stated that Dr. Kistiakowsky had arranged for a scientific panel to look further at this problem.

Dr. Flemming noted some further problems that may develop as regards other products, and particularly food packaging practices. HEW is quietly looking into a great number of these things, he said.

The President asked about the dissemination of information to amateur gardeners about the dangers of some of these products. Secretaries Benson and Flemming informed him that adequate warnings were disseminated with the products and through various publications.

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By DC NLE, Date 12/6/77

Sec. Mueller spoke of his Department's interest in packaging problems, and commented on the way in which the Delaney Amendment shifted to the producer the responsibility for proving the safety of any item. Sec. Flemming said it was the law as a whole that was involved. With regard to requirements for proving safety of present practices, he said that he had authority for extending the deadline for a year under certain conditions, and he hoped that the people concerned would look to this possible relief and endeavor to qualify for it rather than merely belaboring the law when they were not necessarily hurt.

Mr. Rogers cited the possible complication of situations where it was impossible to prove that a thing was perfectly safe, even while there was a complete absence of any indication that it might be unsafe -- in short, outside the realm of proof or disproof.

Mr. Larrick and Mr. Flemming recognized that some unique situations like this might develop but that generally there were means for complying with the law.

At Sec. Benson's request, Mr. Peterson amplified the problem involved where a practice has been cleared for use, but where more sensitive testing procedures have subsequently been developed and suddenly threaten to render worthless great expenditures of time, money, and effort under privately approved procedures.

The Vice President thought the most important thing to be that of insuring a rational approach to these things, avoiding the creation of hysteria, and insuring that any punishment meeted out be fitting to the crime. Sec. Flemming noted the different degrees of difficulty in handling cases that result from intentional and unintentional procedures. The President thought that that anyone who deliberately misused these things should be prosecuted severely. Mr. Larrick stated that prosecution was being considered in a particular instance that had come to their attention.

Budget Policies - Director Stans enlisted the efforts of the Cabinet in insuring that Departmental personnel testifying on appropriations followed the guidelines set up last year. He stressed that personal opinions must be subordinated to the general need of the budget and the nation as a whole. He pointed out that there had been only three civilian departures from the guidelines last year, but that in the Department of Defense there had been twenty-three obvious ones and many more of a marginal nature.

Regarding Supplementals, Mr. Stans requested greater departmental attention to the BoB circular setting forth the conditions under which a Supplemental could properly be requested. This would obviate requests that could not possibly be approved. He noted the existence of many Congressional pressures for reducing the number of Supplemental requests.

Mr. Stans emphasized the importance of holding expenditures to existing estimates between now and June 30th, since there would be sharp

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/6/77

criticism of the Administration if it went into the red after the many predictions made of a surplus this year, however small.

Mr. Stans cited the good record in holding down Federal employment. He noted that Departments had been asked to reduce another 2% below the levels for which funds had been appropriated to them. He stated that an average of a 1% reduction had been accomplished thus far, and that if another 1% could be had, then this would become the third year in a row without any employment increase.

The President heartily endorsed Mr. Stans' request. He noted how difficult it was to restore a sense of economy after the free spending psychology of wartime. He asked the Cabinet to look especially at employment levels, and he stated that he would see to it that Supplementals did not go through easily.

Congressional Relations - Mr. Summerfield mentioned some of the difficulties that he was having with Republicans on the Post Office Appropriation Subcommittee, and he wondered whether this was apparent in other areas. The President expressed his desire to take this subject up with the Legislative Leaders at the next meeting.

Gen. Persons noted that members of Congress are essentially rugged individualists, and that liaison cannot be limited merely to the ranking member of any committee or subcommittee. He encouraged the Cabinet to broaden their liaison efforts to include as many Republicans as possible.

Magazine Articles - Chairman Morton called attention to the arrangements made for a series of feature articles in Parade Magazine, and he asked that Cabinet members insure that their assistants carry out promptly the necessary story development.

Speech Making - Chairman Morton circulated a memorandum designed to accomplish the maximum Administration participation in major meetings throughout the country. He thanked the Cabinet for the improved cooperation that had been evident in recent months.

In response to a question from the President about the type of people that appeared on the various television interview programs, Senator Morton stated that there was good liaison with the program directors but that it must be remembered that the programs needed people having positions of leadership -- as witness the many demands now for Rep. Byrnes in view of the leadership position he assumed last year.

Mr. Stans reminded Chairman Morton that he was subject to the Hatch Act, but that it was possible nevertheless to make nonpolitical speeches in the proper tone. The President recalled how in 1952 he had refused to make any political speeches on a Sunday as he went through Montana. He focused his brief addresses on the religious beliefs of the Nation -- and Montana elected a Republican Governor!

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By lbc NLE, Date 12/6/77

The President requested Chairman Morton to advise him and the Cabinet, after consulting his experts, as to the three or four things that could be most usefully included in every address. There was a brief discussion of effective remarks and techniques, such as the pine boards the President used to illustrate inflation in the 1952 campaign.

Transportation Policy - Sec. Mueller informed the President that the Ad Hoc Committee had fulfilled the assignment of making an exhaustive study during the past year of transportation problems, and that a near final draft was being circulated to the interested Departments today. He asked that Cabinet members give this their personal attention. He said that he would welcome any suggestions for improvement, though of course, the matters studied were so broad that not all Departments could be expected to concur in every detail. Gen. Persons believed it desirable to hold this at the top level of the Departments so as to protect against any leaks to the press at this time.

Juvenile Deliquency - Sec. Flemming recalled that in 1955, 1956, and 1957, the President had requested Congressional action in this field, and that in the spring of 1959 the Administration had cleared a bill which would have provided funds for a first effort on researching the scope of the problem. Sec. Flemming said that apparently Sen. Dirksen opposes the bill and questions the Administration's position with respect to it.

The President said he understood how Sen. Dirksen and Rep. Halleck might oppose this as just another new program that could burgeon into something tremendous; he felt, however, that this problem was one of terrific importance to the Nation, and that it would be entirely appropriate to have the sort of effort anticipated by the bill. Sec. Flemming thought that if the Senate would hold in its action to the type of bill cleared by the Administration, then the House would approve something very similar.

Sec. Benson asked if necessary efforts might be carried on without seeking legislation. Sec. Flemming answered that it was a matter of tactics on the Hill, and that the Administration could not properly refuse to support now what it had recommended in past years.

The President repeated his feeling that it would be appropriate for the Federal government to be active in delineating and advertising the problem so as to encourage action by those responsible within the States and localities.

Jam

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

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For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning, from 11:25 to 11:53, the President met with Senators Cooper and Javits. Their conversations covered school construction, civil rights, relief for depressed areas, and touched briefly on Governor Rockefeller's concern about telephone taxes.

On school construction, they hoped the President could support their bill (S. 2637) instead of his own (S. 1016) in the coming Senate debate. They said there were two main differences between the bills. First, they add direct federal grant to districts which have reached their indebtedness limit; second, they add a financial incentive to States which improve teachers salaries. Their price tag is $43 million annually for two years on the grant provision. They had no price tag for their teachers' salary incentive, but said it was a trifling amount.

The President expressed misgivings about their two changes. He suggested they may violate his own basic principle of federal help only where people cannot help themselves. He thought that in their special concern for particular school districts, they might be losing sight of the Federal-State relationship he thinks must be maintained. He wondered too why Governors could not call special sessions to correct indebtedness-level problems; why these districts could not come into a going program at a time when they had acted to meet their debt limit situations; and why (if there was any merit to their grants idea) they had to have it for two years.

The discussion also brought out: S. 2637 is a four-year program for 25,000 classrooms a year, while the President recommended a five-year program at 15,000 rooms annually; S. 2637 guarantees $4 billion worth of schools, while the Administration bill would underwrite $3 billion in new construction. The President indicated some reservation on both counts.

The Senators suggested the President might discuss their bill with Secretary Flemming who, they said, was generally familiar with their thinking. The President said that since Secretary Flemming had to be an advocate of his Department's programs, it would be better if the Senators met with those on the President's staff familiar with the subject. The President asked that this be done promptly, and the Senators agreed. Such a meeting is being set up.

On civil rights, Senator Javits hoped the President could endorse the federal registrar recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission, and hoped the President would have occasion soon to publically state how he feels about it. The President said he first wanted to know more about the Constitutionality of the proposal, but in addition had some real concern about its practicality. At that point, he asked that we have the Attorney General talk with him about its constitutionality. The Attorney General has been so notified today by telephone, and will follow up with the President. In closing the civil rights discussion, the President warned of the danger in having too many laws on civil rights, and expressed his belief that if voting rights were protected and exercised a major portion of the task would be accomplished.

Senator Cooper talked on depressed areas. He said he was sending the President a letter about the problem. He said the letter would suggest exploring ways in which going programs might be stepped up and rechannelled to help areas of chronic unemployment.

Senator Javits broached the subject of telephone taxes, and Governor Rockefeller's concern about them. The President quickly commented that he would be talking with Rockefeller on this and the Governor should not be worried about it. He added that he (the President) always hoped the States might assume some functions which the federal government now undertakes and for which federal taxes are paid.

As the meeting adjourned, Senator Javits handed the President a copy of "Crusade in Europe", which the President had autographed at some earlier date for columnist Leonard Lyons. He asked if the President

might consider adding some special sketch to the inscription already in the book. The President was leaving for the Young Republican meeting at that juncture, and took the book without discussing the request with the Senator.

E.L.M.
Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
General Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson

[redacted]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and others re Japanese political situation (1 pg) DJH 6/18/82	1/19/60	A
2. Memcon	(State), DDE, Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and others re DDE visit to Japan (1 pg) DJH 6/18/82	1/19/60	A
3. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and others re Communist China and other Asian problems (2 pp) 12/27/85	1/19/60	A
4. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and others re DDE's trip to Near East, South Asia, Africa and Europe (2 pp) opened per MR 80-527 #8; 12/10/81-LKS (6/18/84 bbm)	1/19/60	A
5. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and others re Summit Prospects and East-West Relations (2 pp) opened per MR 80-527 #9; 12/10/81-LKS (6/18/84 bbm)	1/19/60	A
6. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and others re Economic Development (2 pp) DJH 6/18/82	1/19/60	A
7. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and others re Commemorative Stamps (1 pg) DJH 6/18/82	1/20/60	A
8. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and others re Forthcoming Visits of President & Crown Prince (2 pp) 6/18/82-DJH	1/20/60	A
9. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and others re US-Japanese Relations (2 pp) opened per MR 80-527 #4; 12/10/81-LKS (6/18/84 bbm)	1/19/60	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
10. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Amb. MacArthur, Parsons, Goodpaster, 1/18/60, re Summit, DDE meeting with Prime Minister Kishi of Japan (2 pp) per ltr NLE 82-142 #1		1/19/60	A
11. ~~Memcon. (State), DDE, Amb. Menshikov, Richard Davis re trip to USSR (3 pp)~~ DOH 6/18/82		~~1/14/60~~	A
~~12. Memo of Conf., DDE, Kistiakowsky, Goodpaster, 1/14/60, re various scientific matters (1 pg)~~ 78-224 #4		~~1/15/60~~	A
~~13. Notes for meeting with President by Kistiakowsky (4 pp)~~ 78-224 #5		~~1/14/60~~	A
~~14. Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/5/77 - bw		~~1/12/60~~	A
15. Memorandum of Bipartisan Meeting with DDE and Congressional Leaders re DDE trip to Europe and Middle, 1/11/60 (3 pp) (2 copies) (portions exempted - State - 12/23/76; NSC - 5/27/77) 76-118 #1		2/3/60	A
16. ~~Minutes of Cabinet Meeting (5 pp)~~		~~1/6/60~~	A

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(Drafting Office and Officer)

SECRET
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: The White House
January 19, 1960
10:00-11:40 a.m.

SUBJECT: Japanese Domestic Political Situation

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Prime Minister Kishi

Also Present: Foreign Minister Fujiyama
Ambassador Koichiro Asakai
Mr. Haruki Mori
Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi

The Secretary
Ambassador MacArthur
Assistant Secretary Parsons
Mr. James J. Wickel, Interpreter

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Amembassy Tokyo - Ambassador MacArthur

The Prime Minister briefly reviewed the domestic political situation in Japan. He said that his party had the full support from the Japanese public during the recent elections. However, leftists and Communist subversive elements in Japan and the Sino-Soviet bloc are attempting to neutralize Japan and separate it from the United States. The President inquired as to the strength of the left-wing opposition. The Prime Minister replied that his Liberal Democratic Party holds almost two-thirds of the Diet seats and the opposition is not a dominant or even great element. He noted that the Sino-Soviet propaganda is currently based on two themes, the dominant theme pointing to the "thaw" in East-West relations particularly since Khrushchev's visit to Washington and claiming that the new treaty puts Japan in opposition to this trend. The Prime Minister felt that the Japanese people approve this new treaty despite the left-wing opposition. The President noted the importance of the treaty. He also mentioned that the so-called "spirit of Camp David" was a term devised by Communist propagandists for their own purposes.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
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LIMIT DISTRIBUTION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: The White House
January 19, 1960
10:00-11:40 a.m.

SUBJECT: The President's Visit to Japan

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Prime Minister Kishi

Also Present: Foreign Minister Fujiyama
Ambassador Koichiro Asakai
Mr. Haruki Mori
Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi

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The Secretary
Ambassador MacArthur
Assistant Secretary Parsons
Mr. James J. Wickel, Interpreter

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The President informed Prime Minister Kishi that he had just learned of Soviet approval for travel arrangements on his forthcoming trip to the Soviet Union. These arrangements will permit him to visit Japan on his return from the Soviet Union. He said that he was delighted to be able to accept the Prime Minister's previous invitation to visit Japan.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

The White House
DATE: January 19, 1960
10:00-11:40 a.m.

SUBJECT: Communist China and Other Asian Problems

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Prime Minister Kishi

Also Present: Foreign Minister Fujiyama
Ambassador Koichiro Asakai
Mr. Haruki Mori
Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi

The Secretary
Ambassador MacArthur
Assistant Secretary Parsons
Mr. James J. Wickel, Interpreter

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The President and Prime Minister discussed Communist China and other Asian problems. The President reaffirmed that there would be no change in United States policy toward Communist China as long as the Communist Chinese continued their present conduct. Furthermore, Communist China's entry into the UN would lead to such a strong public reaction in the United States that the UN might well be forced to leave the United States. The President said that, if the Chinese Communists changed their ways and took such actions as renouncing the use of force, releasing American prisoners and living up to their promises, then we would face a different problem. However, they have not indicated any intention of taking such actions at the present time and there is no need to consider a change in United States policy. The President also indicated that he realized Japan faced an even more difficult problem in Red China due to its geographical proximity to China. He assured the Prime Minister of his willingness to consult with Japan at any time on the question of Communist China.

The Prime Minister expressed appreciation for the President's assurances and declared that his administration and party have no intention of changing their policy of non-recognition of Communist China. He thought, however, that it was necessary to recognize that the Communists do exercise effective control over China, that we should not expect the collapse of Communist China and that Communist China is industrializing and making progress. The Prime Minister said that Japan also assumes the Sino-Soviet alliance will hold

together

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together despite reported differences between these two Communist powers.

The Prime Minister felt that these facts must be faced, particularly by Japan, because of its proximity and historical affinity to China. The Prime Minister also mentioned the neutralist pressures on his government for recognition. Nevertheless, he emphasized, the cornerstone of his policy is the relationship with the U.S. and this is why the government had entered into the new treaty. He concluded that, while Japan would not recognize Communist China, there might be contact with Communist China in non-political technical fields as well as a possible resumption of trade. The Prime Minister expressed a desire for the closest consultation with the United States on all Asian problems, such as Communist China and Korea, as well as on security matters.

The President agreed with the need for such close consultation. He referred, in this connection, to our efforts to keep the differences between Japan and the Republic of Korea from becoming unmanageable. He also expressed concern with the repercussions from a failure to consult closely, as was the case with the Japanese decision to repatriate Koreans in Japan to north Korea.

In the discussion of Asian problems, the Prime Minister referred to the difficulties faced by Indonesia due to its political instability and Sino-Soviet activities in that country. He mentioned Japanese reparation payments and other economic efforts to help develop Indonesia and hoped the United States and Japan would cooperate to prevent this country falling under the Communists. The President indicated the United States wished to consult on this area too, since we share the Japanese view.

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Memorandum of Conversation

The White House
January 19, 1960
DATE: 10:00-11:40 a.m.

SUBJECT: President Eisenhower's December Trip to the Near East, South Asia, Africa and Europe

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Prime Minister Kishi

Also Present: Foreign Minister Fujiyama
Ambassador Koichiro Asakai
Mr. Haruki Mori
Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi

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The Secretary
Ambassador MacArthur
Assistant Secretary Parsons
Mr. James J. Wickel, Interpreter

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At the request of Prime Minister Kishi, the President described his trip in December to South Asia and other countries. He explained that the purpose of his trip was not to negotiate any agreement or treaty but to seek an improvement in the international atmosphere and convey to the peoples of the countries visited the deep desire of the United States for peace and our readiness to work and sacrifice for this objective. He hoped that the improved economic condition of the industrialized nations would permit them to work for improved conditions and a better living standard in those nations where it was obviously low.

The President said that nothing of great importance took place in Italy but he noted Italy's strong desire to participate in the top international councils. He found the new Pope to be a very engaging personality. Regarding Turkey, the President particularly mentioned the great improvement in conditions there since his previous visit in 1952, the intense hatred of communism among the Turks and their desire for U.S. assistance.

The President said that he found the Pakistan leader, President Ayub-khan, an enlightened and intelligent person who is leading Pakistan toward freedom gradually, although democracy as it is known in the United States does not yet exist there. He also mentioned Ayub's desire to strengthen ties with India in order to face up to the Communist threat from the north rather than to continue their dispute over Kashmir. The President commented

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to the Prime Minister that Afghanistan is unbelievably poor and has received a tremendous amount of Soviet aid which, if continued at present levels, could result in this country becoming an economic dependent of the Soviet Union if not, indeed, a political dependent.

The President said that India faces great problems, the most important of which is to educate its 400,000,000 people in the techniques necessary to permit industrialization and improved agriculture. Prime Minister Nehru is not pessimistic regarding India's prospects but needs help, not only investment capital but technical assistance. In this connection, the President said that Prime Minister Nehru is most interested in Japanese industrial techniques with their relatively great utilization of manpower. The President discussed Mr. Nehru's concern, shared by Pakistan, regarding recent Chinese Communist incursions into Tibet and Indian border areas, whose objective Nehru feels is seeking to recover Chinese Communist prestige rather than threaten India directly. The President thought this was wishful thinking. The President thought that Iran was making progress, although there remains a great disparity between the wealthy few and the low standard of living of most Iranians. Discussing his visit to Tunisia, the President described President Borguiba as the most dynamic and vocal Moslem leader and an excellent friend of the Free World.

The President also touched briefly on his visits to Greece, Spain and Morocco. Finally, he told the Prime Minister that, during his visit to France arrangements were made for the Summit meeting.

In summing up his trip, the President said the strongest impression he received was the great need in all the countries visited, except Italy, for investment capital and technical aid. The poverty of the countries visited stood out in bold relief, impressing him completely with the need for assistance. The President felt that all the industrialized nations must find a way to assist these countries and particularly a means to prevent duplication of aid which would be completely wasteful. He also mentioned that he was most encouraged by the fact that the peoples of the countries he visited, despite exposure to intensive Soviet propaganda, strongly desire freedom and do not wish to become slaves in a state where their every activity would be directed.

The Prime Minister thanked the President for the description of his trip which the Prime Minister felt had definitely contributed to an improvement in the international atmosphere.

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Memorandum of Conversation

The White House
DATE: January 19, 1960
10:00-11:40 a.m.

SUBJECT: Summit Prospects and East-West Relations

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Prime Minister Kishi

Also Present: Foreign Minister Fujiyama
Ambassador Koichiro Asakai
Mr. Haruki Mori
Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi

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The Secretary
Ambassador MacArthur
Assistant Secretary Parsons
Mr. James J. Wickel, Interpreter

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Prime Minister Kishi said that the Japanese fully appreciated the President's effort to create an atmosphere conducive to the relaxation of world tensions. He expressed an interest in hearing the President's estimate of the prospects for the forthcoming Summit meeting. He pointed out that other problems in Asia, for example Communist China, would remain even if the European problems are settled. The President reviewed the main issues to be discussed at the Summit meeting. He said that the Soviet Union is still stubborn on German reunification. He said that Berlin is a very delicate issue since it is a show window of freedom deep inside East Germany. Khrushchev faces two alternatives in dealing with the Berlin question, eliminating West Berlin or making East Germany and East Berlin equally prosperous which is impractical. The President concluded that Berlin, therefore, is the greatest possible danger spot.

The President then explained that all efforts to reach agreement on a nuclear test ban had been thwarted by the Soviet Union which is determined to prevent effective inspection of its country. He reviewed for the Prime Minister the various western proposals for a nuclear test agreement which have not been accepted by the Soviet Union. The President also expressed doubts on the possibility for concluding an over-all disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union although he believes that the Soviet Union, due to

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the high cost of armaments, does want an agreement if it can be reached without harming its own interests.

The President mentioned several areas where there had been improvement in relations with the Soviet Union, the exchange of visits between American and Soviet groups and abandonment of jamming of the Voice of America. He recounted for the Prime Minister various instances demonstrating that the Soviet leaders, however, do not understand freedom as it is known in the west. The President concluded that Khrushchev's recent deportment provides grounds for being a little bit more hopeful but the President was cautious regarding the prospect for any real progress at the first Summit meeting, although he felt that this meeting in itself should improve the atmosphere. In this connection, the President noted that Khrushchev must consider his own allies such as Communist China and indicated that Khrushchev might fear a strong Red China would challenge the U.S.S.R.

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Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: The White House
January 19, 1960
10:00-11:40 a.m.

SUBJECT: Economic Development

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Prime Minister Kishi

Also Present: Foreign Minister Fujiyama
Ambassador Koichiro Asakai
Mr. Haruki Mori
Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi

The Secretary
Ambassador MacArthur
Assistant Secretary Parsons
Mr. James J. Wickel, Interpreter

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December

Following the President's discussion of his trip, the Prime Minister discussed the need for aid to under-developed areas. The Prime Minister agreed with the President that such aid was most important and significant and expressed the hope that Japan could cooperate with the United States in providing such aid as would promote peace and the welfare of the peoples of the Free World. The President agreed that the two countries should maintain periodic and constant consultation regarding aid to areas where they have special and common interests.

The President then discussed the particular need for assistance to Africa. He mentioned the concern of President de Gaulle regarding the proliferation of many new independent states in Africa which were not ready for independence. The President said that, if the Communists succeed in attracting these countries and other under-developed countries either by propaganda based on glittering promises or with a possibility of progress under a controlled economy, he feared that we might find ourselves faced with a hostile bloc of sixty nations in the UN. However, the spirit of nationalism cannot be stopped and thistrend magnifies the importance of the problem facing Japan and the U.S. A common understanding and determination on the part of all nations, not just one or two, is, therefore, necessary. The President mentioned that he had discussed this problem with the top Western European leaders who, while professing to recognize the need for

assistance

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assistance, may not all be prepared to move ahead as progressively as necessary. He said that he was certain that the Prime Minister viewed this problem as seriously as did the United States. He noted, however, that the United States must spread its aid throughout the world.

The Prime Minister mentioned his conversations on the need for assistance to under-developed areas with European leaders on his visit to Europe last summer. He said that, at that time he had emphasized the need for haste, otherwise the Communists would be given every opportunity to move in and exploit the situation. He was, therefore, completely in agreement with the views of the President and desired to cooperate with the United States in the provision of assistance to under-developed nations. The President noted that the United States is not only ready to consult on all matters of economic cooperation but is prepared to make any arrangements to expedite exchanges of people and experts between Japan and the United States.

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Memorandum of Conversation

The White House
DATE: January 20, 1960
2:30 p.m.

SUBJECT: Conversation between Prime Minister Kishi and the President Prior to Mr. Kishi's Departure from Washington: Commemorative Stamps

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Prime Minister Kishi

Also Present: Foreign Minister Fujiyama
Ambassador Asakai
Ambassador MacArthur
General Goodpaster
Assistant Secretary Parsons
Mr. Matsuda, Interpreter

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Amembassy Tokyo - Ambassador MacArthur

The Prime Minister called on the President at 2:30 to express his thanks and say goodbye. One of the items which came up during their fifteen minutes of most cordial conversation concerned the issuance of commemorative stamps.

The Prime Minister presented to the President facsimiles of stamps being issued by the Japanese Government to commemorate the Centennial of diplomatic relations between the two countries. One stamp portrays the contemporary Japanese artist's conception of the scene in the East Room of the White House where in May 1860 President Buchanan received the first Japanese diplomatic mission to the United States. In the same room yesterday the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security was signed. The other stamp depicts the Japanese ship, the first to cross the Pacific, which brought the mission to the West Coast. The President was much interested in these stamps and, when the Prime Minister suggested that possibly the United States might issue a commemorative stamp, the President requested General Goodpaster to get in touch with the Postmaster General this afternoon. He instructed General Goodpaster not only to find out if a stamp could be issued but also to tell the Postmaster General the nature of the stamps being issued by Japan.

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Memorandum of Conversation

The White House
DATE: January 20, 1960
2:30 p. m.

SUBJECT: Conversation between Prime Minister Kishi and the President Prior to Mr. Kishi's Departure from Washington: **Forthcoming Visits of President and Crown Prince**

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Prime Minister Kishi

Also Present: Foreign Minister Fujiyama
Ambassador Asakai
Ambassador MacArthur
General Goodpaster
Assistant Secretary Parsons
Mr. Matsuda, Interpreter

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The Prime Minister called on the President at 2:30 to express his thanks and say goodbye. The principal item which was discussed during their fifteen minutes of most cordial conversation concerned the President's projected visit to Japan and the invitation to the Crown Prince to visit the United States.

Prime Minister Kishi invited the President to visit Japan at his convenience and the President accepted the invitation for about June 20. He explained that it would be difficult for him to be absent very long from the United States, particularly with Congress still in session, and as he would already have been in the Soviet Union for about ten days he thought he would have to limit his visit to Japan to two full days. He might get into Tokyo late on the 19th and might be able to spend just a little more than two days, but he hoped the Prime Minister would understand that the visit would have to be brief. He explained also that the visit would have to be one in which he was on his way home to the United States rather than a special visit to the Far East. Such a visit would involve him in the problem of what to do about visiting numerous other countries when there was no time at his disposal. Nevertheless, by his visit to Japan, he hoped to demonstrate his very real interest in the Far Eastern area. While in Japan, and despite the brief nature of the visit, the President hoped it might be possible for him to see a little of the country, not just the city.

The President

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The President then told the Prime Minister that if the Crown Prince and his wife could make a visit to the United States this year he would be most pleased. The timing could be worked out later through Ambassador MacArthur but sometime at their convenience in the Spring or the Fall would be agreeable to the President. After discussion, two specific periods appeared to be mutually most practicable, either around the 4th to 10th of May or between the 24th of May and the 3rd or 4th of June. It appeared that the Japanese had some preference for the latter period but the matter was left for later determination.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed that the White House statement announcing these proposed visits would be issued by Mrs. Wheaton immediately after the Prime Minister left the White House. The Prime Minister, on departure, told the reporters by agreement only that there would be a statement from the White House.

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Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: The White House
January 19, 1960
10:00-11:40 a.m.

SUBJECT: U.S.-Japanese Relations

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Prime Minister Kishi

Also Present:
Foreign Minister Fujiyama
Ambassador Koichiro Asakai
Mr. Haruki Mori
Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi

~~CONSULTATION~~

The Secretary
Ambassador MacArthur
Assistant Secretary Parsons
Mr. James J. Wickel, Interpreter

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The President and the Prime Minister briefly discussed the progress that had been made in U.S.-Japanese relations since the Prime Minister's visit in 1957. The President expressed pleasure that many of the problems discussed during the 1957 visit had been solved or at least progress made towards their solution. The Prime Minister agreed and expressed pleasure at the increasingly close cooperation between the two countries and the energetic efforts to settle differences to the mutual benefit of both countries.

The President and the Prime Minister also discussed Japanese-American trade relations. The Prime Minister noted the rapid increase in trade between the two countries and said that his administration was developing a program to relax dollar restrictions in order to have a more healthy economic development. The President expressed appreciation for the Prime Minister's understanding of the difficulties in the United States on such trade problems as textiles and stainless steel flatware. He said that Japanese control of exports to the U.S. in these areas was very helpful in reducing demands for high protective tariffs. He hoped that future problems, which might be unavoidable, could be worked out in the same spirit of cooperation.

The President raised the question of the settlement of the GARIOA claims and indicated that any settlement between the United States proposal of $643 million and the Japanese proposal of $550 million would be acceptable to him.

He urged

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He urged an early settlement so that the issue could not be exploited by politicians in either country to the detriment of U.S.-Japanese relations. The Prime Minister said he would discuss Garioa with Secretary Herter.

The President finally assured the Prime Minister that the United States intends to consult with Japan under the new treaty fully, completely, and as equals. He said that there was no need to add secrecy to our relations.

FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION ONLY -- NOT FOR USE BY THE PRESS BEFORE 2:30 P.M.,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1960

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

DETAILS OF ARRANGEMENTS AND PLANS FOR SIGNING TREATY OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY between THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN and AGREEMENT UNDER ARTICLE VI OF THE TREATY, REGARDING FACILITIES AND AREAS AND THE STATUS OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN JAPAN at THE WHITE HOUSE

Tuesday, January 19, 1960, 2:30 P.M.



Physical Arrangements

The ceremony will take place in the East Room of the White House. A table will be placed in the center of the east side about 8 feet from the east wall. The table will be long enough to permit the seating of 9 persons with 6 inches of space between each of the chairs. The President, Prime Minister Kishi together with the other four Japanese signatories, and the United States signatories - Secretary Herter, Ambassador MacArthur and Assistant Secretary Parsons - will be seated at the table.

A small table for the documents will be placed in the window opening back of the signing table.

Seats will be provided along the east wall back of the signing table for five persons (two interpreters and four treaty aides).

A microphone will be provided back of the table for two interpreters.

The chairs for the invited guests would be arranged at a diagonal angle in the north and south ends of the East Room, with a broad aisle from the table to the opposite large entrance in the west wall. No chairs for invited guests would be closer than 10 feet to the signing table.

On each side of the Main Entrance to the East Room the TV cameras, photographers and other members of the press would be located. A platform will be erected at the south side of that entrance for TV and other motion picture cameras and a similar platform erected on the north side for the still cameras. Other representatives of the press will be located in the north end of the East Room near the west wall.

The Ceremony

The Ceremony

The order in which the seating will be arranged and the ceremony will be conducted follows:

The invited guests enter the East Room and will be seated by 2:30 P.M.

The interpreter for the Japanese delegation will be seated back of the place for the Japanese Delegation at the signing table and the interpreter for the United States Delegation will be seated back of the place for the United States Delegation.

Three persons from the Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, who will lay the documents before the United States and the Japanese Delegations for signature, will be behind the United States Delegation at the signing table. Mr. Tatsuo Nakamura, Treaty Bureau, Japanese Foreign Ministry, who will move the ink stone for the Japanese delegation, will be seated behind the Japanese delegation.

2:25 P.M. (approximately) - Mr. Conger, Acting Chief of Protocol, will request the following officials to take their places at the signing table in the East Room. They will proceed, in the order mentioned, from the Blue Room through the Green Room to the signing table in the East Room. Ushers will assist each official as needed. [All will remain standing as close to the east wall as possible until the President and the Prime Minister are seated].

(a) The Japanese delegation, except for His Excellency Nobusuke Kishi, Prime Minister of Japan, in the following order -

His Excellency Koichiro Asakai
Ambassador of Japan to the United States

The Honorable Tadashi Adachi
President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The Honorable Mitsujiro Ishii
Member of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Executive Board, Liberal Democratic Party

His Excellency Aiichiro Fujiyama
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

(b) The United States members, other than the President, in the following order -

The Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State of the United States of America

The Honorable Douglas MacArthur, II

The Honorable Douglas MacArthur II, Ambassador of the United States to Japan

The Honorable J. Graham Parsons, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs

The President and Prime Minister Kishi will proceed from the Blue Room by the Main Corridor to the Main Entrance to the East Room going around the right end of the signing table, and will take seats at the center of the table. The Prime Minister will sit on the right of the President.

/Pursuant to the above arrangements, the persons seated at the signing table will be in the following order from left to right when viewed from the audience:
Ambassador Asakai, Mr. Adachi, Mr. Ishii, Mr. Fujiyama, Prime Minister Kishi, The President, Mr. Herter, Ambassador MacArthur, Mr. Parsons/

(The seating, helping with the chairs, etc. at the signing table will be the function of the White House staff. Name cards on the table will indicate where each person is to sit.)

2:30 P.M. (approximately) - The President, after being seated, will make a few remarks on the successful conclusion of the negotiations for the treaty and agreement.

2:33 P.M. - Translation of the President's remarks into Japanese by Mr. James J. Wickel, Division of Language Services, Department of State

2:36 P.M. - Remarks by Mr. Kishi

2:39 P.M. - Translation of Mr. Kishi's remarks into English by Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi, Counselor, Embassy of Japan

2:42 P.M. - Upon completion of the translation of Mr. Kishi's remarks, the signature of the documents will take place as follows:

Signature of Treaty:

Mr. Charles I. Bevans, Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, will pick up the Japanese Government's original of the Treaty and, beginning with Prime Minister Kishi, will place that document before him from the left-hand side and indicate the place where he is to sign. After Mr. Kishi has signed the Treaty, Mr. Nakamura will come in at Mr. Kishi's right and move the ink stone to a position in front of the next signatory, Mr. Fujiyama. Mr. Bevans and Mr. Nakamura will repeat this procedure for the remaining members of the Japanese Delegation. After all the members of the Japanese delegation have signed the Treaty, Mr. Nakamura will place the ink stone in front of Mr. Kishi, placing it on the table from Mr. Kishi's right.

Simultaneously,

Simultaneously, Miss Sylvia E. Nilsen, Treaty Adviser, Department of State, will be having the United States Government's original signed by Secretary Herter, Ambassador MacArthur, and Assistant Secretary Parsons.

Mr. Bevans and Miss Nilsen will then exchange the copies they hold and have the United States Government's original signed by the Japanese representatives and the Japanese Government's original signed by the United States representatives. Mr. Nakamura will move the ink stone from place to place as the members of the Japanese delegation sign.

As soon as the last of the Japanese representatives has completed signing the Treaty, Mr. William E. Murnighan, Treaty Adviser, Department of State, will lay before the Secretary of State for initialling, a Minute in duplicate. After the Secretary of State has initialled the Minute, Mr. Murnighan will have it initialled by Prime Minister Kishi and will thereupon hold both documents until after the ceremony.

Signature of the Agreement:

Signature of the Agreement will proceed in the same manner as the signature of the Treaty outlined above.

As soon as the last of the Japanese representatives has completed signing the the Agreement, Mr. Murnighan will lay another Minute in duplicate before Mr. Herter then before Mr. Kishi for initiallying and will hold those Minutes until after the ceremony.

Miss Nilsen will lay before Secretary Herter 5 notes to be signed and Mr. Bevans will lay 5 notes before Prime Minister Kishi for signature.

Upon completeion of the signing of the notes and the placing of the signed documents on the table in front of Mr. Herter and Mr. Kishi, respectively, Mr. Bevans will inform Secretary Herter that signature of all the documents has been completed.

3:05 P.M. -

1. Secretary of State Herter will make a few remarks.
2. Translation of Secretary Herter's remarks into Japanese by Mr. Wickel.
3. Foreign Minister Fujiyama will make a few remarks.
4. Translation of Foreign Minister Fujiyama's remarks into English by Mr. Shimanouchi.

3:15 P.M. - End of the ceremonies.

All persons

All persons seated at the table, those back of the table, and all invited guests will stand as the President and the Prime Minister depart around the right end of the table and out through the Main Entrance to the East Room. The President will say goodbye to the Prime Minister at the front door of the White House.

All invited guests will remain standing until all those at the signing table have departed from the East Room.

* * * * *

- 5 -

January 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 18, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, Ambassador MacArthur, Secretary Parsons, General Goodpaster

The President first referred to the letter he had received from Congressman Monagan suggesting that the President take a Democratic leader with him to the summit meetings. The President had sent a draft of a reply over to Mr. Herter for comment. Mr. Herter said he would like to talk to Senator Fulbright about this. On the last similar occasion Fulbright had opposed doing this on the assumption the meeting would not involve a treaty. If a treaty were involved, this would alter the situation. Mr. Herter said he had been thinking of asking some Democratic leader to sit in with Mr. Eaton in the disarmament talks. The President saw no objection to this if a qualified man could be found. The President commented that Senator Fulbright could speak with regard to a Democratic leader from Congress but could not cover the proposal of utilizing one from outside the Congress.

Mr. Herter next took up questions relating to the President's meeting with Prime Minister Kishi of Japan. He showed the President a draft of a proposed statement for the President to make at the signing ceremony, as well as a proposed toast to be given at the luncheon. He said the proposed communique was not yet in final form.

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Mr. Herter said a key point on Kishi's mind will be the question of a visit to Tokyo. The President said he felt we could tell Kishi of the expectation to visit Tokyo for a day or two on the way home from Moscow. Mr. Herter suggested giving out the communique in the latter part of the day on Tuesday, since it has an important bearing on the treaty, which will be given out that day. He suggested that the President see Kishi on Wednesday, and following that meeting issue a statement about the visit to Japan. The President said he would

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 82-142 #1
By DJH Date 9/8/82

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)
NSC letter 7/16/82
NLE Date 9/8/82

plan not to have a press conference on Wednesday. He thought perhaps the statement regarding his visit could be put out on Thursday (later Ambassador MacArthur informed me that Kishi would prefer to have that statement put out on Wednesday; I notified the President who agreed).

Mr. MacArthur then reviewed items likely to come up for discussion with Kishi. The first is the President's recent trip to India and other countries. The second has to do with plans and prospects for the summit meeting. The third is the question of the policy toward Communist China. The fourth item is Asian problems, including Korea, and cooperation in Asian economic development. A second major group of questions has to do with U.S.-Japanese relations, including settlement of the GARIOA account and trade liberalization. [redacted]

Mr. Herter then gave to the President a medal struck 100 years ago, during President Buchanan's administration, to honor the first emissaries from Japan. He suggested the President might give this to Kishi and the President said he would at the treaty signing ceremony.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. MacArthur commented on the great progress that has been made in U. S.-Japanese relations since Kishi's last visit here. On that occasion he raised a great many specific problems. All of these have now been settled. Mr. MacArthur drew the President's attention specifically to two key sentences in the communique having to do with consultation on defense operations. Mr. Herter said that Defense agrees on these sentences. The President expressed agreement. [redacted]

The President asked if he had received an invitation from Japan to visit there. Mr. Herter said the point has been repeatedly raised and that Kishi's visit on Wednesday afternoon would be the occasion of the formal invitation. In the same announcement would be included a statement that the Crown Prince and Princess will visit the U. S. in late May and early June. The President approved the idea of having a single announcement on this sometime following Kishi's visit on Wednesday.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

Staff note.

DATE: January 14, 1960

SUBJECT: President's Trip to the Soviet Union

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Amb. Menshikov, Soviet Ambassador
Mr. Richard Davis, Deputy Asst. Secretary, EUR

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White House - Gen. Goodpaster
Amembassy Moscow - Amb. Thompson

The President began the conversation by referring to the bull and two heifers which were on their way in an Air Force plane and were to be delivered in Moscow on Saturday, January 16.

Amb. Menshikov stated he had been instructed by Chairman Khrushchev to hand over a reply to the President's letter of January 12. The Ambassador thereupon translated into English Mr. Khrushchev's letter. Upon finishing, the Ambassador remarked that in connection with this he would like to suggest that the President either formally or informally indicate what places he would like to visit in the Soviet Union.

The President said that he would do this in the next few days and would write Mr. Khrushchev again. He did not want to spend all his time traveling in a plane but preferred to spend more time on the ground. He might suggest a few simple things but as Mr. Khrushchev knew his country best, the latter could fill in the schedule.

In connection with Mr. Khrushchev's letter the President stated he wanted to mention two things which Amb. Menshikov should convey. The President originally had wanted to spend more time but he had Congress on his hands and it was difficult to

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to work out as much time as he had already suggested. With Japanese Prime Minister Kishi coming, he wanted to fix with him the date of his visit to Japan. The President didn't care where he departed from the Soviet Union, that any exit point would suit him as long as it got him to Japan directly for one full days visit. If he had to go by a southern route, this would have necessitated visiting Indonesia and the Philippines which he could not do given his special problem with Congress. The President concluded by saying he was very grateful for Mr. Khrushchev's response in regard to the use of his plane.

As regards the grandchildren, it was very difficult to have them along on such a long journey and he doubted that their parents would allow them to come. In response to Ambassador Menshikov's observation that Mr. Khrushchev would undoubtedly be disappointed, the President remarked that perhaps the two older children could come but this would make the younger ones jealous and he did not think there was much chance to bring them although personally he would like to have them along. He said that Mrs. Eisenhower and his son and daughter-in-law would be coming.

Amb. Menshikov then repeated his request for an indication of the places the President might desire to visit. The President remarked if he tried to make a full itinerary he would undoubtedly make mistakes but he would get together a skeleton outline. He expressed interest in visiting a hydro-electric development and Leningrad, which he had visited at the end of the war. The President mentioned that he would like to go south, perhaps to Kiev and Sevastopol but perhaps there was not enough time. He concluded by mentioning Kuibyshev as a possibility to visit on his way east.

Amb. Menshikov said that Mr. Khrushchev would be glad to arrange anything and that he would prepare proposals but he would like to meet the President's desires. The President responded that he would have a skeleton outline prepared and communicate it to Mr. Khrushchev in a few days. Amb. Menshikov mentioned Tashkent as a place suggested by Ambassador Thompson. The President said he hoped to see Lake Baikal which he had read about as far back as the Russian-Japanese war and remarked there must have been a big development in that region since that time. The President concluded saying the shortness of time would not permit him to go everywhere he would like and he did not

~~SECRET~~

January 15, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 14, 1960

Others present: Dr. Kistiakowsky, General Goodpaster

Dr. Kistiakowsky met with the President to take up a number of matters bearing on his function as scientific advisor. These are set forth, together with his discussion thereof, in the attached memorandum.

During the discussion the President expressed general agreement with the views presented by Dr. Kistiakwosky. With regard to the proposal for a satellite telescope for astronomical research, the President said he did not feel this should be a crash program but one to be conducted in a rapid, orderly manner.

In discussion of ballistic missiles, the President stated that he remained of the opinion that careful consideration should be given to putting the Polaris missile on the Navy's ships. If this is not to be done, he has a large question in his mind whether Khrushchev is not right, and whether the day of the surface combattant ship is not, in general, past.

With respect to the GAO report concerning the missile program, the President said it is very important that the Air Force get their answers together and have them immediately available for release when the GAO report is made public.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-224 #4
By DVH Date 4/15/80

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-224 #5
By DJH Date 4/15/80

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

14 January 1960

Notes for Meeting with the President, January 14, 1960

1. The progress in the Federal Council is not fast but some significant accomplishments have resulted from the last ten months' activities. You may recall a presentation last summer at a Cabinet meeting of the reasons why our effort in oceanography should be coordinated and strengthened. I can report now that:

(a) a rather effective coordinated program in oceanography has been incorporated in the '61 budget, and am looking forward to summarizing this program in the near future at one of the Cabinet meetings. This is probably the first instance of a Government-wide program in the domain of science;

(b) there has been in the past no uniform policy of Federal Departments towards provision of research facilities for extramural projects of importance to the Government and the result has been poor progress in some areas. A panel of the Federal Council, under the chairmanship of Mr. Staats of the Bureau of the Budget, prepared a policy statement which was subsequently adopted unanimously by the members of the Council, acting on behalf of the agencies they represent. With the exception of AEC, which made some minor reservations, this permissive policy has now been accepted by all of the departments and agencies concerned. This policy requires, for its effectuation, a change in the statutory authority of some of the agencies, and legislation to make this possible is going to be submitted to Congress by the National Science Foundation;

(c) an effort was made to identify, on a Government-wide basis, those fields of research which are of long-range importance to the Federal Government and should be emphasized. This being the first attempt, the results are not very impressive. We hope to improve the evaluation of long-range scientific needs of the Government, which is obviously of great national importance, by having arranged with the National Academy of Sciences to prepare a separate evaluation of promising fields of science by the country's most outstanding scientists making up the Academy. The Federal Council will then compare the Academy's recommendations with those research priorities which have been submitted by the Federal Agencies. Thus, it may be possible to improve the Agencies' projections and to introduce gradually, over a period of years, an effective long-range planning in science by the Government as a whole.

2. The activation of the life sciences activities by PSAC, about which I spoke to you some two months ago, has been slow because of a lack of competence in that area within PSAC. With the addition of new members this year to the PSAC, we expect to move rapidly forward, and I hope that within a week, two new panels will be formally activated. One, of an ad hoc nature, requested of me by Mr. Morgan and which we jokingly call the "Cranberry Panel," will explore the very serious problem of the activities of the Government in protecting human health from the effect of food additives, either deliberately introduced or resulting from agricultural operations. The second, general, panel in life sciences will look into such problems as the adequacy and proper planning of research in the field of agriculture; the operations of NIH; the involvement of the Government in the medical training program, etc.

3. I should like, with your permission, to return now to one aspect of our outer space activities. I appreciate fully the urgency, from our national long-range point of view, to concentrate our major effort on development of super-booster rocket vehicles. However, on a somewhat shorter time-scale, we could add greatly to our national prestige by certain scientific activities in space which would not require rockets as large as Saturn. Specifically, I am thinking of an unmanned astronomical satellite which was mentioned by Dr. Glennan day before yesterday. The study of astronomy is now seriously handicapped by having instruments on the earth's surface because the intervening atmosphere spoils the performance of the telescopes. It has been calculated, for instance, that a six-inch telescope mounted in a satellite could provide as much information about the Cosmos as the greatest earth-bound telescope now in existence--the 200-inch Mt. Palomar instrument. NASA has plans, as you will recall from yesterday's (January 12) briefing, for an astron omical satellite, and we in PSAC believe that it is very important to put adequate--but relatively modest--resources into the implementation by NASA of this plan because the possession of an astronomical satellite would almost overnight make the U.S. into a unique world leader in the field of astronomy and add greatly to our prestige at a relatively low cost.

The remaining items in my report, Mr. President, have to do with military matters.

4. One of the panels of the PSAC made this fall a very thorough study of the Nike-Zeus AICBM problem. It confirmed the findings of two independent recent technical studies in DOD and extended the conclusions further. Specifically, they are that the presently conceived Nike-Zeus system, even if it performs according to expectations, is not a worthwhile investment. If it is considered as a defense of missile sites, it turns out to be cheaper to

increase our deterrent strength by adding more such sites than by buying Nike-Zeus, the cost factor being very substantial in this case, of the order of 10 to 1. On the other hand, if one thinks of Nike-Zeus as a defense of population, it turns out to be useless because the enemy can kill people by exploding warheads upwind, of the cities out of the range of Nike-Zeus. Hence, only a comprehensive fallout shelter program in conjunction with the Nike-Zeus could achieve this objective. Because of these very thoroughly documented arguments, our Panel recommended against going into production with Nike-Zeus--a recommendation which was accepted by the Secretary of Defense. We urged further research effort on Nike-Zeus in the hope that this weapons system could be dramatically improved. In the Army there seems to be a sharp split on the issue of our recommendations; people lower in the echelons, who have had an opportunity to look into the technical factors involved, agree with our recommendations, but top echelons are most unhappy about them.

5. I should like to tell you now, Mr. President, about the present status of the so-called Project Corona. So far it has not functioned, but every successive launch has resulted in some progress, one difficulty after another being eliminated. All of them are of comparatively trivial engineering nature, and there is a substantial degree of optimism that the next launch, which is scheduled for early February, will see a complete technical success of the entire system.

6. You are already aware in a general way, Mr. President, of the difficulties of the Titan Project. I have made a considerable effort to analyze these difficulties and have reached the conclusion that the Air Force is completely correct in its evaluation. This is that the missile is soundly engineered and should show the planned performance. On the other hand, the managerial situation at the Martin Company is very bad and the failures of the last eight months can all be traced to human factors: lack of staff training, low competence, lack of adequate instructions. The Air Force, with a little help from me, has put a heavy pressure on the Martin Company to remedy these weaknesses; changes have been made and we have hopes that the program will shortly get going. If this is the case, Titan could still be operational by mid-'61 as planned, but there is little doubt that in Congress a great deal will be made of the present situation by the critics of the Administration.

7. In this connection, I should like to call to your attention a report by GAO on the supposed failings of the Air Force in the over-all management of the missile program. This report appears to be an extreme and unwise invasion of the Executive Branch of the Government. GAO, under the guise of managerial criticism, condemns the Air Force and the Defense Department for failure to take certain technical decisions and for use of inadequate

scientific talent on the program. The report contends that objectives of the program have not been met. The Air Force is taking vigorous actions to counter the report, urging its revision and also preparing a rebuttal, but I am very much afraid that when and if this report is made public, it will provide ammunition to those who choose to attack your Administration irresponsibly.

G. B. Kistiakowsky

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On January 14, 1960, at 7:45 a.m., the President met at breakfast in his private dining room in the White House with the following:

Overton Brooks, Chairman, House Committee on Space and Astronautics;
John McCormack, Member of above Committee;
Joe Martin, Member of above Committee; and,
Dr. Keith Glennan, Administrator, National Astronautics and Space Agency.

After general visiting during the breakfast period, the conversation turned to business matters at 8:15. The President briefly surveyed results achieved under the Space Act these past 15 months and said the present problems are mainly managerial, the pressing need being a clean-cut division between civilian and military activities. To this end, the President said he was proposing certain statutory changes in the Space Act. Because last year he had been personally involved in the creation of the Space Council through private discussions with Representative McCormack, he had wanted this meeting this morning.

Dr. Glennan, the President said, could respond to any detailed questions, but generally he would say that the Space Council was needed 15 months ago to begin this new effort, therefore that its creation was not an error, but that its function had been overtaken by subsequent progress. Accordingly, in the statutory reorganization being proposed, the Council would be replaced by an Advisory group serving Dr. Glennan, the group not to be established by law. Chairman Brooks asked if the President meant that the Council had outserved its usefulness. The President responded that he meant exactly that; furthermore, in the last Space Council meeting it was generally agreed that this is so.

Dr. Glennan said the law recognized that when this effort started everything was primarily military, but that for the past four or five months

the military and civilian activities have become almost entirely separated.

Congressman McCormack observed that when the law was written last year there was complete cooperation between the Legislative and Executive Branches. He pointed to the nature of the world in the future and its demands for leadership, and said he believed the emphasis should be placed on the military to start with, in our space programs, because of the dangers facing America. The President commented that as he listens to what is to be done in the next quarter-century in the field of space, he sees a whole new set of dangers and hysteria. Once we start traveling through space he said, this will be an entirely different world. McCormack pointed to the amazing advances in telephone, radar, aircraft, etc., in the last few years as evidence of what we could expect in the future. The President said that once we start flying military weapons through space, the problem of hitting anything on earth with such weapons will be exceedingly difficult; you have to shoot to the rear rather than frontwards in order to get the missile back down to earth.

Chairman Brooks said the military could take pictures from space stations; the President said this could be anticipated within a very few years.

Brooks suggested that the President consider separation of research and development funds into one package in future budgets in order to keep agencies from diverting such funds to operational purposes and to let the nation know how much funds are involved in research and development. The President said we calculate that over the years we have been putting $5.2 billions in the defense budget alone for things that never produce weapons. He believed the Congressman was really referring to basic research, which he agreed should be put in one budgetary slot, but leaving developmental monies to the various agencies. He said he had talked of this problem endlessly with the late Mr. Forrestal and the first Research and Development Board, and that it still remains a serious problem. Mr. Brooks responded that last year his Committee tried diligently to find from defense recommendations how much had been set aside for research and development but found the task impossible.

The President then pointed to the difficulty of differentiating between research and development. Citing the B-70 as an example, he said there would be trouble over this aircraft on Capitol Hill, but its development is

still some years away and so research on it should be carried forward now, but its advocates are insisting upon going into development much too rapidly. At this point the President and Dr. Glennan both praised Dr. Herbert York for his effective work in this defense area.

Dr. Glennan resumed his detailed explanation of the statutory proposals respecting the Space Act, and the President stressed that the Secretary of Defense was in full agreement with the changes being recommended.

Glennan emphasized that Defense still remains responsible, under the proposals, for new space vehicles of a military nature, and should the Defense Department and NASA disagree about this the President would make the decision himself.

Chairman Brooks asked what would happen under the proposals to the Military Liaison Committee. When Glennan answered that the Committee would be abolished, Brooks asked what would take its place. Glennan answered that NASA and Defense are "crisscrossed" up and down the line, so such a Committee is no longer needed.

The President then observed that the AEC organizational theory does not apply here. Mr. McCormack agreed, saying here we are dealing with space whereas AEC is dealing with a "commodity." The President said Dr. York had explained that the present need between NASA and Defense is simply to get information from one to the other.

Chairman Brooks asked if the concept was that NASA would have development and Defense the use of new vehicles, to which Glennan responded that Defense will have military development and their own vehicles, while NASA will have the civilian equivalents.

The President then asked Representative Joe Martin if he wished to comment, the response being that he (Martin) was not around very much when the first space law was written last year, so he could not comment usefully right now other than to say that the House Committee had been functioning entirely nonpartisanly.

The President then turned the subject, saying, referring to his most recent press conference, that he had made it a rule never to show anger

in public, but that a question (on defense) had been asked which simply aggravated him beyond endurance, and he was chagrined over having for an instant answered a bit heatedly. Mr. McCormack thought the President ought to disregard the entire episode.

Mr. Brooks asked if the United States could possibly overtake the Soviet Union in its space program. The President said yes, after a while -- that presently we have an accumulation of information on the peaceful uses of space, whereas the Soviets have a tremendous engine that we do not have. We will reach this when we get the ATLAS CENTAUR some 15 months hence -- about the middle of 1961. The next one, he said, would be double the size of engine the Soviets now have. The one thing they have done, the President continued, is to use for space exploration engines which they originally built for missiles because they did not have good, small warheads. We found out, however, how to make small warheads and therefore did not need to build the big engine. Only in the size of the engine, he said, are the Soviets ahead.

Mr. McCormack asked if any new development is in sight for a new method of propulsion, saying he had expected such a breakthrough for some time. Dr. Glennan answered that liquid hydrogen and flourine are the most powerful combination available; next is hydrogen and oxygen, and this is being advanced now. Sometime we will be able to use nuclear energy in the second stage engine, but he said this is some years away.

Mr. McCormack then asked if we know what the Soviet Union might "pull off" in the near future. The President said no. Brooks commented that the real worry is what the Reds would do soon in the Pacific, but the President disagreed, referring to his recent press conference remarks on this point. We will, the President said, have some reconnaissance planes around while the Soviets are conducting their Pacific tests, which tests, the President and Dr. Glennan agreed, would probably consist of perfecting recovery techniques.

Thereupon, at 9:15 a.m., the breakfast session adjourned.

Bryce N. Harlow
Deputy Assistant
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On January 13, 1960 the President met at 5:00 pm in his study in the Mansion with the following:

Senator Lyndon Johnson
Senator Styles Bridges
Administrator of the National Aeronautics and
and Space Administration, Dr. Keith Glennan,
and the undersigned.

The meeting was arranged by invitation of the President.

The President pointed out that the space program is now primarily one of management. He stated that the military and civilian aspects of the space are now separated, therefore the Space Council is no longer needed.

The President stated that he had certain recommendations to submit to the Congress which would take care of the changed management problem. He said he had asked Senator Johnson to be present because last year he had discussed these matters with him and thought he should know of the proposed changes in the statute before they were sent to Congress. He said that the Space Council would be abolished and that the Military Liaison Committee would also be abolished, under the amendments to be submitted to Congress.

The President then explained why the space problem was not similar to the problem being handled by the Atomic Energy Commission. He stated that NASA does not make weapons for the military. Second, the President pointed out the functions of NASA in space are entirely different in purpose from those operated by the Department of Defense.

The President also pointed out that under the proposed statutory changes the President would assign new space vehicle systems either to the Defense Department or to the NASA.

The President stated that Dr. Glennan would be able to give Congressional committees a good report on the space effort, and that this report would reveal that our greatest concentration is on development of big engine. The President gave a brief description of the main phases of the big engine program, and commented with amusement on the fact that the astronauts who have been selected for the man in space program are very anxious to get on the way now without waiting for the testing to be completed. The President pointed out that if however even one of these men should be lost in the testing, it would be a terrible thing.

Senator Bridges then asked how far ahead the Soviet Union is in the big engine program. Dr. Glennan replied, about two years.

Glennan stated that he hoped to have the Atlas Centaur by July 1961, and that it would be larger than anything the Soviets now have.

The President inquired about the possible use of a ram jet. Dr. Glennan said that such an engine requires atmosphere, with oxygen, to function. Accordingly it is not a suitable vehicle for use in outer space.

The President, reverting to the proposed statutory changes, stated that the modifications in the law would produce a cleaner and simpler organization, and that while the responsibility will still rest with the President and the Congress it would be a more efficient management process throughout the space effort. He stated he wanted to explain this to Senator Johnson so that it would not suddenly catch him unawares.

Senator Johnson asked how frequently the space council had been used. Dr. Glennan stated that the Council has met approximately once a month. The Senator asked if it had any value.

The President answered that at first the Council was very useful. Dr. Glennan added that what the Council was established for has been largely accomplished. He pointed out that the military will use space for a military objective and that NASA will use space for civilian exploration, and that he would present the Space Committees a ten-year plan for the civilian exploration of space. The Space Council, he explained, had been established to advise the President on astronautics and space activities, to develop a

space program from scratch, to decide which agencies should handle particular parts of the program. He said that there would be left in the basic law a provision providing for advising and consulting between the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of NASA. He said that the CMLC also had met approximately once a month but that it was inefficient and unworkable. He explained that the people on this Committee were all subordinate either to the Secretary of Defense or to himself and hence were incapable of negotiating significant differences between the agencies.

Dr. Glennan said that the difficulties between the Defense Department and NASA began to disappear approximately four months ago. He pointed out that relieving the President from the requirement of supervising the day-to-day operations of the space program is highly desirable because no President can daily perform this function and his other duties. He also explained that there would be a provision in the proposed statute to allow the military to utilize space in whatever way defense requirements dictate.

Senator Bridges asked who would decide which agency of the government would have what function in space. Dr. Glennan stated that this would be resolved between the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of NASA; in case of disagreement, the President would decide.

The President pointed out that it would also be a Presidential duty to decide which agency would have responsibility for a new space vehicle. Senator Bridges asked if there was full protection in the legislation for the military. Dr. Glennan assured him that such protection is fully provided. The President commented that the Defense Department is satisfied with the proposed arrangement.

Senator Bridges then stated that he has been disturbed for a considerable while over the size of the growing bureauracy in the space agency. He emphasized the need for private industry to do as much of this as possible rather than for the government to build up a huge bureauracy to handle it. Dr. Glennan replied by explaining that seventy-five percent of NASA funds would be spent through contracting with private industry. He explained that although NASA has grown markedly in the past year nearly all of it has been by transfer of individuals already in the government employment. He stated that not more than 750 people have been added to the public payroll to carry out the space program.

Dr. Glennan reverted to the previous discussion about establishing the space program on a basis similar to that of the Atomic Energy Commission. He pointed out that if this were done the space effort would have to be placed within

the military because the military and the civilian space effort are so interrelated. He pointed out that the civilian space agency uses the military launching pads and tracking stations, etc., and also that it would be virtually impossible to make any sensible divisions of responsibility similar to those now applied within the Atomic Energy Commission. The President added at this point that if the civilian effort were put into the armed forces, then a great deal of the entire undertaking would become classified, a result hardly in the public interest.

Senator Bridges then inquired how many satellites are still working. Dr. Glennan said fifteen. Bridges then asked how many Russian satellites are still flying. Dr. Glennan replied two are still circling the earth and probably one is moving around the sun.

The President then asked Senator Johnson if he would like to have Dr. Glennan come to the Committee and explain the entire matter. The Senator replied that this could be done, however it might be deemed the best. He explained that the Space Council was written into statute on the President's own suggestion, and that if the President now feels that there is a clearer line of demarcation between the civilian and defense aspects of space, the Senator would like to have Dr. Glennan and Secretary of Defense Gates come before the Committee and explain the entire situation. He added that he thought that the fewer committees inside the government, the better off the government would be.

The President then directed Dr. Glennan to check with Senator Johnson before he goes to the Senate and to take with him the Secretary of Defense. The Senator stated that the hearings on space would begin the latter part of January.

Thereafter the President and Senator Johnson engaged in a discussion of a mutual friend, the late Sid Richardson.

The meeting closed at 5:35 pm.

Bryce N. Harlow
Deputy Assistant
to the President

January 14, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 12, 1960

Others present: Dr. Glennan, Dr. Dryden, Secretary Anderson, Mr. Stans, Mr. Staats, General Persons, General Goodpaster

The President opened the meeting by saying he felt we are going to be impelled to put an additional $100 million into Saturn. This is the most important project before the Space Agency at the present time. If we do not take the intiative on this, the funds will be pushed on him, and this is an area in which he does not wish to be on the defensive. He said he was agreeable to waiting until the budget message had been sent up but then thought it should go in.

The basis of this is that a study of the current program just made by Dr. Glennan incident to the turnover of ABMA from Defense to NASA has not shown a sense of urgency that he believes is warranted. For example, the operation is not on overtime at the present time.

Secretary Anderson said the great question is one of our posture regarding the budget. If, before we even submit the budget, we are making changes in it, some will say that it was put together in haste and without due care. He suggested arranging the language of the Space appropriation so that we could use the money being sought in the presently proposed supplemental for overtime and a speed-up of the project. To this could be added that the President has directed that an accelerated study be made to see what augmentation of funding for the Saturn project, over and above what the budget provides, should be requested from the Congress. The President thought this formula sounded all right.

After further discussion, Dr. Glennan said what he would like to see the President say is that an urgent study is under say, the results of which will soon be available, regarding Saturn funding, and that in the meantime available funds will be used to put the project on an overtime and accelerated basis. The President indicated agreement with this formula.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/6/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

January 12, 1960

8:35 a.m. -- 10:45 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Morton

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes (in part)
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Allen

Mr. Staats, BoB
Mr. Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Sec. Flemming, HEW (in part)

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Hagerty (in part)
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Cheney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. McCabe
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Anderson
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

At this meeting the discussion ranged over most of the entire field of government activity. The President, in his opening remarks, asserted his hope that Republicans in Congress and Administration officials -- civilian, and some if not all of the military -- could work together to achieve a budgetary and legislative outcome approximately as recommended.

The President invited each of the Leaders to set forth those things of primary interest to them, and this was done.

The Director of the Budget gave a preview of the budget message, giving pertinent statistics and covering the legislative recommendations. This in turn gave rise to further comments on individual programs, both as to timing and content.

The meeting ended with discussion of the problem of cancer causing additives, and the President's indication that sympathetic consideration should be given to the possibility of providing a sort of "disaster" relief to the affected industries.

* * * *

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/6/77

The President opened the discussion with comment that the Administration and its civilian officials had worked real hard developing the budget and the Leadership could count on civilian witnesses strongly upholding it under any Congressional attack that might be forthcoming. He expressed his disappointment that on the military side there had already been efforts to go beyond the budget. He cited the Air Force press conference and the pitch made for development of the B-70 bomber and the 1000-mile missile it might carry. The President emphasized that things like this were still on the drawing board, if that far, and would require much time for development; indeed, if our missiles are as good as is claimed, then the big bomber would seem to be wasted effort.

The President thought it would be entirely appropriate and desirable for members of the Congressional Armed Forces and Appropriations Committees to interrogate witnesses critical of the Administration budget along the lines of what were the views of the witnesses' associates, what were agreed positions, why the witness was deviating or changing his view, what responsibilities did the witness have to higher authorities, etc. ?

General Discussion - The President then invited comment from each of the Leaders around the table. In the course of this, the following subjects came up:

Military Procurement - Sen. Saltonstall indicated his interest in achieving a bill to simplify procurement procedures. He thought this would be worked out in Committee without causing the President any concern.

Simpson-Keogh Bill - Sen. Saltonstall cited the great interest among professional people in Massachusetts in this self-insurance bill. Subsequently, Sen. Dirksen included this among his list of items over which large battles might be expected. Sen. Dirksen appreciated that enactment of this bill could lead eventually to a very substantial hole in receipts. The President stated that he had difficulty in seeing what would be exactly the right thing to do in this regard, since it could be argued so strongly either way. Sen. Saltonstall thought it was a question of being fair to the self-employed individual as compared with the individual working for a corporation which provides money for pensions without paying taxes now. The President commented that the whole gamut of welfare laws would have to be reviewed to accomplish complete fairness, and he referred to the inequity of the REA interest rate. Rep. Halleck said that despite his effort last year to set the bill aside in the interest of the budget, nevertheless he had very definite feelings that there ought to be some way to compensate the self-employed or professional men, especially in view of the heavy educational investment usually involved without benefit of tax exemption. Senator Saltonstall stated his own position thus far of favoring the principle of the bill though it should not be enacted until the budget problem is easier. The President repeated that he had no final opinion on the

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merits of the bill. Mr. Stans emphasized that Budget is concerned not only with the immediate $365 million cost of the proposal, but that it would inevitably be extended to cover all sorts of pensions, running the cost up into the billions.

Agriculture - Mr. Arends said his principle interest would be farm programs when they come up for consideration. Mr. Hoeven enlarged upon this to express his interest in getting a new approach without having to go through the traditional routines of Democratic efforts to embarrass the Administration. He was especially interested in a bill that would provide for taking out of production any land that produced 50 bushels per acre or more, reimbursing the farmer with certificates which he could convert into corn or for sale or food purposes. This would serve to empty the overflowing storage bins within the next two years. The President emphasized that any such land would have to lie fallow and not just be converted to other crops. Mr. Hoeven agreed, then pointed out that he was primarily interested in this in relation to the corn problem but something similar to this might be developed for wheat. The President thought it should be considered for other crops also. He hoped that the appropriate people from Agriculture and Congress, and any others, would be brought together at the earliest possible time to go over the proposal and make sure there were no pitfalls in it, for certainly the Democrats would object to it and we should be certain that all of our people are firmly in support of it if the effort is to be made.

Mr. Morton also saw the farm problem as a critical one for this year.

National Security - Sen. Morton called attention to Democratic allegations about the missile lag and the tendency for people in small towns to begin now to get concerned with the question. He believed special effort should be made to offset this trend. Sen. Kuchel heartily agreed, especially when Republican newspapers in California begin "to jump up and down". He thought that some counteracting statements by other members of the Joint Chiefs would be helpful. The President said he would speak to Sec. Gates and Gen. Twining about this, for he agreed that the allegations ought to be answered just so they don't gain validity by neglect. Rep. Allen asserted that no one in his department wanted to increase the budget $3 or $4 billion for any alleged missile lag. Mr. Morton assured him that his interest was in offsetting allegations, not in abandoning the economy issue.

The President remarked ironically on the way in which then Secretary of Air Symington concentrated on air-breathing missiles and bombers rather than on ballistic missiles just at the time when the Russians were moving rapidly. Mr. Harlow noted that in 1950 the Democrats cancelled the Atlas for budgetary reasons. The President thought that if the argument were merely which party had done the better in this field, the verdict would be all in favor of Republicans.

Sen. Saltonstall thought that the Gates and Twining statements

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should be held in reserve until after the hearings had progressed so as to avoid having the hearings turn into a cross fire designed to discredit them. Sen. Kuchel felt certain that someone in the Senate would offer an amendment to enlarge the budget for the B-70 program, but that if Republicans were pretty solid in opposition, the move could be resisted.

Controversial Legislation - Sen. Dirksen listed the following as most likely to provide the biggest fights of the session: farm bills, missiles, sugar act, mutual security, Simpson-Keogh, aid to education, interest rates and government pay increases.

Appropriations - Mutual Security - Mr. Halleck urged that appropriations bills and especially the mutual security appropriation be forwarded to the Congress very early in the session, since adjournment would depend upon getting them out of the way. He saw a possibility of adjournment by June 30th if these could be accomplished by then. Mr. Harlow noted the requirement that the mutual security programs be prepared country by country. He indicated that the appropriation would be submitted by March 1st. The President thought that every possible effort should be made to get it there early.

Stream Pollution - Rep. Halleck thought that some member of the Administration ought to discuss this with Rep. Auchincloss.

Labor Legislation - Rep. Halleck thought such things as a minimum wage increase or extension of coverage would come along, but he saw no real need for action this year in view of past debates.

Social Security - Rep. Byrnes warned against the inevitability of efforts to expand the social security program in ways which would be undesirable because of the increased costs when the social security tax is already scheduled to go up to 9% total.

Steel Settlement - The President spoke about this settlement, emphasizing that there had been no government pressure and no threats, rather it was really a matter of the Vice President and Secretary of Labor taking up the mediation task after it became obvious that the regular mediation effort had exhausted all its possibilities. He noted that the settlement, percentage wise, was the cheapest since 1945; also that in actual costs to the employer, it is less than the can and aluminum settlements. He said he would stress these things in his Press Conference.

Clean Legislation - The President several times expressed hope that various bills could be moved along rapidly so as to discourage the addition of extraneous matters.

FY '61 Budget - Mr. Stans gave a preview of the FY '61 budget, emphasizing its confidential nature until January 18th. He set forth the receipt and expenditure totals, also NOA.

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Mr. Stans stated that a temporary debt ceiling higher than $285 billion will be needed, and appropriate recommendations will be submitted later on.

Mr. Stans then covered the expenditure picture department by department, explaining the reason for each major change.

The President inquired if the GSA program for new government buildings took cognizance of the plan for a new White House Office building. Mr. Staats replied that this was still in the planning stage. The President thought it very important to get Congressional approval this year of the whole concept of the Flemming Committee report because if this were not pushed now in the last year of his term, it would not be done for a long time to come. He thought the Congressional people would have a real interest in moving this along in view of the symbolic nature of the White House and grounds to vast numbers of Americans, and also since Congress has now succeeded in getting so many new buildings for itself. The President asked about the status of the present Executive Office Building. Mr. Staats indicated that the new Building #7 has been authorized by Congress, but there has been no action on the proposal for taking down the E.O.B. The President stated that he felt very, very strongly about getting this whole project accomplished.

Mr. Stans then went over a chart showing the various things that resulted in $2 billion of built-in increases this year.

Sen. Kuchel inquired about the basis for estimating receipts at $84 billion. Mr. Stans replied that this was based on an estimate that the GNP in 1960 will rise to $510 billion. The President commented that some experts estimate a rise as far as $516 billion or even $524 billion.

Legislative Proposals - Mr. Stans then went over, group by group, a total of 78 items which constituted the 1960 legislative program in the budget message. Of these, 13 are new proposals. Not included were any routine extensions of programs.

Mr. Stans promised to give the Leadership some Fact Sheets by the end of the week covering all of these proposals.

In the course of this presentation, discussion occurred on the following items.

Military Retired Pay - The President stressed the need for reverting to the old system of basing retired pay on current pay scales as a matter of fairness. He pointed out that most of the people who were being discriminated against under the existing system had served in two wars, in contrast with the fact that many who will retire under the present high rates will have served in peacetime only. Sen. Saltonstall was interested in what the total cost of this change will be, and Mr. Harlow promised to supply him with an accurate figure.

Shoreline Parks - Mr. Halleck was interested in what areas would be designated for the three new shoreline parks contemplated. Mr. Staats assured him that there was no intent to make the "Douglas

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Dunes" one of the three. Instead, selection of the three best sites remained to be made in the future by the Secretary of the Interior.

Civil Service Retirement Fund - Sen. Saltonstall thought it would be better not to bring up this policy issue this year, for the Democrats would be certain to load on a requirement for a big payment by the Federal government to the Fund. Mr. Stans assured him that the Administration was merely recommending continuation of the present method and would not be pressing for any changes.

Postal Pay Increase - Mr. Arends noted that there would be great pressure for more of an increase rather than simply making permanent the temporary 2-1/2% due to expire this year. The President suggested that an attempt be made to push this bill through early so that if there were any efforts to gouge the Administration for more, an immediate test of strength could be made.

Management of Counterpart Funds - The President suggested that Republican members might find much support in their constituencies should they advocate that Congressional Committees be required to give a public accounting of their use of these funds.

Reorganization Act - Mr. Harlow inquired whether the Administration would have to settle for no action, as is being reported currently, on the matter of renewing the reorganization act. Senator Dirksen thought that the political nature of the year 1960 would probably cause this to go unattended until next year.

The President commented on the ever present need for improving government organization. He stated that he would be sending down later his proposal for a really major change which would establish a new "Business Manager" in the Executive Branch, and also a "First Secretary," who could participate in Summit meetings. He added that the matters that presently have the attention of the National Security Council at weekly meetings, which he invariably attends for the entire discussion, ought really to have top level coordination every day -- which could be accomplished through a "First Secretary."

Labor Legislation - Mr. Halleck and Mr. Kuchel were interested in whether the Administration would still support an earlier recommendation regarding on-site picketing. The President indicated he would have the matter taken up with Sec. Mitchell.

Federal Reserve - Treasury Relations - Sen. Saltonstall pointed to the propaganda that will be forthcoming about Federal Reserve policies; he hoped there would be much clarification of what is actually involved in tight money. The President said he would discuss this with Sec. Anderson, then commented that it would be a very black day indeed when the FRB should be made subject to political control.

Cancer-causing Additives - There was extensive discussion of the recent problems that have resulted from the Delaney amendment of 1958 to the Food and Drug Act. Some of the Leadership thought that these

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matters might have been handled in a more routine fashion so long as there was no real threat of danger to the public.

The President's concern was directed to the losses caused the several "industries" involved because of governmental action through the Delaney amendment or subsequently. He directed that the Secretary of Agriculture should consider very carefully the possibility of providing relief to the cranberry industry and others as necessary in the same way as relief is provided for natural disasters.

Gen. Persons and Dr. Paarlberg pointed out some of the legal requirements upon the Secretary of HEW and other complicating factors. It was noted how a fairly satisfactory arrangement had been developed between HEW and Agriculture with regard to the poultry problem.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

January 14, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 11, 1960

Others present: Dr. Glennan, General Persons,
General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan first referred to the proposals for changes in space organization. General Persons commented that the rationale regarding the elimination of the NASC could be that it has served its purpose in the formative period. The President noted that the change would cut Dr. Bronk and Dr. Waterman out of their present advisory position, and asked how this would be explained. Dr. Glennan said that he will have his own advisory group, which can be referred to in the message, although it is not deemed desirable to have it prescribed in law. The President said that the intention to have such a group should be stated in the message. Dr. Glennan said that, as a preliminary to wider consultations in the Congress, he had talked with Senator Bridges about this matter and that the talks had gone very well.

Dr. Glennan next referred to the items to be taken up in the NASC meeting the following day. He and the President discussed possible wording of our over-all objective in peaceful space activity, and the President suggested wording which he would tend to favor. The President asked when the man in space would be able to do more than be a passive passenger, and asked what we expect to learn from men sent into space in the Mercury project. Dr. Glennan said we expect to learn what a man can do in this environment, which involves a weightless condition. He has a group studying what the next step, beyond Mercury, should be.

Regarding the big booster, the President said it is his personal view that if during the present Congressional session anything is brought out in the early Saturn experimentation and development showing promise for acceleration, he would be ready to

ask for a supplemental. Dr. Glennan said he felt we are in a position right now that we could use an additional $100 million for Saturn. He said he had visited Huntsville over the week end, had found the work in good shape but had found that they were not on overtime or working on Saturdays. He felt the project could be accelerated from this point forward. The President asked Dr. Glennan to tell Mr. Stans that he had looked at the project at Huntsville and felt we should now tell von Braun to go ahead with the work and that if it shows promise the President would be willing to ask for an additional $100 million before June 30th. He could tell Mr. Stans that a complete re-study is being made incident to the turnover of ABMA from Defense to NASA. The President thought that the big booster is the only thing that will have major psychological effect, and if we are going to build it we should build it fast. The present recommendation could be tied to the change-over from Defense to NASA and could show that we are pushing hard.

The President said he would like Dr. Glennan to indicate to the Congress that there is nothing in the space picture that requires us to envisage budgets of greatly increased size, i.e., in the range of $2-4 billion a year. He said he would like to see the space program attaining some reasonable level and staying at that.

Finally, the President told Dr. Glennan to supply me with re-drafts of the unresolved language in the space policy paper scheduled to come up at the NASC.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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Authority MR 76-118, #1
By DJH/bm NLE DATE 6/29/77
10/3/78

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February 3, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 11, 1960 - 5:30 PM (at the Mansion)

Others present: Speaker Rayburn, Senators Lyndon Johnson, Everett Dirksen, J. Wm. Fulbright, Alexander Wiley, Richard Russell, Leverett Saltonstall, Carl Hayden, Representatives Charles Halleck, Tom Morgan, Robert B. Chiperfield, Garl Vinson, Leslie Arends, Clarence Cannon, John Taber, John W. McCormack, Secretary Merchant, General Persons, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Harlow and Major Eisenhower

The President opened by stating his purpose, which was to fill the Members of Congress in on some of the details of his trip to Europe and the Middle East which they might not have obtained from other sources. He said he knew the Members of Congress would be interested in the personalities involved.

The President expressed admiration for Prime Minister Segni of Italy. He said that Gronchi is attempting to assume authority and to become a de Gaulle-type President. This attempt is possible in Italy because of the existence of splinter parties in that country and short terms of office of the Members of Parliament. The big concern of the Italians is a fear that they will have insufficient voice in the solution of postwar problems.

The President expressed surprise over the growth of Ankara, Turkey since 1952. The personalities were not new. He had known the Heads of Government before. He expressed admiration for the Turks, describing them as poor but tough. They have recently cut their forces by four "paper" divisions. He mentioned their concern with the situation in Afghanistan and their request that he attempt to reverse the trend.

The President expressed admiration for President Ayub of Pakistan and his interest in spreading the base of democracy. He mentioned the tremendous problem of resettlement of refugees. He thinks Ayub has some good advisers.

The President described Afghanistan as in a "donkey and ox cart" stage. He mentioned the Soviet influence in this country and the poverty. He

mentioned the disadvantage of the fact that the government is run as a family business. He expressed doubt as to the realism of their agreement to accept extensive aid of the Soviets without being influenced politically. He recognized, however, that the Afghans are a tough and independent people.

The President described his impression of India in terms of teeming hordes of people. He feels Nehru is taking a more practical outlook than previously, possibly because of the Red Chinese incursion. He said he does not think that all of the Indians are as peaceful as some of the governmental leaders. Some of these, such as Radhakrishnan and Rao, are such high-cast Hindus, with such a professed love of peace, as to consider themselves already part of the Divinity. By contrast, the President's Palace has two fierce looking sikhs guarding every door.

The President told of his efforts to bring Ayub and Nehru together and to place what force they have on the fronts facing the Communists. He gave the results of these talks to Rountree and Bunker, particularly those regarding Kashmir. In answer to Speaker Rayburn, the President gave the opinion that Nehru has come out of the douds somewhat and that Krishna Menon appears to have less influence than we thought.

Regarding Iran, the President ~~described their elaborate protocol problems. He~~ was optimistic over the Shah's switch in emphasis regarding defense from numbers to modernization. The President pointed out to the Shah that Iran had available labor and concrete to make airfields. The Shah desires six airfields consisting of three fighter airfields on the northwest frontier, two interceptor fields on the northwest, and in central Iran a field for light bombers. Further, he wants NIKEs. The Persians are more concerned about Iraq than anything else. On the plus side, the Kurds are more friendly than they were two years ago. The President expressed approbation of the Shah, calling him more mature than in previous meetings.

Regarding Athens, the President said he saw little change from the situation which had existed when he was there before. The Greeks are still too poor to do all the things they consider desirable.

The President admitted to being impressed by Bourguiba of Tunisia. Bourguiba had told the President that he himself was committed to the

West and the people would follow him. Bourguiba desires, if possible, to get along with France. The President mentioned the saline water plant which we are helping to put in Tunisia.

The object of the conferences in Paris was to reaffirm the positions which we had taken before, and to determine what dates would be convenient for East-West summit meetings.

The President said our problems with de Gaulle are very difficult because he is an opinionated man. In the President's view, de Gaulle has saved France and they cannot get along without him. His obsession and religion are the honor and prestige of France and her right to do as she pleases. This means to de Gaulle that France must be defended only by Frenchmen, a position somewhat inconsistent with his protest against withdrawing U.S. forces from Europe. Regarding control of missiles, de Gaulle admitted the President was right in insisting on centralized control, but maintained that morale dictates otherwise. Going back to Adenauer, the President expressed some doubt as to his desire for reunification of Germany. In his opinion, de Gaulle and Adenauer see eye to eye. Apparently Adenauer is making an effort to achieve the political union of France and Germany.

Regarding Spain, the President said he had seen more building in this country than in all the other European countries combined. He expressed admiration for the city of Madrid and for Franco's convivial qualities. The Spanish people did not impress the President as being the least bit enslaved. He mentioned the talk of a constitutional monarchy to succeed Franco.

The President described the backwardness of Morocco as personified by the Berber tribesmen who saluted with muzzle loading guns. He mentioned the obsessions of King Mohamed V regarding the duty of the West to free Africa and subsequently to support them. The President had cited our experience in attempting to give Puerto Rico its freedom, and had defended de Gaulle in his relations with the French Community. The President visualizes a conflict between Mohamed V and Toure, each desiring to be leader of the African masses. He mentioned the role of the Crown Prince as a needler.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B)(3)
State Dept. Ltr. 3/19/76, NSC Ltr 5/27/77
NLE Date

The President cited de Gaulle's foreboding over the situation which will exist in two years. At that time there will be thirty independent states in Africa, nineteen to twenty Muslim states and ten Communist states in the UN. This may force the reappraisal of that body on our part.

* * *

The President mentioned the crowds he had seen on the trip and the obvious friendship toward the U.S. He also mentioned his further plans for trips in February and later to the summit and Russia.

In response to Senator Wiley's question, the President said if he were in office another four years, he would view the task as one of negotiation and hard work. He deplored any policy of breast-beating and searching for panaceas. We must stand on the principle that freedom is indivisible.

To Senator Dirksen's question, the President said that Franco had showed no concern over the existence of U.S. bases in Spain. As an aside, he told of his discussion with Franco over permission for the Baptists to attain rights to go to their own church in Spain. He mentioned the tremendous influence of the Catholic Church over the State, citing as an example the status of the Papal Nuncio as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. The President had met Pope John XXIII as the latter was serving as the Papal Nuncio in France. The President described his conversation with the Pope with great warmth.

In answer to Representative McCormack's question, the President admitted that de Gaulle and Adenauer are suspicious of Macmillan, considering him an advocate of peace at any price. The President disagreed with this estimate. To Senator Dirksen's question, the President said he thought that Ayub and Nehru might get together on the Kashmir question.

State Dept. 12/23/76
NLE Date 6/21/77

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (3) 12/23/76
STATE DEPT. GUIDE
NLE Date 6/23/77

To Senator Fulbright's question, the President said he had not changed his views on mutual security. There is no hope for the world unless the West can find a way to share its prosperity. On the other hand, we should not try to help those who refuse to help themselves. We cannot allow a billion people to wander in squalor without expecting an explosion.

To Senator Saltonstall's question, the President expressed optimism that Adenauer, de Gaulle, Segni and Macmillan are willing to help in the mutual aid program. Of these, Segni and Adenauer are the more enthusiastic. De Gaulle pleads "Community" and Macmillan pleads "Commonwealth." The President said he would like to have had coordination of foreign aid studied by the OEEC.

Representative Halleck then recommended that the President send the mutual security bill to the House soon. This would facilitate getting to work early on this important bill. The President expressed understanding of the political difficulties of mutual security. There is no pressure group supporting it, and it is labeled as a give-away. He reiterated that he stands for it with all his strength.

Senator Dirksen asked if the Moroccans are as difficult to deal with as they were a year ago. He mentioned the difficulties which the Sea Bees have had in paying customs to import officials on equipment. The President said he has no answer as to the overall Moroccan attitude. He said he thinks the French and Spanish are the real targets for the Moroccan agitation against bases. He expressed satisfaction with the agreement that we should retain some of our bases up to four years. Moroccan leaders have developed an emotional stress over these bases and now must pander to it.

Speaker Rayburn then thanked the President for his courtesy in informing the leaders of Congress of his trip.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

CONFIDENTIAL

February 3, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 11, 1960 - 5:30 PM (at the Mansion)

Others present: Speaker Rayburn, Senators Lyndon Johnson, Everett Dirksen, J. Wm. Fulbright, Alexander Wiley, Richard Russell, Leverett Saltonstall, Carl Hayden, Representatives Charles Halleck, Tom Morgan, Robert B. Chiperfield, Carl Vinson, Leslie Arends, Clarence Cannon, John Taber, John W. McCormack, Secretary Merchant, General Persons, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Harlow and Major Eisenhower

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B)(3)
State Dept. 4/24/96, NSC Ltr 5/27/97
NLE Date

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The President mentioned the crowds he had seen on the trip and the obvious friendship toward the U.S. He also mentioned his further plans for trips in February and later to the summit and Russia.

In response to Senator Wiley's question, the President said if he were in office another four years, he would view the task as one of negotiation and hard work. He deplored any policy of breast-beating and searching for panaceas. We must stand on the principle that freedom is indivisible.

To Senator Dirksen's question, the President said that Franco had showed no concern over the existence of U.S. bases in Spain. As an aside, he told of his discussion with Franco over permission for the Baptists to attain rights to go to their own church in Spain. He mentioned the tremendous influence of the Catholic Church over the State, citing as an example the status of the Papal Nuncio as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. The President had met Pope John XXIII as the latter was serving as the Papal Nuncio in France. The President described his conversation with the Pope with great warmth.

In answer to Representative McCormack's question, the President admitted that de Gaulle and Adenauer are suspicious of Macmillan, considering him an advocate of peace at any price. The President disagreed with this estimate. To Senator Dirksen's question, the President said he thought that Ayub and Nehru might get together on the Kashmir question.

State Auth. 12/23/76
NLE Date 6/21/77

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (1)
STATE Dept. Ltr. 3/23/76
NLE Date 6/23/77

To Senator Fulbright's question, the President said he had not changed his views on mutual security. There is no hope for the world unless the West can find a way to share its prosperity. On the other hand, we should not try to help those who refuse to help themselves. We cannot allow a billion people to wander in squalor without expecting an explosion.

To Senator Saltonstall's question, the President expressed optimism that Adenauer, de Gaulle, Segni and Macmillan are willing to help in the mutual aid program. Of these, Segni and Adenauer are the more enthusiastic. De Gaulle pleads "Community" and Macmillan pleads "Commonwealth." The President said he would like to have had coordination of foreign aid studied by the OEEC.

Representative Halleck then recommended that the President send the mutual security bill to the House soon. This would facilitate getting to work early on this important bill. The President expressed understanding of the political difficulties of mutual security. There is no pressure group supporting it, and it is labeled as a give-away. He reiterated that he stands for it with all his strength.

Senator Dirksen asked if the Moroccans are as difficult to deal with as they were a year ago. He mentioned the difficulties which the Sea Bees have had in paying customs to import officials on equipment. The President said he has no answer as to the overall Moroccan attitude. He said he thinks the French and Spanish are the real targets for the Moroccan agitation against bases. He expressed satisfaction with the agreement that we should retain some of our bases up to four years. Moroccan leaders have developed an emotional stress over these bases and now must pander to it.

Speaker Rayburn then thanked the President for his courtesy in informing the leaders of Congress of his trip.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

January 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 8, 1960

Others present: Dr. Glennan, Dr. Dryden, Dr. Kistiakowsky, General Persons, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harlow, General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan began by recalling his discussion with the President in Augusta in November concerning "confusion" regarding management of our space activities. He said that elements in the press and the Congress are striving to create the impression that there is a great deal of confusion. The President commented that we should not pay too much attention to newspaper talk of this kind.

Dr. Glennan recalled the suggestion he had made for a change in the space law, which would bring out that space exploration is assigned to NASA, eliminating any connotation of military responsibility in this field. He also recalled that he had recommended a supplemental appropriation, and this is now ready to be submitted to the President within the next few days. In addition, he had cited the need for a speech by the President setting out our space policy, and making it clear that we do not consider ourselves engaged in shot for shot competition. He then said that, in addition to the supplemental which is ready for consideration, the papers relating to the ABMA transfer are ready, the change in the law is ready, a draft speech has been prepared, and our budget submission for FY-1961 is ready. He asked whether the President would want to mention the matter of a change in the law in the next meeting of the NASC, since the change would involve elimination of the NASC. He added that the law would continue to charge the President with assignment of responsibility for booster development as between the military services and NASA.

The President asked whether there isn't a problem of duplication in payloads for such functions as reconnaissance and communications, and in operation of firing ranges and tracking stations. Dr. Glennan said these questions have been rather well sorted out by this time, and that the proposal being submitted reflects the year and a half of experience and resolution of such problems.

General Persons said that Senator Johnson will challenge the proposed changes, since the law on organizational structure is one in which he had a very active part. Mr. Harlow said that the President may want to call Senator Johnson and Mr. McCormack down to the White House and talk to them about this before sending it up.

The President thought that the only thing that requires concern is to be sure how we will bring out how the problem of duplication will be dealt with. He suggested that consideration be given to a provision in the law to the effect that, with regard to any potentially duplicatory project, the President will receive the advice of the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of NASA, and the President's Scientific Advisor. On the point of public and psychological reaction regarding space activities, he said there is more reason for concern over hitting Venus than with advanced instrumentation. This, like every other consideration, led him to feel we should concentrate on the big booster. He asked Dr. Glennan what "impact" type shots we have coming up. Dr. Glennan said he hoped to put up a "Beacon" satellite in April and to attempt to put an Atlas-Able in orbit around the moon a little later in the year.

After further discussion regarding the proposed change in the law, I suggested that the theme be that the job to which the NASC contributed has now been done. This related to the formative period in our space activity. Our arrangements have now been settled out pretty thoroughly, and various activities have been sorted out as between military activities and peaceful space exploration and activity. The President inquired whether NASA and Defense should not present this to the Congress and he was agreeable to speaking to Senator Johnson and Mr. McCormack, but would want Dr. Glennan and Secretary Gates present. Mr. Morgan said he thought it was desirable for the President to present the plan to Congress inasmuch as it affects duties assigned to the President.

Dr. Glennan asked the President what his view was regarding making the speech. The President agreed to look at the draft. He added that if he were to make the speech, it should be advertised in advance so as to assure that it could have the effect intended. He would see Senator Johnson and Mr. McCormack beforehand.

As the meeting concluded, the President said he would like to see some speed up on the big booster project. He asked when it is now expected to be ready, and Dr. Glennan told him it would be in 1964 or 1965 before the system was fully ready. The President asked if there is any way to speed this up. He said his idea was one of expanding the program as it proves itself to be reliable. He added he is not averse to putting more money into it as it proves itself out.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 12356, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/17/10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Minutes of Cabinet Meeting

January 6, 1960

9:30 a.m. -- 11:30 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Mr. C. Douglas Dillon
for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Mr. John N. Irwin, II
for Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Mr. Stans, BoB

Mr. Thruston Morton
Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA
Mr. John McCone, AEC
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Hagerty
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Harr
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Moos
Mr. Wallis
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Lyons
Mrs. Wheaton
Maj. Eisenhower
Cdr. Williams
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Testimony Before Congress - The President opened the meeting by stressing the importance of taking specific measures this year to coordinate Administration testimony to Congress so that presentations involving more than one department would be in good order. He cited the matter of outer space as an example, where Defense would necessarily testify on some things but the basic responsibility would be with Dr. Glennan and the Space Agency; other agencies could also be involved.

Mr. Morgan, commented the President, would be the White House Staff member responsible for getting people together in this respect.

State of the Union Message - The President had Mr. Moos read the latest draft of the State of the Union message, which took approximately 38 minutes. In the course of this Mr. Moos indicated at a particular point that the President would, in delivering the message to Congress, insert an additional paragraph. (This proved to be the paragraph on the

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E.O. 12356, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/17/80

FY '61 surplus of $4.2 billion).

The President expressed his desire to sharpen the focus of the message as regards the importance of maintaining the freedom of uncommitted or newly developing nations, for to lose them to communism would greatly weaken the free world. He considered this practically the greatest problem that we and other free nations have at hand presently.

Regarding the steel strike and its settlement, the President said he had asked Sec. Mitchell to prepare a few sentences. Sec. Mitchell read a short paragraph which emphasized the need for cooperation between labor and management to increase productivity and thus avoid raising the price of steel. Also suggested was the President's intent to encourage discussions among labor and management groups generally for the purpose of avoiding inflation. Mr. Seaton cautioned against giving the impression that labor-management relations had generally deteriorated under the Eisenhower Administration which was disproved by the comparatively small number of strikes in recent years. Mr. Mueller suggested avoiding mention of any price rise or effort to avoid such with regard to steel, since one might occur despite the Administration's effort to the contrary. The President thought it wiser to tackle the question since there was some possibility of avoiding the rise, particularly if feather-bedding or other unproductive conditions could be removed. He felt that should a price rise occur, sooner or later the blame would have to be placed on the guilty party.

The President then invited the comments of each Cabinet member around the table.

Mr. Dillon noted the need for delicate wording of U.S. responsibilities as regards the newly developing countries, since to overstress the importance to the United States would give other nations undue leverage for pushing the burden onto the U.S. Sec. Anderson agreed that we must move to help in underdeveloped areas but thought that the adverb "rapidly" would create false impressions of what could actually be done. He concurred in the stress that was put in the message on the need for these countries to use their own resources along with aid from the outside.

Mr. Irwin mentioned and the President commented further on the care taken in wording the assurance that our military strength would not be used except for defense. Mr. Irwin cited the need for avoiding any implication that it was only the defense of the United States that was concerned. The President said his effort had been to avoid tying the concept to any specific area since something like an attack on Tibet could raise very difficult questions.

Mr. Rogers was interested in the section on civil rights and agreed to the revised paragraph which Mr. Moos had at hand but which had not previously been incorporated in the message.

Sec. Benson flagged the word 'senile,' wishing to avoid any implication

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E.O. 12065, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/17/80

that anything more than one small sector of farm policy was in such bad shape. The Vice President also urged that there be no implication that the President opposes all price supports. The President thought that perhaps the castigation was too severe and might better be omitted.

After the Postmaster General said he had no comment, Sec. Mitchell pointed to the section on aid to other countries through the World Bank, and thought it might be useful to stress the need for labor and management both to understand the importance of private activity as well as governmental.

Sec. Mitchell also thought the reference to "weathering the storm," as regards Congressional relations, was perhaps too negative in view of all that had been accomplished. The President was willing to look at both sides of the coin but he was sure there had been a storm to weather. Gen. Persons cautioned against anything that would suggest that split responsibility was a desirable situation.

Mr. Stans said that the cost of interest on the debt would be $9-1/2 billion per year rather than $9 billion. He then thought that the reference to the damage that could be done by surprise attack was, as a psychological point, unduly severe. The Vice President thought the existing wording was pretty effective, particularly as an antidote to the implications of the movie "On the Beach." He thought it important to stress that no matter how much destruction an enemy could cause, we would still be able to retaliate.

Sec. Seaton double-checked several points already mentioned, then suggested some reference to the way in which we had borrowed governmental forms in earlier years from Britain and perhaps France. Several members of the Cabinet felt it unnecessary to reach out for that connection in this context.

Allen Dulles made the point that the U.S. has no intention of interfering with the internal affairs of any country, in contrast with the draft reference to the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Moos raised the policy question of dropping some of the language regarding the interest of Defense in outer space, since the matter was not explained in detail. He stated that Dr. Glennan had agreed to this suggestion originally made by the Vice President. The President agreed provided the word 'mistakenly' would be inserted immediately before "supposed."

Returning to Allen Dulles' point, the Vice President wished to avoid any implication that the United States was buying the doctrine of peaceful coexistence at the cost of abandoning interest in the enslaved countries. The President thought this became a matter of definition of the word 'peaceful,' for certainly our interest in the freedom of these nations would not be abated, while equally certainly the United States was not proposing to attempt to liberate them by the use of force.

Mr. McCone noted the forthcoming negotiations on disarmament and

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Eisenhower Library

thought perhaps stronger words about inspection and enforcement would improve our bargaining position. The President thought the existing language was as strong as anything he knew of but welcomed any suggestion for better language Mr. McCone might have.

Sec. Benson returned to the subject of the steel settlement, and suggested it might be more desirable to say very little about it since future developments seemed unpredictable and it could possibly be argued that the great war against inflation had been lost by this settlement. The President replied in terms of the limited range of possibilities that existed for the settlement, and the fact that those who had to make the decision had to accept some bad with the good, even as he had had to accept bad features in farm legislation he had approved. Mr. Rogers thought that the steel settlement was much better than anything that would have been forthcoming later on in the absence of a settlement now. The Vice President suggested that the next agenda item would clarify the matter probably to Sec. Benson's satisfaction.

Steel Strike Settlement - Sec. Mitchell unveiled a chart which compared the terms of the steel settlement with those involved in the aluminum and can settlements, and also the Kaiser settlement. In effect, he concluded, the steel industry fared better than the others. Indeed, this settlement was lower than the average of 1959 settlements in all industries involved, hence this particular one could not be regarded as inflationary. He noted also the outcome as regards work rules whereby the steel industry did better than Mr. Kaiser was able to do in his agreement.

At the President's question, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the term of 30 months had been agreed upon because steel negotiations have traditionally preceded those for aluminum and can, and those contracts are due to expire August 1, 1962.

The Vice President commented at some length on the matter, emphasizing that it was clear that the situation would get worse if the strike were prolonged. He recounted some of the happenings in the week-long period of discussions between Christmas and New Year's. He cited the fact that the Union's position, as management recognized, would have been much stronger after the scheduled election which was sure to be a rejection of management's last offer. The important points recognized by the parties to the dispute were that some form of government action might well be forthcoming from Congressional debate were the strike to be prolonged, hence settlement might well have prevented the advent of compulsory arbitration.

Regarding prices, the Vice President noted that steel management had said there would be no price increase at this time. However, management feels the settlement costs in subsequent years will be more than the industry can absorb unless there is great cooperation on the part of labor with resulting productivity increases.

The President thought that this long strike ought to have made clear to the public the very difficult situations that could develop in the future.

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E.O. 12065, Section 1
By DL NLE, Date 12/17/80

There was no line of action apparent, he said, whereby an end could be put to a damaging strike without losing some of the freedom that ought to exist in our country. Also, if something like this were to happen again in 30 months when the contract expires, how could the fight against inflation be successfully carried on?

The Vice President pointed out that this increase was only about half the size of increases of other settlements since World War II. He commented that if greater responsibility were not shown by the parties involved in future contract negotiations, then it would be up to the government to examine the power complex there, and to see whether too great a power was being tolerated in the complex, or it might become necessary to put the power in government in the form of compulsory arbitration.

Sec. Anderson requested for the Cabinet that copies of the chart be made and distributed. Sec. Mitchell said that these figures would probably be released by the industry within 24 hours. He went on to note that the contract had not actually been signed, since there were other points remaining for negotiation beyond these economic matters which had finally been agreed. But both parties were already agreed that further negotiations should not be extended beyond Friday, the 8th, and he referred to a handwritten memorandum given him in this connection.

The Postmaster General noted the pressures developing for a pay increase among postal employees, which would probably mean, if secured, an increase for all government employees. He said the matter had to come up since the temporary 2-1/2% increase voted in 1958 would expire this year.

The President recalled that there had been no pay raise for the Vice President or himself. Then he suggested that if anything were to be done to increase the pay for the President in the future, this was the time to get action.

South American Trip - The President concluded the meeting by reading the press release that would be made later in the day concerning his trip to the four southernmost South American nations.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

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E.O. [illegible] (b)(3)
NSC 9/12/83, CIA 12/6/83
12/8/83

January 27, 1960

INTELLIGENCE ITEMS REPORTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cuba - initial reports are that the policy statement by the President on Cuba was received by the Cuban Government with "qualified relief" since something stronger had been expected. Various Latin American Ambassadors in Havana told our representative that they thought the statement timely and in an excellent vein. Kubitschek has offered to send an emissary to try to compose US-Cuban differences.

Algeria - the situation remains highly unclear. There is uncertainty as to whether the Army can be depended upon to act against the insurgents. It is not clear whether the insurgency is spreading or has been contained.

[redacted]

The Austrian Cabinet has approved the text of a letter to Italy which is friendly in tone but maintains that autonomy for the "South Tyrol" should be the basis of a solution of this problem.

Instructions have gone to our test talks delegation in Geneva permitting the delegation to inform the Russian representative of the U. S. threshold proposal a few hours before presenting it to the conference. Our delegation is also to scrutinize each element of the Soviet package proposal to assure against a hidden veto on budget and finance.

The Indian Cabinet will consider India's policy on law-of-the-sea in the next few days. The Indians indicate the main obstacle to support of the U. S. "six plus six" position is fear of offending the Arab states. There is some indication a "six plus three plus three" formula is gaining support.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 25, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

13

USSR

Khrushchev has admitted that his plan to reduce the Soviet armed forces by over one million has not been easy to sell to the military. In addition, other unusual moves to rationalize reduction of the military seem to have been undertaken.

[redacted]

VENEZUELA

Venezuela continues to face a drain in its liquid foreign exchange reserves. Last fall it borrowed $95 million and it now intends to seek a loan of about $200 million from private U.S. banks. Its overall budget for 1960 is $1.8 billion. The Venezuelans take recourse to foreign borrowing, an unacceptable activity in Venezuela, only because they dislike other solutions even more, such as cutting back the public works program.

In the meantime, Betancourt is reported to have spoken harshly to the Cuban delegation which came to invite him to attend Castro's Bandung-type conference later this year. He has compared Cuba to the Dominican Republic.

FRANCE

[redacted] diagnostic instrumentation for the first French nuclear weapons test is ready. The date of the test will depend upon favorable weather. The impression is that it will take place in February.

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 81-87 #13
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.6 (a)(4)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/6/83
DATE 12/8/83

After analysis, Buchalet expects to set off a fairly rapid succession of atmospheric shots, followed later by underground tests.

CYPRUS

Greek Cypriot negotiators in London are disputing with the British over British territorial demands regarding future bases on the Island. The dispute centers on the size of the bases to be retained under British sovereignty.

AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

An all-African People's Conference is scheduled to convene this week in Tunis. Friction is expected to develop between Kenya's relatively moderate Mboya and the increasingly militant Nkrumah of Ghana. The organization was fathered by Nkrumah in December 1958 to promote African independence and unity. You will recall that at its first meeting Nkrumah distinguished himself by his defense of the West against Nasser and the Communists.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 18, 1960

Intelligence Items reported to the President

1. Turkey - Political leaders (Menderes and Inonu) are exchanging sharp partisan political attacks. Government may call early elections to take advantage of popular reaction to benefits of economic stabilization program.

2. France - Pinay says his party will move over to the opposition in the Assembly and try to call a special session.

3. Laos - Government is devising electoral procedures to assure conservative victory this spring. Intends to continue neutral foreign policy.

4. Dominican Republic - Trujillo is trying to counter growing unrest with economic concessions such as reduced rents and removal of his son as Chief of the combined general staff.

5. Lebanon - Foreign Minister warns of war by Arabs against Israel if Israel diverts the Jordan into the Negev. Subsequently our Ambassador, on instructions, urged Arab moderation on Jordan waters. Arabs are considering diverting headwaters of the Jordan. They fear irrigation of Negev would permit colonization of two million more Jews, and prevent Arabs from starving Israel out. We recall that Arabs refused to accept the plan presented by Eric Johnston. One danger lies in fact that Arabs are making their opposition public.

6. In negotiations on settlement of lend-lease, Russian Ambassador here insists on tying settlement to the conclusion of a trade agreement and extension of credits. We are opposing this, and considering whether and when to take the matter up with Soviet Foreign Ministry.

7. [redacted]

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NSC letter 9/12/83
MR DATE 12/8/83

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MR 81-87 #14
DTL 12/8/83

8. Canadian Foreign Minister advised us of a nuclear weapons speech which Diefenbaker proposes to make. We strongly oppose public discussion of the matter, at least until our governments have been able to consult about it.

9. In Italy, Segni has sent a letter to Chancellor Raab of Austria on the Tyrol problem calling for continued bilateral talks. Italian attitudes are "warming" toward submitting the question to the World Court.

10. At Geneva, deadlock continues on criteria and quota questions relating to nuclear test suspension and inspection. Various signs are emerging that the UK may walk out on our position, and accept a softer solution.

11. Our Ambassador reports that the Afghan-Pakistani talks (between Ayub and Naim) were "moderately" successful. The climate of the discussions was good, although no substantive progress was made on the Pushtunistan issue. However both sides expressed willingness to seek improvement in economic trade and cultural fields.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

MR 81-89 #15
DOH 12/8/83

TOP SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12958, SEC. 1.5 (b)(4)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
DATE 12/8/83

January 12, 1960

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Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

LAOS

Smith has thrown some light on the cause of Phoui's difficulties with the CDNI and the Army; essentially, the latter two balked at Phoui's "moderation" which would mean (1) psychological rather than repressive force to win back NLHX adherents in minority groups, and (2) emphasis on Lao "neutrality," to include welcoming a UN person an opportunity to use its international aspects.

CDNI and Army leaders favor continuation of the state of emergency and believe stern justice would be more likely to eliminate or teach the rebels a lesson. It might be noted that Phoui's attitude corresponds more closely to ours than does that of the CDNI and the Army. However, Sisouk, a CDNI leader, told Smith he recognizes a need for unity of all conservative elements during the forthcoming elections.

JAPAN

The Japanese report that their former Prime Minister, Yoshida, has told Sukarno that the remarkable economic recovery of Japan after the Second World War was due entirely to America. He advised Sukarno to trust America and put his future in U.S. hands. Sukarno replied that he was obtaining U.S. help but that there are limits, apparently referring to limits on the amount of U.S. aid which would be politically acceptable.

ITALY

[redacted]

AFRICA

[redacted]

[redacted]

CUBA

Bonsal has delivered a note to Acting Foreign Minister Marcele Fernandez Font protesting abuses of Cuban agrarian reform. He emphasized importance of protecting American property owners. Fernandez said his government fully defended the principles of and objectives of agrarian reform, but admitted that some errors might have been made.

TEST TALKS

U.K. and U.S. delegations held an informal meeting yesterday. We stressed the seriousness of our reaction to Soviet behavior in the technical working group. We said that once the USSR had been given an opportunity to come up with new thinking, we would, if it brought no results, wish to look foward a threshold proposal. The British delegation did not commit themselves, but stated that U.K. general policy was still firmly for a comprehensive treaty.

[redacted]

STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Moscow, in their propaganda, have emphasized the President's readiness to hold serious talks with the USSR and minimize critical remarks. Peiping has given a strong anti slant to their remarks. They discussed the possibility of serious East-West negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Communist Party has called for a major reshaping of propaganda activities to prevent a lowering of the people's ideological guard during the peaceful coexistence campaign. The resolution may be timed to coincide with the abolition of the MVD, probably scheduled for 14 January.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

NR 81-87#16
DJH 12/8/83

January 11, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

PAKISTAN

On February 15 Ayub will seek a vote of confidence from the 80,000 members of the local councils recently elected throughout Pakistan. He probably hopes to create a legitimate base for his position and maintain the impression of momentum in restoring a constitutional government. It is considered that he is taking little risk in this action but politically conscious elements will probably depict the voting as rigged.

SOUTH KOREA -COMMUNIST CHINA

A clash has occurred between Chinese Communist fishing boats and a South Korean Coast Guard vessel on the night of 9-10 January. Several South Korean casualties resulted. The incident occurred about 50 miles off the Western coast of South Korea, well within the so-called Rhee line, which the Chinese Communists do not recognize. Further incidents of this sort are probable.

NICARAGUA

Leaders of opposition parties have apparently accepted the futility of further plotting and are seeking accommodation with Somoza. In a move of confidence, the Somoza regime lifted the state of siege 30 December. Some plotting is still going on among Nicaraguans in Costa Rica, but Somoza is aware of them and apparently is able to watch.

IRAN

Wailes has told the Shah that subject to Congressional approval Iran might expect budgetary assistance in 1961 at a level of approximately one-third less than that received during the current fiscal year. The Shah said that he was most grateful indeed for this help, especially in view of the difficulty for us in this type of aid. Our Ambassador noted that the Shah's proposed military budget would be slightly greater than that of the current year, which, presumably, would be enough to take care of inflation and at the same time maintain satisfactory progress. Wailes comments that, in general, the Shah's reaction to our proposed budgetary aid was noticeably improved by the information which our Ambassador gave him on certaim "impact projects."

~~TOP SECRET~~

AFGHANISTAN

Daud told Byroade on Saturday that, while Naim would visit Pakistan as scheduled, he was not hopeful for positive results. Daud said that the nature of Ayub's statements and the general tone of the Pakistani press left the impression that no worthwhile talks could be held regarding the main item of Pushtunistan, and that Naim would merely be lectured on the Soviet threat. Byroade told Daud he hoped the talks could achieve enough so that propaganda would be stopped on both sides, thus creating a suitable atmosphere for a final settlement. At Karachi, Rountree again expressed hope to Foreign Secretary Ikramullah that every effort would be made to use the meeting as a means of improving the general atmosphere in Pakistani-Afghan relations and, at a minimum, curtailing acrimonious propaganda.

John S D Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
NSR 81-87 #17
BY DJH 12/8/93

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12958 SEC 1.5 (B) (3)(4)
NSC 4/12/94 CIA 4/26/94
DATE 12/8/95

TOP SECRET

January 6, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

CHINA

[redacted]

IRAN-IRAQ

On December 29th our Consul at a town called Khorramshar reported that the Iranian government appears to have been embarked on a course of planned provocation to needle the Iraqis on the Shatt al-Arab issue. He suggested the Iraqis make a private indirect offer to reconsider the Khosroabad issue. Turkey offered to do some mediation. They were particularly concerned for fear that CENTO might be pulled into this Iran-Iraq argument.

The next day reports came in that Iranian Foreign Minister Aram and the retiring Iraqi Ambassador to that country had a moderate conversation. In addition, we recommended the role the Turks felt they could play.

On January 4th Jernegan reported that Iraq Foreign Minister Jawad appeared to accept his assurances that Aram genuinely hopes for quiet solution to the dispute. Jawad was principally concerned over troop movements and intemperate language in the Iranian press. He points out he could win a debate in the UN since Iran is the one who desires to change the status quo.

UAR

There is evidence of a crisis developing between Nasser and the leaders of the Syrian Baath party who have resisted the growing domination of the Syrian administration by Egyptian officials.

UNITED NATIONS

Lodge has been informed that State agrees to an early decision on a Western European candidate for the 15th General Assembly presidency in order to avert the danger of Nosek (Czechoslovakia) gaining dangerous momentum. State agrees that Boland of Ireland appears the strongest Western European candidate. However, we do not wish to pioneer ahead of the British and others.

INDONESIA

Khrushchev will make an official visit to Indonesia in February and is expected to stop briefly in New Delhi en route. He will probably try both stops to improve relations between his hosts and Communist China. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Subandrio of Indonesia says that ChiCom Ambassador Chem had appealed to him on December 31st to let bygones be bygones. Apparently the ChiComs are anxious to shape things up before the Khrushchev visit, now set for February 18th to March 7th. Chem said China was ready to accept an Indonesian decision on internal policy.

CUBA

The Castro government took over control of the Cuban subsidiary of the Otis Elevator Company on December 29th, thus invoking for the first time a sweeping new law which businessmen fear can be used for political and economic retaliation. On January 4th, State transmitted to Havana the draft of a note protesting the treatment of U.S. citizens who own property in Cuba. We noted that the U.S. reserves any claims for damages sustained by its citizens.

LAOS

After some maneuvering back and forth, Phoui's resignation was finally accepted by the King on December 31st. The Army immediately moved to occupy key points in the city of Vientiane. Acting as the King's authority the Army was currently running the government pending formation of a new cabinet, with General Sounthone as Chief of Staff. Smith told Sounthone and the CDNI (Committee for Defense of National Interests) President, General Ouane, on December 3rd, that U.S. reaction to drastic changes in Laotian foreign and domestic policies would be severe. There is some fear that the new Laotian government will try the NLHX (Neo Lao Hak Xat)* leaders. The British Foreign Office is taking a tough line with the Laotians

*Successor organization to the dissident Communist Pathet Lao Party

on this and has told them they should not act contrary to the Geneva Agreement. Sounthone has said that his committee is not a government, but that a government will be appointed soon. The King has indicated that he recognizes the close relationship between international developments and international reactions. He claimed that neither the CDNI nor the military wanted to be in a government, but since they object to the LHL (Lao Hom Lao -- former PM Phoui's party), a third force must come forth.

The French are very much concerned since the military earlier had not concealed their determination to execute NLHX leader Souphannouvong, imprison unfriendly Assembly deputies, and call on SEATO for help.

John S D Eisenhower

[redacted]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Herter (1 pg)~~ 8/4/82	~~2/17/60~~	A
2. Letter	Herter to DDE (1 pg; 2 copies)	2/16/60	A
3. Letter	Jock Whitney to Herter (2 pp)	2/9/60	C
~~4. Letter~~	~~DDE to Whitney (1 pg)~~ Open in Barbara's RS 4/20/84	~~2/4/60~~	~~C~~
5. Letter	DDE to Stassen (1 pg) DJH. 8/4/82.	2/3/60	A
~~6. Letter~~	~~Stassen to DDE~~ 10/31/78-DJH	~~1/27/60~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 47

Folder: DDE Dictation February 1960

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

February 21, 1960

Admiral of the Fleet
The Right Honbrable
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G.
Chief of the Defense Staff
Ministry of Defense S
London

Dear Dickie:

It is with a sense of shock and unbelief that I read in this morning's paper of Edwina's death in British North Bornea. Mamie and I want you to know that we share the grief that you and your daughters must feel in this tragedy. Our hearts, our prayers and our deepest sympathy are with you.

As ever,

IKE

February 17, 1960.

~~TOP SECRET - EYES ONLY~~

Dear Chris:

I am disappointed by the news communicated to you by Jock Whitney. I can only hope that the change will not take place.

Thank you very much for keeping me informed.

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
The Secretary of State.

~~TOP SECRET - EYES ONLY~~

Declassified/Released on 5/25/92
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by NSR

Message dictated by the President to be sent to Queen Elizabeth when news of baby's arrival is received.

Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II
London

Dear Queen Elizabeth:

My wife and I are overjoyed to learn of the arrival of your (son or daughter) new _____ (he or she), and at the news that both you and _____ are doing well. Our warm congratulations to you and Prince Philip and our sincere prayer that your new _____ (son or daughter) will enjoy a long, happy and useful life.

With affectionate regard and great respect,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

February 16, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Attached is a summation of some of the complaints leveled against us by the Panamanians, together with what are alleged to be the facts. It does seem to me that we should be able to make some moves which would tend to lessen the tensions between our two countries and at the same time would not damage America's basic interest.

I am sending a copy of this same document to the Secretary of State and after my return from South America I will hope to have a conference at which these matters can be properly discussed, with a view to finding some better answers than so far have been developed.

D.D.E.

SUMMARY OF A NUMBER OF REPORTS PERTAINING TO THE CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THE UNITED STATES, IN PANAMA AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH PANAMA

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT REGARDING PANAMA, FEBRUARY 16, 1960

By Robert P. Burroughs

CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THE UNITED STATES, IN PANAMA
AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH PANAMA

I

Universal belief among Panamanians that the 1955 Treaty "has been violated in spirit by the United States although it is defended by 'legalistic double-talk'."

A. They resent the great discrimination in wage rates.

1. They constantly quote in print your statement issued jointly with President Remon of Panama on October 3, 1953 as follows:

> "We have equally agreed that inasmuch as the two countries have a mutual and vital interest in the work of the Panama Canal, the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment must have full effect in regard to the citizens of Panama and the United States employed in the Canal Zone as set forth in the exchange of notes of March 2, 1936 on this subject.....".

Also they quote your statement in your press conference of November 4, 1959:

> "We have got a specific Treaty with Panama. We have scrupulously obeyed its provisions and intent, for 50 years, and most of our relationships with Panama have been a model .....".

Fact:

Average hourly wage rates paid in 1959 by Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government (checked by Assistant Secretary of the Army Roderick):

Canal Zone Wage Rates (paid to most Panamanians)		Wage Rates Paid to most U.S.Employees in Canal Zone
	Hourly	
$ .83	vs.	$3.58
	Annual	
$1,720.00	vs.	$7,443.00

Fact:

Annual Salary Rates Paid
Elementary and Secondary Teachers

	Panamanian Citizens 12-Month Period	U.S. Citizens 9-Month Period
B.A. Degree		
Service Step 1	$3,000.	$5,625.
Service Step 10	4,080.	7,593.
M.A. Degree		
Service Step 1	3,480.	6,249.
Service Step 10	4,560.	8,218.

B. Suggestions:

1. An immediate wage increase of at least 5¢ per hour (10¢ per hour better) for the lowest Panamanian grades.

   a. Would cost $1,000,000 a year for 5¢. (Also $700,000 for the 3 Services and C.Z.Government).

   b. 5¢ was voted by Panama Canal Company Board of Directors February 2, 1960.

   c. Assistant Secretary of the Army George Roderick has informed me that this increase will not take effect because the Army, Navy and Air Corps will not approve it (unless President Eisenhower directs them to do so....By a recent law, the Panama Canal Company can not increase wages of Panamanians without approval of those Services.)

   d. The Panama Canal Company will have profits of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 in this fiscal year (ending June 30, 1960) so can well afford a good wage increase.

   e. A full increase to a complete "single basic wage scale" with full U.S. rates would cost perhaps $20,000,000 so is out of the question.

C. They resent the reclassification of jobs and restriction of most Panamanian employees to the lowest categories of Grade III and below, with Panamanian "local rate" wages for nearly 10,000 Panamanians in those categories, and United States scales of wages for 3500 Americans and 700 Panamaniahs in higher categories.

a. They resent the 1958 pay increases totaling $2,000,000 a year for United States classifications and only $153,000 for the Panamanian classifications for 10,000 Panamanian employees.

D. Suggestion:

An immediate study should be made of the job classifications to which most Panamanians are assigned (with few if any Americans) to see how the pay rates of more Panamanians can be hitched in some reasonable way to the "Single Basic Wage Scale" promise of the 1955 Treaty.

a. Teachers certainly should be included.

E. They resent so many positions being classified as "Sensitive Security" and barred to Panamanians.(More than 2,000 jobs).

F. Suggestion:

An immediate study should be made of which such jobs may safely be opened to loyal and qualified Panamanian employees.

G. They resent the limited apprenticeship program to develop greater skills for Panamanians -- last year only 16 in four year training courses, six of which were restricted to U.S. citizens.

a. This program is supposed to be increased to include forty.

H. Suggestion:

A real enlargement of the apprentice training program. I suggest that at least twenty be started each year, so eighty will be in training by the fourth year.

a. A proportion of the various skilled trades should be reserved exclusively for Panamanians so they will compete for those jobs against each other, rather than against Americans, as now.

I. They resent discrimination in opportunities for promotion.

a. They quote the Civil Service record of examinations and comparative numbers of Americans and Panamanians appointed.

Comparative Percent of Appointments ofThose
Passing Civil Service Examinations
Fiscal Years 1947 - 1959

Panamanians - 9.9% vs. United States Citizens - 21.7%

J. Suggestion:

A training program should be undertaken for qualified Panamanians leading toward appointments to at least minor supervisory positions.

a. It could well be similar to the very successful training and promotion program of the Firestone Rubber Company in Liberia.

K. Widespread poverty and unemployment among Panamanians.

a. The Panama Canal Company and the three Services have discharged about 10,000 employees during the past 10-12 years.

L. Suggestion:

I hope a study can be made to work out the basis for Treaty provisions which might bring about an approximation to the tariff advantages which have enabled Puerto Rico to establish so many small industries exporting to the United States.

a. Governor Luis Munoz Marin has promised me that he will cooperate by coaching and advising Panama, if requested, and if such tariff concessions can be arranged by Treaty.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS

1. That means be developed (with George Allen?) of presenting to the Panamanians the United States' point of view on various questions, and to answer criticisms in the unfriendly four Panamanian newspapers and two Radio Stations owned by Mr. Harmodio Arias and his sons, by both a Spanish language newspaper and Spanish language radio broadcasts.

2. That a better rate for water charges to Panama be worked out with less Panama Canal Company general overhead costs charged in.

3. That the United States arrange loans and guidance to make possible a reasonable housing program in Panama.

   a. A condition should be made that this United States assistance shall be widely publicized in the Spanish language press.

4. That the Panama Canal Company be directed to build more houses for Panama manian employees in the Zone; say, 50 a year low-rent modest, comfortable houses.

   a. During the past 12 or 15 years the number has been reduced very greatly of Panamanian employees living in the Zone.

   b. Both General Julian Schley and General Glen Edgerton believe this was a mistake, and that each such family living in the Zone brings about loyalty to the United States by all their relatives and friends living in the Republic.

5. A flat increase of $10.00 a month in pension payments to the decreasing number of elderly retired formeremployees, many of whom are now living in the Zone in poverty.

6. Some medical aid should be made available for elderly Panama Canal pensioners living in the Republic.

7. That the next appointment to the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company should be a State Department representative. (Perhaps Livingston Merchant?).

   a. Until an opening is available, the State Department representative could be authorized to attend every meeting of the Directors and the Executive Committee with instructions to Secretary Brucker and Assistant Secretary Roderick of the Army that the State Department be kept thoroughly informed. This will enable the State Department to express its point of view at meetings of the Board of Directors to prevent votes or decisions which might build up further troubles.

8. That the next Governor of the Zone (to be appointed very shortly) shall be a different man from the President of the Panama Canal Company, and a civilian selected partly for qualities of tact and diplomacy.

   a. He also should sit with the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 2-3 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

February 16, 1960.

Dear Eric:

As I told you, I had promised Bob Burroughs to communicate with the movie executives to see whether it was not possible to distribute films in Africa, as a habitual practice, which would, in broad cross section, give a fairly accurate picture of America. Your coming to my office made it possible to give you this commission -- one that I truly believe is important to the interests of the United States.

In doing so, you will of course run into numbers of my friends. Please give to each my warm greetings.

As ever,

The Honorable Eric A. Johnston,
President,
Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.,
1600 Eye Street,
Washington, D.C.

DAY LETTER February 15, 1960

PERSONAL

The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC,
President,
University of Notre Dame,
Notre Dame, Indiana.

I am most grateful for the telegram you sent to Jim Hagerty. It is entirely possible that I could personally be responsible for the leaking of this story; unavoidably I have talked to several individuals about the rather complicated schedule and circumstances with which I must plan to conform before I can accept your invitation for June fifth.

If I am responsible, it is entirely inadvertent. I share your chagrin because I realize that if I should be forced to refuse your most complimentary suggestion, there would be a measure of embarrassment for you and the University.

Again I thank you for your message. With warm regard,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

February 15, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Ralph:

During this past weekend I had my first opportunity to devote a few hours to the excellent book by Wiley and Milhollen that you sent to me as a Christmas present. I was tremendously impressed by it. The simplicity of its picture-and-text presentation brought home to me a better sensing of the opposing armies, their equipment, their morale and their convictions than I have ever before achieved -- and this in spite of the fact that my reading concerning the conflict between the States spreads over many years and that it has been one of my favorite subjects.

I also had a chance to read your Cooper Union speech. You said a number of things which of course you have said before; through iteration and reiteration you are helping to bring before the consciousness of America some of our important problems.

I so frequently find myself wanting to say "hurrah" after reading one of your pieces that I am in danger of being one of your most annoying fans. In any event, keep up the good work!

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Ralph McGill,
The Atlanta Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia.

PERSONAL

2/13/60 re Mutual Sec. message

Jerry:

The President read the pages and made certain editorial changes. He asked me to tell you that they were not sacrosanct -- and were made simply in the interest of trying to point it up.

The one big idea he would like to get across is this: he thinks we talk too much about cooperation of the rich nations. his feeling is that we should stress the cooperation between all of the nations, rich and poor, because all nations are going to profit and all must contribute something -- money, work, techniques, material, etc.

He would like these pages shortened if possible; he has suggested that certain paragraphs are duplications. Ann

February 11, 1960.

Dear Jim:

During my trip to California, I met Dave McDonald and had a conversation with him one morning at breakfast. He spoke about a speech made by Roger Blough in Miami Beach, on January eighteenth. While I cannot recall the exact words he used in describing the talk, he did most earnestly deplore its tenor and content, alleging that Roger had mis-stated the case and was impeding any progress toward true cooperation between labor and management in the steel industry.

I have now read the text of Roger's speech. To me it seems reasonable and factual.

Would you please mark for me the passages in the attached copy that present an unfair picture of labor, and which seem to you to be distorted or unreasonable?

Better than this, I would really like for you to get Dave McDonald to do the same thing for you, which you could pass on to me for my edification, if you so desire.

Obviously I am not going to have in the remainder of my term of service a steel controversy such as the one we experienced in 1959. But I hope to continue as long as I can be sure I am not approaching senility my interest in such matters and will probably have something to say about them from time to time. This accounts for my hope for a little enlightenment in this particular case.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable James Mitchell,
Secretary of Labor.

February 5, 1960.

Dear Arthur:

Your letter of January twenty-second just came to my desk and I fear that you are already on your round-the-world tour. Possibly this note can catch up with you some time during your journey.

Your feeling that you should avoid controversy with authors is in complete accord with my own convictions and practice. No matter what the provocation I always refuse to comment.

On the other hand, I think it is perfectly justifiable and appropriate to seize any opportunity that is offered to make truthful and logical statements involving any phase or incident of the war as we knew it. To state such things factually is not, as I see it, to argue. Moreover, I am quite intrigued by your thought that there might be a chance, some day, for a number of us, both British and American, to get together for several days during which we could talk over the war as we remember it, or as our own personal records may show it to have been. In fact I made a suggestion along this line to Freddie de Guingand when he was here some months back. I said that I would be delighted to have a number of my British friends as my personal guests at Camp David some time during the coming fall and that I could provide recording machines and even some staff assistants to get the conversational results edited and coherently organized. I dropped the matter when Freddie informed me that a number of the British officers that he had in mind might find it embarrassing to provide the transportation costs of such a trip. However, we might, on a more modest basis than I had originally envisioned, go ahead with something of this kind. I would hope

to have such a group as my personal guests and I assure you that the place would be conducive both to concentrated work and to some relaxation.

I am sure that you and Toppy will have a wonderful time on your tour. I do not know how long you will be in New York in April. As far as my own plans go, I expect to be in Augusta, Georgia, from about April ninth or tenth to about the twentieth, at which time I have to be back here to greet and entertain General De Gaulle. I think, however, if you could give me the details of your American itinerary, we ought to be able to get together for a brief talk. If not, I can always telephone you.

Give my love to Toppy, and of course all the best to yourself.

As ever

Marshal of the Royal Air Force
The Lord Tedder, G.C.B.

February 5, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Rice:

Shortly before I left for California, George Allen handed me your more than kind letter of January eighteenth, suggesting again that Gettysburg College would be happy to make available to me, at the conclusion of my present responsibilities, office space at the College. The idea has great personal appeal and, needless to say, I am grateful.

My difficulty is this. Up to this moment I have had no real opportunity to decide upon what, if any, activity will be engaging my time after next January. While I expect that I shall need a Gettysburg office as my main headquarters, there is always the possibility that I might find it necessary to establish my principal place of work in some other locality.

If you could hold the matter in abeyance until late March, I think that I could confer with several people who have exhibited some interest in my future activities and that by this time I should be able to give you a definite answer. By no means do I want to appear lacking in consideration for the very generous offer made by you, the trustees and officials of the College, and if my request for this much time to give you a definite answer would impede the prosecution of your plans, you should proceed without any regard whatsoever for the difficulty that I have tried to describe.

I assure you that such a decision on your part will be fully understood by me and I shall feel none the less grateful

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

for your offer, even if you should feel it necessary, under these conditions, to withdraw it.

With deep appreciation and personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. John S. Rice,
Chairman, Board of Trustees
of Gettysburg College,
60 West Broadway,
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL

JOHN S. RICE - 60 WEST BROADWAY - GETTYSBURG, PA.

January 18, 1960

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

By action of the Board of Trustees of Gettysburg College, I have been authorized to advise you that office facilities can be made available to you at the College upon the expiration of your term as President.

No obligation is involved. It is the opinion of the Board that since there seems to be inadequate space in Gettysburg, we would like to invite you to use facilities which will be available on the College Campus.

I have the honor to remain

Most respectfully yours,

John S. Rice
Chairman, Board of Trustees
of Gettysburg College

January 18, 1960

Mr. George E. Allen
World Center Building
K and 16th Streets, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Enclosed is a letter to the President relative to the office space at Gettysburg College, which we discussed recently.

Old Dorm, which we plan to renovate, will not be ready for occupancy by the time the President might need office space in Gettysburg. However, we have other space which can be made available in time for his needs and which, I believe, might be even more suitable. If the President is interested, we will send you a map showing the location and will also be pleased to show you the building when you are in Gettysburg.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

John S. Rice
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Encl.

February 4, 1960.

I am truly grateful for your kindness in sending me the recipe for the scones. I hope we may soon use it.

You will understand my rather woeful ignorance of culinary practices when I tell you that I did not recognize the term "caster" as a type of sugar. But when I called the British Embassy for help, the problem was promptly solved for me.

May I ask that you convey warm greetings from my wife and me to Prince Philip, to the Queen Mother, to Princess Margaret and to your children? Quite naturally we both send you our affectionate regard as well as our prayers that all will be well with you in the arrival of the expected addition to your charming family.

With great respect and high esteem,

Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II,
London.

February 4, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Jock:

Of course I am deeply complimented by your suggestion that, after you and I both shall have laid down the duties incident to our current activities, I might be interested in taking some part in your publishing ventures. As you might possibly assume, other publishing firms have suggested something of this kind, but I have not yet turned my mind to the matter in any specific or definite sense. It goes without saying that there would be a great personal pleasure in some kind of association with you.

I think I shall have great difficulty in deciding upon the kind of thing I might be able to do, which I could feel to be both useful to the public and satisfying to myself. Suggestions have been made to me by both weekly magazines and newspaper syndicates, but I have talked seriously to no one about the subject. I am sure of one thing: for some months, at least, I shall not want to be tied down rigidly to a "production" task.

The next time you come to the States we may have an opportunity to chat about the matter. But in the meantime I must tell you again of my gratification that you thought of me in such a connection.

Please give my best love to Betsey and, of course, warm regard to yourself.

As ever,

DE

The Honorable John Hay Whitney,
The American Ambassador,
London.

* after next January

PERSONAL

February 2, 1960.

Dear Pete:

The Goals Commission is apparently on the road, after a year of agonizing effort. We have got hold of eleven men, and I am sure that all are men of whom you would approve, with the possible exception of two or three. But we do have to have all kinds.

Henry Wriston has accepted the Chairmanship. Frank Pace is Vice Chairman. In addition we have Crawford Greenewalt, Colgate Darden, Jim Conant, George Meany (invited but not yet responded), Clark Kerr, Erwin Canham, Jim Killian and Al Gruenther. The name of the other individual escapes me at the moment, and I do not have the file immediately in front of me. In any event, we have followed your suggestion and the whole affair will be handled through the American Assembly under the direction of Wriston.

I am told that Ford is turning in $200,000 and Mr. Sloan at least $100,000. A few of the private foundations are contributing relatively small amounts.

While you and Bob, I understood, were quite ready to help, particularly if the matter was handled through the American Assembly, whatever you do in this line I would prefer would be between you and Henry Wriston. If you would communicate with him I would be most appreciative.

The announcement of the membership will be made in a day or two. After this is done, I shall try to become completely invisible so far as this matter is concerned because of my anxiety that the matter be handled on a completely bipartisan basis and without any taint of political direction or influence.

In my estimation this is one great thing we can do for the country, and we should have some results that would interest the man in the street as well as the businessman and the egg-head.

I cannot tell you how grateful I am for the suggestions you and Bob made.

We had a fine time for four days in the desert. Charlie was with us during the entire period and, indeed, in order to make a bridge game across the continent, he made a special trip to Washington. It was hardly worth it from his standpoint because he lost a total of $2 for the day!

Give my love to Nettie and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. W. Alton Jones,
60 Wall Tower,
New York,
New York.

February 2, 1960.

Dear Bob:

When I was down at Pete's plantation, you and I talked briefly about getting my pet project, the Goals Commission, on the road. Both you and Pete thought it would be handled best through Henry Wriston.

I took the matter up with him and he has agreed to take on the project. Once appropriate public announcement is made, I intend to stay completely behind the scenes and, indeed, to stand aside from all the Commission's activities. This I do in order that there will be no suspicion of political direction or influence in the development of results. But I do think that Henry Wriston will look to you for some help and you will probably be hearing from him.

Incidentally, I hear that the Ford Foundation and the Sloan Foundation are both helping substantially.

This letter is purely for information and please don't bother to answer it. When you come to Washington we will have a chat about our expectations as to the accomplishments of the Commission. I attach a list of the men who have agreed to become members. I am sure that the majority will deserve your approval.

Give my love to the charming Nell and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

February 3, 1960

Goals Commission

Henry Wriston - Chairman

Frank Pace - Vice Chairman

James Killian

Alfred Gruenther

Clark Kerr

Learned Hand (invited but not yet accepted)

Erwin Canham

Colgate Darden

James Conant

George Meany (invited but not yet accepted)

Crawford Greenewalt

February 4, 1960.

Dear Queen Elizabeth

I am truly grateful for your kindness in sending me the recipe for the scones. I hope we may soon use it.

You will understand my rather woeful ignorance of culinary practices when I tell you that I did not recognize the term "caster" as a type of sugar. But when I called the British Embassy for help, the problem was promptly solved for me.

May I ask that you convey warm greetings from my wife and me to Prince Philip, to the Queen-Mother, to Princess Margaret and to your children? Quite naturally we both send you our affectionate regard as well as our prayers that all will be well with you in the arrival of the expected addition to your charming family.

With great respect and high esteem,

Sincerely

Dwight D Eisenhower

Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II,
London.

February 3, 1960

~~SECRET~~

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your letter. Its most interesting feature is your suggestion that any treaty respecting cessation of nuclear testing should provide that "on the spot" inspection would be authorized by the United Nations or the treaty would automatically terminate. I shall have the idea thoroughly studied.

Your further suggestion that the treaty might well provide for underground testing for small bombs is what we call the "threshhold" concept. So far as I know, the Soviet position seems to be that of all or nothing.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Harold E. Stassen
1144 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building
Philadelphia 9, Pennsylvania

~~SECRET~~

mg

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
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by BSR

HAROLD E. STASSEN
1144 FIDELITY-PHILADELPHIA TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 9, PENNSYLVANIA

KINGSLEY 6-1216

January 27, 1960

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

May I respectfully suggest that I believe the situation is ready for an agreement at the Summit in May for the important first step of establishing the inspection posts within Russia and other countries, equipped with scientific instruments to verify the cessation of nuclear testing, and that such a step would be a significant lasting move toward improving the long-term basis for peace.

The remaining issue of the right of on-the-spot inspection when there are small tremors that could indicate small underground tests or could be natural earth tremors, can be resolved by a provision in the treaty that if requests for on-the-spot inspections are not granted after formal notice to the United Nations, the agreement to cease testing would be terminated. In other words, the power to terminate the agreement, contained within its own clauses, would be the sanction to prevent the extensive frustration of inspections on the one hand, or the extensive abuse of the power of inspection for intelligence purposes on the other.

If the treaty also provides that underground testing for peaceful purposes, without appreciable projection of radioactive dust into the atmosphere, can go forward with United Nations observation, then our scientists could go forward on this phase of research and would need be less concerned that secret illegal small underground Soviet tests might advance the Soviet research ahead of ours.

The establishment of United Nations machinery of inspection, with inspection posts inside Russia and the other major states, would be such an historic precedent itself that its accomplishment would appear to outweigh the other misgivings and reluctance on the part of some.

The scientific studies and the long patient research and negotiations have prepared the way for this first agreement. You can consummate it as a durable move at the Summit, even as FDR established the United Nations organization itself.

It would appear that perhaps the Federal Republic of Germany would prefer to see no agreement whatsoever until their armed forces are thoroughly equipped with nuclear weapons and until they thereby can become a more dominant factor in world negotiations. But I do not believe this attitude should be permitted to let this moment of history slip by. Who can forsee what the outcome will be of a more dominant Germany in future international negotiations.

This is the time, while you are in leadership with your tremendous support and incomparable knowledge in this field, to make this first great step.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Index to Staff Notes (2 pgs)	2/1-26/60	A
~~2.~~	~~Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/5/77-dw	~~2/26/60~~	~~A~~
3.	Memcon.(State), DDE and Delegation of Soviet Regional Officials (6 pgs)	2/18/60	A
4.	Memo for record re discussion, DDE and Sen. George Smathers re Cuba and South America (5 pgs) portions exempted, mA 81-84 #8 appeal: portions exempted 81-84 #8	3/4/60 done restriction AR81-4. 9/8.	A removed per 12/19/80
5.	Memo of Conf., DDE, Murphy, Holman, Price, Alexander, Newson, Page, Stanton, Allen Dulles, Goodpaster re Radio Free Europe, 2/16/60 (3 pgs)	2/18/60	A
~~6.~~	~~Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/5/77-dw	~~2/16/60~~	~~A~~
7.	Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re Cuba, Dominican Republic, South America, disarmament, Panama, Netherlands request, Berlin (4 pgs) 76-56, #20 (portions exempted-State-11/11/77-CIA-5/13/77; NSC-11/14/78) portions exempted, mA 79-310 #4	2/19/60	A
~~8.~~	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster, 2/12/60, re military force matters, promotion matter (2 pgs)~~	~~2/18/60~~ 4/23/80, dc	~~A~~
~~9.~~	~~Memorandum, Kistiakowsky to DDE (1 pg)~~ 76-56, #21 78-77, #13	~~2/12/60~~	~~A~~ 7/25/79 dc
~~10.~~	~~Memorandum, Kistiakowsky to DDE (1 pg)~~ [dupe of #9] 76-56, #22 78-77, #14	~~2/12/60~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

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11. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 2/8/60, re Berlin, State Department reorganization, Trip to South America, disarmament (5 pgs) 76-56, #23 portions exempted, NR 76-56 #23		2/12/60	A
~~12. Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting (1 pg) (portions excised by DDE staff)~~ DOH 8/4/82		~~2/9/60~~	A
13. Working paper re disarmament (3 pgs)		2/8/60	A
14. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 2/2/60, re Algeria, Cuba, nuclear testing, disarmament, Israel, Summit Meeting, Berlin (5 pgs) 76-56, #24 (portions exempted – State - 11/2/77, NSC - 10/11/78)		2/8/60	A
~~15. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 2/5/60, re atomic weapons (1 pg)~~ portions exempted, NR 79-310 #5 1/6/81, bc		~~2/8/60~~	A
~~16. Draft statement re nuclear weapons (1 pg)~~ DOH 8/4/82		undated	A

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 29, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On February 15 at 5:30 pm the President met with the following people:

Lyndon Johnson	Everett Dirksen
Alexander Wiley	J. W. Fulbright
Carl Hayden	Styles Bridges
Richard Russell	Speaker Rayburn
Charles Halleck	John W. McCormack
Thomas Morgan	Clarence Cannon
John Taber	Secretary Dillon (State)
General Persons	Bryce Harlow

The President opened the meeting by stating that he would soon turn the discussion over to Secretary Dillon, it not being his desire to "bore everyone" by repeating his well-known convictions on Mutual Security. The President stated that he could not vouch for every particular figure in the following, but was recently advised by a man who had made a detailed analysis of the entire international situation that he was gravely concerned over the increasing costs of American production and what this is coming to mean to United States prosperity and American markets abroad.

This man advised that increasing costs are beginning seriously to affect our relations with the one and a quarter billion people who live in underdeveloped nations other than China. It was his understanding that in these nations productivity has been increasing about 1% a year, whereas their population has been increasing about 2%. If this be true, the President stated, we must move to increase productivity abroad by about an additional 1% if we possibly can, in the process of keeping the markets we now have and regaining those we have lost. The President stated that the people in these parts of the world will definitely better their conditions and that this must be made possible for them or the world will surely end up in chaos and disorder. He stated that he did not believe that the United States should do all of this itself, but certainly we must do better. The President said he had to repeat his conviction that our entire national security and prosperity are tied up in this program of Mutual Security and he reminded the group that in America's early days we too were dependent

upon nations for investment and capital resources. He stated that this meeting would be the last one of this kind with this particular group but that never has he been as sure as he is now that America's future is tied so tightly with this program despite the adverse publicity the program has received. At this point he turned the discussion over to Secretary Dillon.

Secretary Dillon explained that a Presidential message to Congress would be sent forward the following day and that hearings would shortly ensue in the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives. First, as to economic programs, Secretary Dillon explained that in preparing these programs this year the Department had been guided in good measure by the so-called Mansfield Amendment which required that reports be prepared on all countries receiving grant assistance to determine whether or not and how soon such countries could have this kind of assistance reduced or eliminated. The Secretary stated that this report should be available by the end of this month. He said that the philosophy of this report is already reflected in the program presented to the Congress, because the funds requested for grant assistance had been reduced by $155 million under last year. He added that defense support alone had been reduced by $111 million, a 13% reduction under last year.

The Secretary stated that the funds requested in the new program are only slightly above those appropriated last year for grant assistance. He pointed out that a reduction is being requested also for the contingency fund.

As for the Development Loan Fund, he explained that the same amount is being requested as was requested last year. He explained that these funds are needed in order to make it possible to use more of these loans in place of grant assistance.

The Secretary stated that the second major change in the program this year is military assistance -- an increase being requested in this item of $700 million above the amount appropriated last year in keeping with the recommendations of the Draper Committee and because the pipeline funds have been virtually exhausted. The Secretary stressed the necessity for modernizing the forces of our friends abroad and stated that an increase in military assistance is imperative to that end.

As far as the NATO nations are concerned, the Secretary stated that the policy is to have no new commitments to those NATO countries which are economically the strongest -- England, Germany and France and that these

nations are being urged to make cost-sharing agreements in assistance programs.

The Secretary stressed that the program has a better schedule of requirements than heretofore because unified commanders and our ambassadors have been brought into the program sooner.

The Secretary stated that $940 million more than last year's appropriations are being asked this year, the great majority of the increase being for military assistance.

He cited the basic figures as being $4.175 billion requested, as compared with $3.930 billion requested last year, as compared with $3.226 billion appropriated last year.

Speaker Rayburn then stated that in the House of Representatives there is a wide-spread feeling that there is a tremendous amount of incompetence and waste in this program. He said that there would be no difficulty on the military side of the program in the House, but there will be great difficulty on the economic side of the program. The Speaker emphasized that the people complaining to him have stressed waste and incompetence, not graft or corruption, and that they mention this in connection with economic aid. He identified the complaining Congressmen as members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Congressman Tom Morgan observed that military assistance is a continuing authorization, as is the Development Loan Fund, so that in the authorization bill this year there is only $1.400 billion to be authorized. He stated that the so-called Pilcher subcommittee returned from a trip abroad with bad reports on large projects, but that the small projects seemed to be going well.

Secretary Dillon pointed out, respecting the larger projects, that these are being shifted from grants programs to Development Loan Fund projects. He stated that no money is included in this year's request for any projects of any size under grant aid except for a few now being completed in the Far East. He stated that because of this arrangement he did not anticipate difficulties on these projects in the future of the kind we have had in the past.

Congressman Taber asked the President if we could not get along without technical assistance and other smaller programs of this kind. The President responded that this is one of the best parts of the whole program. Taber

said that he would agree if the program were honestly run, "but it isn't." At once the President responded, most vigorously, that it is very difficult to get good personnel in this program because the Congress insists upon a year by year program and has refused to put it on a career basis. He stated that "the United States is coming damn close to making up its mind as to what we are going to do in the world, and if it is to withdraw then we will have to recompute our whole position on the face of the globe." He stated that both this Mutual Security Program and the USIA programs will be much better off if the personnel can be made career, and he feelingly commented on troubles he had experienced in prior years (including, specifically, with Taber) trying vainly to get enough Army funds, whereas today the Congress is lavish on defense but pinch-penny on the no less vital Mutual Security Program.

Secretary Dillon stated that a new study being made of the economic programs will be completed in about one year, pointing out that these programs have not been tightly resurveyed for the past decade. He said there is a possibility that some parts of the program are no longer needed.

Senator Wiley stated that he has had a letter asking why it is necessary to give additional assistance to NATO when they are in such excellent economic condition. Secretary Dillon explained that NATO countries are contributing far more now -- about 11% more -- than last year. The President pointed out that Holland, for instance, is contributing so much that there is some doubt whether or not it can carry the load. Senator Fulbright interjected to state that while we are approaching this in a highly critical and conservative fashion, Mr. Khrushchev is celebrating his new steel mill in India as well as a lot of additional economic efforts in other parts of the world on the part of the Soviet Union. He stated that the decision that America must make is whether or not to turn the rest of the world over to the Soviet Union; otherwise we must continue our own programs.

The Senator stated that he is much aware that in his own State this program is highly unpopular, and so much so that in every speech he makes he has to defend it. He says, however, that he does so unhesitatingly, because the Nation faces a critical situation in the world and must meet the test.

The President reiterated that almost his entire life had been spent in military service during a period in which every dollar invested in defense was characterized as waste. Now, he said, everybody insists on spending billions extra for defense, while scrimping on this particular program,

an essential part of our own defenses.

Senator Fulbright repeated that it is unpleasant and unpopular to support this program but there is no alternative. He said it is most unfortunate that it has been made an annual program. He stressed that here we are watching the Soviet Union going around the world, in the Caribbean as well as in Asia, and we in this country are getting started on a battle royal in the Congress (referring to civil rights). He said that this battle in the Congress will make the situation even more difficult. He said that as far as he is concerned he will support this Mutual Security program all that he can. America has, he pointed out, more than twice the gross national product of the Soviet Union. He said that we can afford this program, and we must support it.

Senator Dirksen suggested, whimsically, to Senator Fulbright that the latter should live in Chicago-Tribune area in order to get a real feeling of the local impact of this program.

The President stated that Mr. Khrushchev had told him that none of us can afford this business of destroying each other. However, the Soviets can place their emphasis in certain particular places to achieve their results. Meanwhile the United States must look after the concerns of all nations small or large. He stated that our job is tough indeed but that our allies are today a very large part of America's initial defense -- in fact, our outposts, even though we cannot tell them so.

Senator Fulbright stated that the free world has at least three times the wealth of the Soviet Union so there is no doubt that we can afford a vigorous effort for mutual security. The President laughingly stated that he would come to Arkansas and put on a toupee and support Senator Fulbright in that state because of his views on mutual security.

The President then thanked everyone present for coming to this meeting. He stated that he doesn't care if he is characterized as "a stupid ox" but he believes profoundly in this program and will keep on saying so. He said that if he should survive for the next decade there will be, before it is over, a lot more converts to this program, because he is going to have something to do with getting them.

Speaker Rayburn then commented that the President's bourbon tasted very good to him; he hoped that this would not be, as the President had indicated, the last meeting of this group. The President laughingly answered that this was only to be the last meeting "of this kind."

Thereupon at 6:15 pm the meeting adjourned.

Bryce N. Harlow
Deputy Assistant
to the President

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

February 26, 1960

9:00 a.m. -- 11:00 a.m.

The following were present:

Vice President Nixon

Mr. Douglas Dillon
for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
Mr. John McKibbin
for PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Mueller
Mr. True D. Morse
for Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Mr. Stans, BoB
Gov. Hoegh
Chairman McCone, AEC
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA
Sen. Morton
Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor
Mrs. Thomas
Mr. Ray Stevens

Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Wallis
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Kendall
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

The Vice President presided in the absence of the President.

Budget Report - Mr. Stans said that as of January 30th, there was no change in regard to the estimate of revenues, and that expenditures appear to be such that a surplus can be achieved for the year. However, the surplus will be so slim ($217 million) that the Administration must take every possible step in the next five months to increase the margin of safety, especially since there are still uncertainties as to housing, agriculture, and defense programs.

Federal Employment - Mr. Stans said that the picture is still good but that by June 30th, there will be some 20,000 more employed than June 30, 1959. While this still is below authorized personnel levels,

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Mr. Stans believed it desirable to try to get under the 1959 figure; this would mean a reduction of 20,000, or .8%.

Manpower - Sec. Mitchell prefaced this presentation with remarks on how more people are now engaged in services and trade than in production, how industry is greatly interested in this subject, and how the presentation will point up some policy questions with regard to things like housing, education, etc.

Dr. Wolfbein made a lengthy presentation on population statistics, emphasizing age levels, training and education, and the resultant demands on the economy that can be anticipated as the great hump of war babies advances in age.

Dr. Wolfbein cited the following as things that needed doing, though not necessarily by the Federal government: improvement of training, elimination of job discrimination, better placement, strengthen schools, improvement of guidance and counselling, also of health and safety, and, finally, better information on the entire subject.

In discussion, Sec. Anderson ascertained that young people and the untrained, particularly negroes, are the first to lose their jobs in a recession; also that the last two recessions did not reveal any marked tendency toward early retirement. Allen Dulles believed it desirable to develop a similar study focused on Russian manpower. The Vice President commented on the work of the Government Contracts Committee, and Sec. Mitchell remarked on aspects of "on the job" training. He noted the ironic situation that efforts to counteract discrimination against the negroes are handicapped by the fact that so many records no longer show whether a worker or an applicant is white or colored -- as a result of antidiscrimination efforts!

National Economy - Dr. Saulnier asserted that there had been an important change in business sentiment recently which completed a cycle of overoptimism late last year, pessimism earlier this year, and now a more balanced view. He saw a definite subsidence of inflation sentiment, but he wished to reserve final judgment on the outlook for another 30 to 45 days until the deviations caused by the steel strike no longer had impact.

Dr. Saulnier then went over a great many charts, just about all of which showed favorable trends. He summarized by saying that this was a picture of an economy heavily shaken by the steel strike, but now doing well with shaking off the effects. He felt much encouraged.

The Vice President said that reports from around the country seemed to corroborate Dr. Saulnier's remarks, and that money was the one thing which caused much concern. Dr. Saulnier pointed out that there is some easing in money costs, and an improvement in availability; finally, that there will probably be no further increase in interest rates. Sec. Anderson, Mr. Mueller, Mr. Rogers, and Sen. Morton spoke of

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the arguments they liked to use in combatting allegations that the Administration is to be blamed for tight money. The Vice President thought that the issue was really one between sound money and "funny money" -- the latter could be expected if the reckless spenders in Congress got control of the Executive Branch.

Cuba Overflights - Acting Secretary Dillon set forth the problems created by any illegal flights over Cuba that originate from American airfields. He believed Castro could exploit these to the detriment of any efforts we may make through the Organization of American States for improving the situation in Cuba. He outlined the effort being made to stop these, and the help being given by Treasury, Defense, Justice, and the Federal Aviation Agency. He thought the problem was essentially one of the many small abandoned airfields in Florida where it might be necessary to establish guards at all times. The Attorney General agreed that the illegal flights must be stopped somehow, but that the latest known incident was one of a routine flight from a regular field which then deviated from flight plan.

It was agreed that Gen. Persons should get in touch with General Quesada and ask him to discuss the matter further with Mr. Dillon.

Mr. Dulles noted the possibility that some incidents may have been originated deliberately in Cuba to create the impression of United States' hostility.

Mr. Rogers pointed out that only one airplane incident has occurred since our new system of protective measures was undertaken.

* * * *

Because of the lateness of the hour, the discussion of the 1960 campaign was postponed.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

February 24, 1960

Dear Governor Reed:

In pursuance of your conversation with the President concerning the future of the three Air Force Bases in Maine, I have received a report from the Department of the Air Force which may be of some interest to you.

With reference to Loring Air Force Base and Dow Air Force Base, we are informed that current plans are to keep them in the active inventory in their present utilization, both as bomber bases and in our air defense missions.

With reference to Presque Isle Air Force Base, as I am sure you know, the SNARK will eventually be phased out of the inventory as more ballistic missiles are available. However, the timing of this is at the moment uncertain, and in the meantime the Air Force is actively studying possible alternate uses of the Presque Isle Air Force Base. They cannot at this time say definitely whether such a use will be found or even when SNARK will be taken out of the inventory, but they have assured us that they are carefully examining other uses for the Base.

I don't know if this is of much help, but thought I would pass it along to you. As to the general question of the future of heavy bombers, the Air Force certainly sees no immediate change in the need for them.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Merriam
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable John H. Reed
Governor of Maine
Augusta, Maine

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: The President, Governor John H. Reed of Maine
General Persons, Mr. Kendall and Mr. Merriam
February 19, 1960 -- 9:48 a.m. to 10:02 a.m.

The meeting was largely a get-acquainted visit by Governor Reed. However, the Governor did bring up the question of the Passamaquoddy project and reminded the President of Mrs. Smith's proposed bill calling for a treaty with the Canadians. The President remarked that he had discussed this project with several Canadian Prime Ministers, and up to this time they had unofficially rejected the idea. The President indicated that he would be glad to approach the Canadians again, and commented in passing that he thought he probably should ask Mr. Diefenbaker to visit him soon.

There was a brief discussion about the future of the bomber bases in Maine, and the President asked me to get a reading from the Air Force on this subject and possibly have them write a letter to the Governor which the Governor might use in the State. In passing the President commented that he was bothered by the fact that all the Snarks we had were in one field.

The President indicated to the Governor that he, of course, would be glad to do anything he could to help in his campaign in the fall.

REM

Robert E. Merriam

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEB 23 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR INTERDEPARTMENTAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Air Force Bases in Maine

I refer to the President's conversation with the Governor of Maine concerning Air Force plans for the three Air Force Bases in that State.

At Loring Air Force Base, near Limestone, and Dow Air Force Base, near Bangor, the Strategic Air Command has B-52 bombers and associated refueling aircraft; KC-135 jet tankers at Loring; and KC-97 propeller-driven tankers at Dow. It appears that the B-52 will continue to be our first line strategic manned Heavy bomber for the next several years. Current plans, therefore, contemplate keeping Loring and Dow Air Force Bases in the active inventory as bomber bases. These plans must necessarily be kept under continuing review, and changed whenever the military situation indicates that such changes are in the best interest of National defense. We do not at this time, however, forecast for Loring and Dow Air Force Bases any change from their present utilization by Strategic Air Command.

In addition to their bomber missions, Loring and Dow also have air defense missions. At Loring we have a squadron of F-106 fighter-interceptors, the newest and highest performance manned interceptor in our inventory. At Dow, we have two squadrons of fighter-interceptors, one a Regular Air Force squadron equipped with F-101s and the other, an Air National Guard squadron with F-89s. We are also constructing facilities at Dow for a squadron of BOMARC interceptor missiles. Our current plans do not anticipate any change in the air defense missions at Loring and Dow.

At Presque Isle Air Force Base, the Strategic Air Command has the Air Force's only SNARK missile unit. The SNARK has intercontinental range at subsonic speed. It was the first long-range missile to come into our inventory, and later missiles such as the ATLAS have now surpassed the SNARK's performance. Our present thinking is that we will require this SNARK unit for only a limited

time in the future and we are now endeavoring to determine whether Presque Isle Air Force Base will be suitable for another mission after the SNARK is phased out. Our study will take into consideration such factors as the type and condition of existing facilities, their adaptability to other missions, comparison with other excess installations, programmed changes in the force structure, and many other items.

The Air Force also has a number of smaller installations in Maine. At Topsham we have the Headquarters of the Bangor Air Defense Sector, which operates a SAGE Direction Center. We have manned radar stations at Brunswick, Bucks Harbor, Caswell and Charleston, and unmanned gap-filler radar stations at Bridgewater, Sedgwick and Topsfield. In Portland we have an Air Reserve Center. We do not at this time forecast any changes for these activities. However, they like all other Air Force activities are under constant review.

I hope the above information is responsive to your needs. If we may be of further assistance, please let me know.

(Signed)
JOSEPH V. CHARYK
~~Under~~ Acting Secretary of the Air Force

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

From 11:30 to 11:53 today, the President met with Republican Senator J. Glenn Beall of Maryland and Edward T. Miller, former Republican Congressman from Maryland's First District.

Beall and Miller came in ostensibly to talk generally of military installations and military activities throughout the State of Maryland. However, their conversation was limited to problems they saw in the Hagerstown area. They told the President this has become a distressed area because of cutbacks in Air Force orders at the Fairchild plant. They said about 4,000 employees are affected by an Air Force decision not to continue buying Fairchild's F-27 turbo-jet. They contend the Air Force caused the community to believe this plane would be ordered in quantity because it was an important plane in Air Force plans, but abruptly Air Force officials reversed their field and placed no orders. This, Beall and Miller say, may also affect the private market for this aircraft by raising the question whether it is in fact a good plane; however, they admitted regular private purchases are continuing.

They expressed the hope the Air Force might make a "token" purchase of about five F-27s. Their idea is that this would hold a competent work force in the Hagerstown area -- as "insurance" should future need arise for quick expansion of Defense production at Fairchild.

In their presence, the President directed me to discuss the matter with General Persons, so that it could be checked with the Air Force. He directed that if there is then something he (the President) should decide, we should bring it back to him. He explained to his

callers why detailed decisions of this character must be made by Defense officials having operating responsibility. He also expressed his general concern that local communities not gear their whole existence to defense production -- since by its nature defense production may be abruptly cut back when military considerations change demands for the item involved.

E. C. M.

Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
General Goodpaster
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On February 18 at 4:15 p. m. the President met in his office with Senator George Smathers of Florida. The President opened the discussion by stating he had talked with Bill Pauley who in turn had suggested that the President discuss with Senator Smathers his trip to South America. The President and the Senator discussed Mr. Pauley in very favorable terms.

Senator Smathers expressed delight over the President's going to South America and said the President would have a wonderful reception. He stated that he had been in South America only a week or two ago. He mentioned that President Kubitschek of Brazil has been studying English an hour a day and is very anxious to be able to be understood by President Eisenhower when he arrives.

The Senator stated he visited ten countries in South America on his recent trip. He was much impressed by the President of Chile. He stated that the Secretary of Finance is really running Argentina. He favorably mentioned the United States Ambassador to Uruguay.

He stated that he wanted mainly to discuss with the President our policy, or lack of policy, in respect to Cuba. He said he had just left the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations where Mr. Rubottom and others from the State Department had been discussing this very problem. He stated that he asked the president in every South American country he visited what he thought ought to be done in respect to Cuba and Castro, and that without exception each president had stated that it is important now for the United States to develop a firmer policy toward Castro. He mentioned a widespread belief that Castro represents a growing effort to overthrow existing governments in South America and is a terrible threat to private property and to every existing government. Castro, the Senator stated, has lined up with the Communist Party whether or not he actually is a communist himself. He said the time has come when it is confusing to our friends in South America why we are more friendly toward our enemies than to those friendly toward us.

The Senator said that he attempted to explain to those who talked to him in this vein that America has been historically close to Cuba and is attempting to remain so as long as possible. He said, however, that South Americans had stressed that America should now become strong in this situation -- that the Reds have built their largest base in this hemisphere and in America's very backyard. He said our present policies may please certain masses of people in various countries but these people are already deeply opposed to the United States. The Senator said that what he hoped the President could do would be to give hope and confidence to the people in South America who are strong for him. He favorably mentioned the President's action in the Middle East -- describing it as tough and decisive. He hoped for similar action in respect to Cuba.

The President stated that he agreed completely with the Senator's thesis. He said the easiest thing to do would be to blockade Cuba but that there is a serious missing link in this situation -- a request upon the United States by the heads of governments in the Organization of American States for America to do something about Castro.

The President explained that the moment one of the South Americans starts running for election or reelection, he runs against any American aggressive action that is not popularly supported.

The President stated that no one has worked any harder than he has personally to strengthen the OAS. He pointed to various economic measures, to a newly-created committee, and to other efforts to strengthen the relationship of America with members of the OAS. The President then stated that he thinks that the time is coming in respect to Cuba when we must have a "tough understanding." He commented, however, that although everybody says something should be done, they seem to want it done clandestinely -- a policy, the President explained, approximating gangsterism.

Senator Smathers pointed to the agreement whereby, under the OAS, intervention is possible when there is communist danger. He said that he is certain that America has at least one good friend in the OAS to whom America could give intelligence information and other data which they could use in sponsoring action within OAS calling upon America to intervene in Cuba. He said that the State Department could find a way to get a resolution of this kind adopted by the OAS.

The President stated that one of his reasons for going to South America was to get them to spearhead an attempt to get something under way in respect to Cuba. He stated that in each country visited he had time set aside for visiting privately with each president. The President was hopeful that through these private discussions he could get action started which would call upon the United States to take appropriate action, and that in this way almost anything would become feasible.

The President commented that he had noted that Senator Smathers will deliver a speech on these matters this next week. He said he hoped that it would be so well prepared that he could demonstrate clearly that the situation in respect to Cuba is intolerable. The President pointed out that a Senator can talk more freely on such matters than people in the Executive Branch and that it would be very helpful to have such a statement made.

Senator Smathers stated that he had discussed this matter with the Vice President who had explained to him how embarrassing it is for people in the Executive Branch to deal effectively with situations of this kind.

The President then directed the undersigned to arrange a conference between the Secretary of State and Senator Smathers in order that the Senator could have the Secretary's clearance of his speech about Cuba.

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NLE Date 5/12/82

The President emphasized that the Secretary of State has "a very sound head" and that he "isn't lacking in guts." Senator Smathers agreed, explaining that he knew this quite well because he and Secretary Herter had served together on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that he would await advice from the undersigned as to when he could visit with the Secretary. The President then directed the undersigned once again to make the requested appointment. He said he would soon be back from South America and then would know what the thinking there really is.

[redacted]

Senator Smathers then turned the conversation to golf. He commented on the El Dorado course, said it is the most beautiful course he had seen anywhere, and asked if the President would play there. The President said he was going to attend an American Assembly meeting in Puerto Rico, that he was meeting with all the South American Ambassadors at a luncheon so they would understand why he could not visit every one of their

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countries and would try to do the same thing in Puerto Rico with Henry Wriston at the American Assembly. Then he hoped to go to the golf course by helicopter. The President and Senator Smathers then talked enthusiastically about some new golf clubs designed by Spalding, the first set of which had been given to the President. The Senator was promised a full report on the performance of these clubs when the President got back from his trip.

Thereupon, at 4:45 p. m., the meeting was adjourned.

Bryce N. Harlow
Deputy Assistant
to the President

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DRAFT

Feb 16
1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Mutual Security Program - FY 1961

Total new money requested for the Mutual Security Program is $4,175 million. This is $245 million more than last year's request ($3,930 million) and $949 million over last year's appropriation ($3,226 million).

In only one category of assistance is the FY 1961 request greater than last year's. This is the $2 billion requested for military assistance, which is $400 million over last year's request and $700 million over the appropriation. This is necessary to replenish the military assistance pipeline, on which the program has been drawing heavily over the past few years, in order to maintain actual deliveries at the minimum essential level ($2 billion annually, according to the Draper Committee). It will not increase program expenditures over that of the past few years, which were $2.3 billion for FY 1959 and are expected to drop to $1.8 billion this year and to decline slightly to $1.75 billion in FY 1961 even with all the new money requested.

The estimated annual program cost of simply maintaining forces at their present levels of effectiveness is $1.2

billion

billion. Any force improvement must come out of new funds provided over this base. Modernization is essential. Especially important are new programs for NATO where joint cost-sharing is the principal feature as a means of meeting highest priority military requirements.

For Defense Support (grant economic aid to 12 countries bearing heavy military burdens), the request is $724 million - $111 million less than last year's request and smaller than this year's program, reflecting improvement in the economies of recipient nations and greater use of loans through the Development Loan Fund in keeping with Congressional desires.

For Special Assistance, the request is slightly less than last year ($268 million versus $272 million), but includes a new program of $20 million for education and training activities in Africa. For continuing programs, the request therefore is $24 million less than last year's request.

For Technical Cooperation, the request is $4 million less than requested last year ($211 versus $207 million), but it too includes funds for new programs in Africa and also includes the U.S. contribution to United Nations technical assistance activities. We are also asking less for other miscellaneous programs and for the Contingency Fund.

For the Development

For the Development Loan Fund ($700 million), we are asking for the same amount requested last year; but $150 million over the appropriation. This reflects a confidence that greater participation by other industrialized nations will be forthcoming through IDA and other international mechanisms and also the creation of the new Inter-American Bank to meet special hemisphere development needs. Within this amount emphasis will be placed on development in countries where determination and capability exist (as both the Executive Branch and Congress wished), especially India, Pakistan and Taiwan, and will provide funds for an important new start: the Indus Basin project, in which the United States, using MSP and PL 480 funds, will join the United Kingdom, Germany, the IBRD and others to finance a program of great international significance.

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 16, 1960

8:30 a.m. -- 11:15 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen

Mr. Staats, BoB
Mr. Hughes
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
PMG Summerfield (in part)
Sec. Anderson, Treasury
Sec. Flemming, HEW (in part)
Mr. Douglas Dillon, State (in part)
Mr. Wm. Macomber (in part)
Mr. Arthur Eden, Bur. of Finance (in part)
Mr. Hyde Gillette, (in part)

Mr. John Irwin, Defense (in part)
Sen. Fong
Rep. Rees

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Morgan
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Paarlberg
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Wheeler (in part)
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

International Development Association - Sec. Anderson described the arrangements made for the International Development Association, the U.S. funds needed, and the legislation to authorize the Executive to accede to the Agreement.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of interest rate ceilings, the developments in Cuba, water pollution control, agriculture, and national security.

Postal Rates - It was agreed that there should be further discussion of what was involved in pressing for postal rate increases at this time. Mr. Summerfield made a stirring plea for eliminating the postal deficit, but the Leadership felt there was little possibility of doing so this year.

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There was brief discussion of the likelihood of a pay increase, and extensive discussion of the details of postal rates for the various classes of mail.

Mutual Security - Mr. Dillon made a rather brief presentation of the Administration's request, stressing that the increase of the program as a whole over last year resulted entirely from greater military assistance requirements.

There was brief discussion of the probability of Congressional effort to reduce the program. The President spoke at length on the critical problems of essential economic development of new nations around the globe.

Civil Rights - It was agreed that it would be very preferable for a Rule to be granted for civil rights rather than to have the matter taken up as the result of the discharge petition effort.

Education - The President stated his determination that the Administration adhere strictly to its proposed program unless some future consultation with the Leadership should lead to a desired change of position. He asserted that he would entertain absolutely no proposals for change of position unless they came to him through the Leadership. Dr. Flemming outlined the possible changes that might be accomplished by Representatives Kearns and Frelinghuysen in Committee to produce a bill very similar to the Administration's; if this occurred, he hoped the merits of what they produce could be considered for possible endorsement. The Vice President tended to concur in Dr. Flemming's view. The President agreed as to the need for further review with the Leadership should desirable changes be accomplished in Committee.

Medical Care for the Aged - Dr. Flemming set forth the Administration's opposition to the Forand bill, and the nature of HEW studies of alternative solutions. The President and Vice President spoke of the seriousness of the problem.

* * * * *

International Development Association - Sec. Anderson described briefly the plans for this new organization which would be a part of the World Bank. He noted the size of the U.S. subscription to be paid over the next five years, and he said that a bill would be submitted that would authorize the Executive to accede to the Agreement.

Sec. Anderson mentioned certain particular advantages of the arrangement: (1) that it had been proposed at New Delhi as a means of covering "marginal" loans which the World Bank could not make; (2) that it had a potential for putting to use some of our P.L. 480

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soft currencies, (3) that it provides a means for this sort of activity outside of the UN, thus avoiding the creation of an opportunity for Russia to exploit, and (4) that the United States was able to withstand the effort that was made to provide for grants as well as loans.

The President asked about the new countries that would be gaining independence in Africa. Sec. Anderson said they could apply for membership. Sen. Kuchel inquired if Russia could apply for membership. Sec. Anderson replied affirmatively but believed that the application would not be approved, unless we should so desire, since the United States possesses a large share of the voting power in the World Bank.

The President commented on the importance of activity such as this to help insure that the economies of the underdeveloped nations progress along with the rest of the free world.

Interest Rate Ceilings - Sen. Dirksen inquired of Sec. Anderson about progress with legislation on this subject. The Secretary and Rep. Byrnes both felt that the hearings were going well, and that it would probably be only a matter of making a few changes so as to take the Administration label off the bill.

Cuba - The Vice President inquired of Sec. Anderson as to Latin American attitudes toward recent developments in Cuba. The Secretary replied that in private conversations, representatives of just about all the countries would ask what the United States intended to do about Cuba; also they showed much concern about the possibility of other dictators following Castro's pattern, if he should be successful with it. None of these people, the Secretary said, had any specific remedy to suggest, but all felt the United States was so powerful it could readily find some way to handle the situation. The President added that he had gotten similar comments from certain businessmen recently returned from Latin America, but that none of them wanted to "send in the Marines" and they had no specific solutions to offer.

The Secretary stated that at the meeting, in which the plans for the Development Association were drawn up, there had been much spontaneous praise for the United States, and much enthusiasm for the President's forthcoming visit.

The Vice President noted how some political opponents cite developments in Cuba and Panama as evidence of failure of our Latin American policy -- completely disregarding the many improvements accomplished in the past seven years. He hoped that the President's report on his South American trip might cover the area generally rather than just the countries visited.

The President announced that he would be having for lunch the Ambassadors of all the South American countries. Reverting to Cuba, he reported the feeling of a number of advisers that the United States should not do anything that would seem to be retaliatory against the Cuban people.

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Postal Rates - Mr. Summerfield made an opening statement on the responsibilities of the Post Office with regard to informing Congress whenever certain classes of mail were not paying their way. He then went over a number of charts showing how postal deficits constitute nearly half of the approximately $15 billion increase in the national debt since 1946, as also other aspects of the postal deficit and particular classes of mail that were not paying their way. He set forth various possibilities for increasing revenues to fulfill the President's budget estimate.

In discussion, Mr. Halleck emphasized Democratic control of the Congress and the absence of any Democratic desire to act on this. Mr. Arends was more concerned about the threat of a postal pay increase, and Mr. Summerfield spoke of his efforts -- unsuccessful -- to try to get Postal Union officials to hold pay raise pressures temporarily in abeyance.

The President inquired whether anyone present objected to the program being proposed by the Postmaster General. The only response was from Mr. Halleck, who said that he did not object but that he thought there was very little chance of success.

Rep. Rees warned that there would be a pay raise attached to any rate increase. He pointed out also that in 1958 the Administration had stressed that first class mail should pay its own way but should not have to support other classes of mail. However, he said, a 5¢ rate would be much higher than required under that standard. The Postmaster General explained at length the technicalities of accounting and allocation of costs, and he saw no problem here. Mr. Rees reminded the group that it was easier to talk of increasing the second class rate than to accomplish it in the face of bitter opposition of popular magazines like Readers Digest, etc.

The President welcomed Sen. Fong to his first meeting with the Leadership at the White House, and asked for his comments. Senator Fong expressed his favor for a rate increase, but he was dubious about any support in Committee.

In the course of his presentation, Mr. Summerfield suggested the possibility of making a 15-minute movie of this material, which could be widely distributed as an educational project.

Mr. Summerfield asked if he might meet with the House and Senate Republican Policy Committees this week so as to enlist Republican support, especially since Mr. Halleck did not seem to want to say anything to the press this morning which would commit the Party prior to discussion with the Policy Committee. Both Rep. Byrnes and Mr. Halleck, as also Sen. Dirksen, felt that Mr. Summerfield should endeavor to develop more Democratic support prior to committing Republicans to what could easily be an unpopular lost cause. The Postmaster General felt he had to show Republican support before he had much chance of getting Democratic support. He was anxious to move quickly on this since he was under doctor's orders to take some time off.

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The President recalled how strongly Republicans supported budgetary and fiscal integrity. In the light of that, he felt, second class mail should not be allowed to get off so cheaply. He felt it was a matter of principle and that he would have to push for increased rates all by himself, if necessary. However, he said, if that should seem to be harmful to the Party, then he would do it merely on a personal basis. He suggested that the Postmaster General confer further with the Leaders and then take his much earned vacation.

Mutual Security - (The President left the meeting for the period of Mr. Dillon's presentation.)

Mr. Dillon said the Administration was asking $155 million less in grant programs than last year and only about $150 million more than was authorized last year.

Mr. Dillon thought the big problem would come in the appropriations process where money would have to be provided for things already authorized, as the Development Loan Fund and military assistance. The big increase of the total program, he said, was entirely in military assistance where $2 billion is being requested as compared with the $1.3 billion appropriated last year.

Mr. Dillon emphasized that we had used up the possibility of living off the pipeline, which was once as high as $8 billion. Now, it will be necessary to appropriate about $2 billion every year to maintain an expenditure rate of $2 billion. This year, deliveries will be at only $1.8 billion, and even so that is $0.5 billion over the appropriation.

Of the $2 billion being requested, $1.2 billion would be for maintaining forces in various countries in the Far East, Turkey, and Greece; $800 million would be for modernization of forces, about equally divided between NATO and elsewhere.

Mr. Dillon said that no new commitments would be made for military assistance to Germany, the United Kingdom, or France. And in other countries, we are asking that they themselves make a larger contribution to their own defense. He stated that last year our allies had increased their efforts by about $1 billion, and that there would be a further increase this year. Hence we look to the time when they will be on their own.

Mr. Dillon noted that the liaison with Congress would be handled by Mr. Ben Brown, the ICA director in Libya, who has been recalled to substitute for the ailing Mr. Claxton.

(The President returned to the meeting.)

Sen. Bridges ascertained that the United States would expend funds to help in the Thor combat training of the English, and he concluded

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that despite Mr. Dillon's earlier statement, we would be giving the British some military assistance. Mr. Irwin said that this would amount to $3.8 million for 1961.

Mr. Halleck asked about overseas missile bases that form a part of our deterrent, and Mr. Dillon enumerated them. Messrs. Bridges and Saltonstall recalled last year's hassle over the status of the UK Thor bases. Mr. Dillon said that the RAF had announced, and appropriately demonstrated, that these bases are fully operational.

Mr. Halleck digressed for a moment to inform Mr. Dillon about the uneasiness that is developing over rumors that there would be a great many tariff reductions resulting from the next GATT negotiations. Mr. Dillon said this stemmed from confusion over the preliminary list, that each item was subject to study by the Tariff Commission which could set peril points, and that in many of these items the reduction could be at best only very small. Rep. Byrnes urged that a greater effort be made to eliminate from such lists, before announcement, any items that had very little potential for negotiation. Mr. Dillon noted the innovation this year of having Commerce Department work up for publication a list of items on which the U.S. would ask concessions from other countries.

Reverting to the mutual security program, Sen. Saltonstall thought that all of the mutual security items ought to be in a single bill instead of partially in the Defense appropriations bill, so as to give the Administration greater flexibility and increase its ability to get the best possible bill out of Congress.

Sen. Bridges foresaw some very serious votes when some of the demagogues would endeavor to take funds away from mutual security and apply them to our domestic security programs like the B-70 or airborne alert, etc., etc. Sen. Dirksen also thought so, then pointed to the probability that Sen. Russell would accept an increase of only $150 or $200 million.

The President commented that he had been breaking his heart over this for seven years and apparently must do so once more. The United States just did not seem to realize what was at stake here. It was essential to look at this program not as something deserving sympathy but rather with a hardheaded concern for our own best interests. Senators Bridges and Dirksen referred to the difficulty of getting Democratic Presidential candidates to support this, and Sen. Bridges opined that there were even more such candidates in the Senate than have yet been announced.

The President recalled how Lyndon Johnson had taken note of the $200 million increase, making a total of $4 billion in the program for next year, then had said that while he of course was not against it, nevertheless every place he went in Texas he heard people complain about money being spent overseas when there was no money available for a particular dam they felt necessary. The President

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was insistent that this program must be considered on a much broader basis than just any single dam. There must be recognition of the fact that there were 1,250,000,000 people outside of Red China who would have to have some sort of help unless chaos is to result.

The President recounted his conversation with the King of Morocco who urged that the United States must be solidly in support of independence movements, and must take the lead in finding ways to make it possible for these new countries to sustain themselves. The President said he had agreed that these two things must be done, but that they might better be done in reverse order; that is, that independent countries might best maintain helpful ties with their parent countries, as Algeria did in the past, until their economies gave promise of sustaining independence. The King would not agree to this, however, and went on to stress the great morale factor that is involved when a nation is able to take a seat in the United Nations. The President said that despite this mild debate he made it clear to the King that the United States does stand firmly for the right of self-determination.

The President continued his remarks, noting that these African countries <u>are</u> going to become independent and are going to look for help in one place or another. He thought that the one way he could see for accomplishing anything in this respect was to get a cooperative effort established where these countries could jointly put much into development and thus have a stake in maintaining the political stability and the growth of a whole area, something that would not result from simply a bilateral program between the United States and any individual country. For the moment, the President said, it was essential to get some of these people educated a little bit on the need for a little more political stability; but actually the task is a terrific amount bigger than just a business of putting $200 million or even $700 million additional into the mutual security program.

The President concluded by noting how long he had been talking about this problem over the years and by joking that there was no point citing to him the argument about high taxes -- he was well experienced in that, particularly since there had been an effective cut in the Presidential salary just as he came into office by eliminating a tax exemption that had applied previously.

<u>Civil Rights</u> - There was brief discussion of the situation in the Senate and a question was raised by the Vice President as to the motive of Sen. Russell's attack on Lyndon Johnson.

The Vice President thought that even the most vocal Southerners believe privately that there are no grounds, in view of the Constitution, on which to oppose voting rights; whereas they do feel they have good reason for opposing other things. Sen. Dirksen saw nothing very objectionable in what the Administration was urging although there probably would be opposition to giving a statutory basis to the Contracts Committee. Also, the provision for assistance to school districts having trouble with integration would draw some specific opposition.

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As regards House action, both Mr. Halleck and the Vice President believed it essential to have a Rule granted for civil rights legislation prior to success of the discharge petition effort. Should a petition be successful, those who propose all sorts of expensive legislation would be encouraged to try this means of forcing legislation on the Floor. It was also agreed that it would be helpful as regards the situation in the Senate if the House could take this up.

Water Pollution Control - Rep. Arends hoped that the Leaders could have the greatest possible advance notice if the President's decision should be to veto this bill.

The President incidentally took note of his forthcoming absence, and expressed a hope that no bills would have to be sent to him in South America.

Agriculture - Rep. Halleck reported Rep. Hoeven's concern over newspaper stories that described Sec. Benson as being just as rigid as ever. The President and Rep. Allen both spoke of the Secretary's support for the President's message and general approach. The Vice President thought that Mr. Hoeven was probably most concerned that the Secretary, in testifying this week before Congress, avoid any rigid support of his own program. The President said he would ask the Secretary to consult once again with the Leaders prior to testifying.

National Security - Sen. Dirksen noted that his mail shows very little public concern over this question.

The President indicated his belief that this was not an appropriate time for him to make a major TV address on the subject, but he would have reference to it in the talk he would make prior to departure for South America.

Sen. Dirksen read a report of a monitored broadcast out of Peiping, beamed to Southeast Asia and Europe, which quoted at length the various people who have been attacking the Administration's program and trying to create the idea that the United States is a second rate power. The President agreed that this sort of thing plays right into the hands of the communists.

Education - The President recalled the essentials of the program submitted by the Administration to help in the field of school construction, and he thought all Republicans ought to support it. He noted that many changes were already being proposed from various quarters and he wanted it thoroughly understood that he did not expect any Executive Branch official to suggest or argue for any modification of the Administration program. He felt that if the House Committee in its studies should develop something that might appear acceptable, then he wanted to be sure that the Leaders were consulted before

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any endorsement of it was given. He assured the Leaders that there would be no departure from this program on the part of anyone in the Executive Branch except if a specific situation could be discussed with the Leaders and decision reached as to whether it would be desirable to stand on a new line.

The President said that he desired that proposals for changes not be made to him by anyone, except as they come through the Leaders.

The President noted that the current Administration proposal differs from that of 1957, but he was ready to admit that the 1957 approach had not been the best possible.

Mr. Halleck, believing this an excellent position to take, recalled that much had happened in school construction since 1957. He stated that he would support the Administration proposal but that he would oppose all efforts to get a bigger bill. He felt the Administration had to stand pat on its proposal.

The President appreciated that it was not possible to insist on every specific detail of a proposal, but it certainly was possible for the Administration to refrain from proposing any deviations. He added that almost every bill that comes to him for signature differs in some measure, however small, from what he would have exactly liked.

Dr. Flemming said that Representatives Kearns and Frelinghuysen are trying to get the Thompson bill, which the House Subcommittee is considering, amended in such a way that it will incorporate most of the features of the Administration bill. However, since they could not possibly expect to eliminate entirely the grant provision in the Thompson bill, they were working for an optional arrangement whereby a State could choose either a grant or the debt service assistance proposed by the Administration. The President commented that they should consult with the Leadership if they were asking Administration support of anything other than the original submission. Mr. Flemming said that they would go to see the Leaders when the situation is clarified and when it can be determined how much of a change they might accomplish in Committee.

Rep. Halleck said that this seemed to be a radical change. Dr. Flemming said that only the option of grants had any real significance as a change. The President ascertained that even the grants would require matching funds from the State.

Rep. Byrnes felt certain the Committee would report out the Thompson bill. Rep. Halleck felt that those who try to get too much would lose everything. Sen. Dirksen felt that a firm stand on principle had to be made. The President inquired as to what the Republicans on the Committee could do other than what they are doing. Rep. Byrnes asserted that they could restrict their action to offering the Administration bill as a substitute and if it were voted down, then they could

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oppose anything else. He asserted that there was no hope of perfecting the Thompson bill.

After a brief digression on another subject, Dr. Flemming returned to the matter and stated again his hope that once the Republicans on the Subcommittee can ascertain how far they can get with substituting the Administration provisions, that it would be possible then to review the situation from a strictly political viewpoint. He said it was his strong hope that a bill could be achieved which the President could sign and thus eliminate this particular issue from the coming campaign. He felt that what might come out of Committee could be pretty close to the 1957 proposal. He noted that this question of aid to education seems to come up in every press conference that the Vice President has.

The Vice President commented that the situation now was made more difficult by the program that the Administration had pushed in 1957. He saw some merit in an outcome such as Dr. Flemming believed possible, especially if it would not mean appropriating a larger total sum of money, but merely involved spending the same amount at a more rapid rate.

The President concluded the discussion by saying that it would be necessary to talk about the alternatives if things ever got to that point.

Medical Care for the Aged - Rep. Arends inquired about the Administration's position regarding the Forand bill. Dr. Flemming stated that the Administration definitely opposed it. He outlined the present studies of the Department to assess the advantages and disadvantages of various possibilities, such as increasing old age assistance payments, increasing the payroll tax so as to provide coverage of catastrophic illnesses, etc.

The Vice President spoke with considerable feeling about the need for finding some solution to this problem which is of very great and recognizable concern to elderly people. For the Administration to ignore the problem would only serve to help compulsory health insurance get its foot in the door.

The President also took note of the tremendous costs that can be involved in long illnesses.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 9, 1960

8:30 a.m. -- 10:20 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Morton

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Allen

Mr. Staats, BoB
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Mason, HHFA
Sec. Flemming, HEW (in part)
Sen. Aiken
Sen. Bennett
Sen. Young
Rep. Belcher
Rep. McDonough

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Hagerty (in part)
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Merriam
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Agriculture - Stress was placed on the importance of a united Republican front in support of the agriculture special message, as also on the responsibility of the Democratic majority for corrective action.

Housing - The Administration's objections to the "emergency" housing bill were set forth by Mr. Mason. The President ascertained that no dire necessity existed for any housing bill this session, although it would be desirable to get an extension of the repair and modernization program if that could be done without incurring a monstrosity of a bill.

Mr. Mason characterized the housing industry situation as being very good.

Highway Revenues - Mr. Merriam outlined the current status of this program, the desire of the State Governors to prevent it from being slowed down, and the continuing need for additional revenues, whether by a half-cent gas tax increase or otherwise.

Sen. Aiken was anxious that the cost of any new 16-foot specifications for bridges should not be borne by the Trust Fund. The President could not agree to making a direct charge against any Department for such a thing as changing specifications, but he questioned the need for the current 16-foot proposal, and indicated he would check thoroughly into it with responsible Defense officials.

Miscellaneous - Brief status reports were given by Sen. Dirksen and Mr. Halleck on the bills regarding education, civil rights, and water pollution.

Defense Program - The Senate and House Committee hearings were discussed at very great length, principle attention being given to the nature of military testimony, the leakage of highly classified information to the press, and possible corrective actions. The President discussed at length the nature of an adequate deterrent, and some of the problems connected with the Atlas sites and the B-70 developmental program.

* * * *

Agriculture - Mr. Harlow, at the President's request, indicated that the special message on agriculture was being distributed to the Press at this time. He pointed out the importance of having a united Republican favorable response to it. Senators Morton and Dirksen, and Rep. Halleck, all stressed the same thing, noting also the responsibility of the Democratic majority for corrective action. Senators Young and Aiken also took note of beneficial things in the message.

There was brief discussion of the propriety of commenting to the Press prior to delivery of the message to Congress, and it was agreed that this could be done on a "hold for release" basis.

Housing - In connection with the pending housing bill, Mr. Mason stated a general opinion of the industry that mortgage money is available, although at a high rate, for a normal rate of construction. He listed various provisions in the bill which are opposed by the Administration, noting particularly Section 11 which would make $1 billion available as an impetus to the housing market when no such impetus is necessary. He summarized that his agency is opposed, and he has so testified, to most of the features of the bill, and it was only a slight exaggeration when a Democratic Congressman accused him of being in favor of only the enacting clause.

Rep. McDonough thought that Committee Chairman Rains would be preoccupied for some time with other things and would not want to push this so-called "emergency" bill.

The President inquired if the Administration really needed any bill

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NSC Review 5/25/82
By BJR Date 5/27/82

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E.O. 11652, Section ...
By bc NLE, Date 12/5/77

this session. Mr. Mason replied that it did not, although there were three relatively small things that might be desirable: (1) extension of authority for the repair and modernization program, (2) a small sum for loans for public facility planning, and (3) perhaps an expansion of the basic HFA loan authority, although at the present time this would not appear to be necessary. At Mr. Halleck's question of any necessity, Mr. Harlow recalled that the repair and modernization item supposedly was to have been included in last year's bill but that it had been omitted by the opposition at the last moment as a sort of hostage for a bill this year. The President asserted that he would not take such a monstrosity as this bill in order merely to get the repair and modernization item.

In a brief discussion, it was developed that action would probably be taken first in the House this year, since Senator Sparkman has not shown any interest of moving soon in the Senate.

Regarding the basic HFA authorization, Mr. Mason stated that more and more mortgages are going into the conventional channels rather than HFA, hence the agency was not yet close to running out. He noted also the relatively high rate of new starts last month -- well over one million (annual rate).

The President spoke briefly of his conference with Dr. Saulnier the day before and his reports of all the favorable factors in the economy. There was one factor, however, that caused some people to be disappointed -- namely that there had not been the anticipated sharp plunge of the economy as a result of the steel strike, hence the recovery from the strike is not so precipitous as some had expected.

Highway Revenues - Mr. Merriam recounted the need for additional revenues that has existed since the 1958 acceleration of the program, and continues to exist because the 1959 gas tax increase was only 1¢ per gallon instead of 1-1/2¢. He stressed the interest of the Governors in accomplishing new provisions for increased funds. He said that Gov. Ribicoff, Chairman of the Governors Highway Committee, would be conferring soon with appropriate members of Congress with a view to action.

Sen. Aiken ascertained that the increased revenues resulting from increased gasoline usage would be allocated this year, also that repayment to Treasury would be made for the advances received earlier in the Fiscal Year.

Sen. Aiken was disturbed by reports that a 16-foot clearance would be required for bridges constructed in this highway program, so as to serve the interests of the Department of Defense in moving missiles around the country. He felt that this would be very costly and if financed from the Trust Fund would necessarily reduce the amount of construction possible. He objected strenuously to what he described as taking money from the Fund to augment the Defense budget.

The President felt that highway specifications would necessarily change

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from time to time, and that it would not be proper to allocate the cost of such changes to any single Department or program. However, the President continued, he did not see a clear need for what the Defense Department was proposing, and he directed Mr. Harlow to bring in for a conference the responsible people.

In connection with Sen. Saltonstall's recollection of Sen. Gore's pressure for accelerating the program, Mr. Merriam pointed out that repaying the Treasury advances would not slow down the program this year to any extent. What Sen. Gore wanted the Administration to do, Mr. Merriam said, was to accomplish administratively that which the Congress had refused to do. Mr. Staats pointed out that the program would be pinched the most in 1961 by the workings of the Byrd amendment. Mr. Merriam then added that the Federal government is paying promptly the bills submitted by the States for this program, but that care is being taken to prevent commitments for future construction from outrunning the funds available.

Mr. Merriam also called to the Leaders' attention the studies that are underway in the Executive Office (by General Bragdon) with regard to certain aspects of the highway program. This had caused certain troublesome rumors, but the study would be continued as directed by the President last year.

Education - Sen. Dirksen noted that Republican unity in the Senate voting had been pretty good. He understood that, as regards House action, John McCormack had taken an adamant position against grants for teachers' salaries.

Mr. Halleck said it was safe to assume that Mr. Rayburn did not want such grants. He reported that it was the Murray-Metcalf bill currently before the House Committee. To report a new bill out would require a new Rule.

Civil Rights - Sen. Dirksen reported that the civil rights bill containing the President's seven recommendations, including the "referee," had been introduced. He said it might be something like the bill setting up a Commission for the Centennial of Land-Grant Colleges that would be the vehicle for acting on these civil rights recommendations. He added that it might be several weeks before this would come up on the Senate Floor, but that it could be expected to keep going for quite some time once it gets started.

Mr. Halleck reported that it looked as if the House Rules Committee would soon grant a Rule for the pending measure. He believed it very important that action be initiated in the Senate rather than the House.

Sen. Dirksen thought that the one real issue might be over granting statutory authority to the Committee on Government Contracts, since some people feared it as a means of getting an FEPC. Mr. Harlow noted that that was the Committee which the Vice President chaired.

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The Committee would not be hurt by any publicity that it might get as a result of Senate discussion of the statutory proposal.

Water Pollution - Mr. Halleck noted that the conference report would soon be up for action in the House. He saw no possibility of defeating it; hence there would be no attempt to get a roll call vote. However, he did believe that additional votes in opposition to it could be mustered to sustain a veto.

Defense Program - Sen. Saltonstall summarized the developments in the Senate Committee hearings. He commented on how Gen. Lemnitzer seemed to have done the best job of supporting the President's budget. He called attention to the terrible way in which too much of Allen Dulles' presentation had leaked to the Press. He stated his own feeling of extreme distress at the way in which Sen. Jackson and others have warped the hearings toward implanting the false impression that the United States is a second rate power or will soon be one.

Regarding Adm. Burke's testimony, Sen. Saltonstall said that he had insisted on continuing his testimony overly long and was quite tired at the end of six hours of it -- which might be the explanation for some rather unfortunate statements at the end. Sen. Saltonstall noted especially Adm. Burke's assertion that the Navy had taken on responsibilities connected with the Taiwan situation and the Lebanon situation simultaneously, but that two limited wars at any one time was the limit of the Navy's capabilities.

The President asked how many such situations would it take to make a general war. He thought the basic question was that of knowing what constitutes a deterrent, and he asserted that the United States certainly has forces adequate to being a deterrent.

The President was not impressed with all the talk of who is ahead in what. Certainly the Russians were ahead with a big missile engine -- ironically, they had had to design a big engine for their missiles because they had to transport the great weight of atomic weapons whereas the United States needed to design only for the much lighter hydrogen device. Thus only by accident did they come to have the huge engine desired for outer space activities.

The President noted how seldomly anyone in the United States talks about all of our achievements with regard to atomic submarines, the Polaris, the Atlas, etc. It was because Atlas had now been proved a success that the Administration put seven more Atlas squadrons into the program. Of course there remained the big problem of launching sites, for even at a hardened Atlas site, the weapon must be exposed 9 minutes prior to firing. It is hoped that the Titan can be fired without such exposure, but unfortunately the expensive Atlas sites cannot be adapted for Titan use.

The President asked how much deterrent could possibly be wanted by

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By bc NLE, Date 12/5/77

critics of the Administration program. Did they just want to build more and more Atlases for storage in warehouses? It was unconscionable that they should use this numbers racket to scare the American people.

As regards the B-70, the President recognized that it was debatable as to precisely how much money should be committed at this time. The experts, including Gen. White and Gen. Doolittle, state that many problems remain to be solved. The Administration has put money into the budget for the purpose of solving these problems, but it would seem very foolish to commit large amounts for finished planes until these problems are solved.

It would seem, the President thought, that some of these critics had given themselves a job of alarming the United States without being at all concerned over the national security.

Sen. Saltonstall noted that there were some seven different items that seemed to be at issue, that any one of them could by itself provide adequate security, and it was a question of whether to drop some of these now or to go ahead with all of them until possible to determine which would be best. The President commented on how some people wanted to go full speed ahead on all seven at the same time. He went on to say that none of his advisers, military or civilian, had asked him to make larger provision than was done for the airborne alert. If they had, he had forgotten it, which was highly unlikely since he had listened closely to them all.

Rep. Arends stated that the hearings in the House Committee had been conducted in a much better atmosphere, perhaps because there were no Presidential candidates on that committee. The leak to Alsop of the Allen Dulles material was so bad, Mr. Arends thought, that the President should order Mr. Dulles not to appear further until the leaks could be plugged.

The President commented on how much procedures had changed since the era when he had testified -- probably because of the McCarthy influence in initiating the practice of putting even high officials under oath for their appearances. He thought that high officials did not have to set forth personal opinions at great length even though requested by Congressional committees. The fact that they did so stemmed from this change of atmosphere which these officials could not by themselves overcome all at once. Gen. Persons remarked on how the testimony of civilian officials seems to be swept under the rug despite the basic tradition in this country of civilian control over the military. Current practices in Congress seem really to be encouraging insubordination by the military.

There was further comment on the leakage of intelligence material. The President noted the resolution adopted by the VFW, and he also looked over a letter drafted for Mr. Dulles to send to the Hill. The President was minded to suggest adding a paragraph to carry out Rep. Arends' suggestion, namely that Mr. Dulles would not appear further until the leakage was cleared up. Sen. Saltonstall recalled, however, and the President quickly agreed, that refusal to testify

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would probably result very quickly in establishment of a special committee of the Congress for Intelligence, similar to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

In connection with Gen. Persons' comment on encouragement of military insubordination, the President recalled the incident of Mr. Truman's invitation to everybody, including the military, to criticize the unification plan he was proposing. Although Mr. Truman asserted in this connection that he did not want to gag anyone, he (General Eisenhower) had urged Mr. Truman either to refrain from opening this plan to criticism by the military, which would amount to inviting criticism of the Commander-in-Chief, or to withdraw the Presidential approval already given to the particular plan and withhold decision until after debate.

Rep. Arends said he would undertake to get the VFW resolution on leakage read at the formal dinner that evening, perhaps by Rep. Vinson.

Sen. Saltonstall suggested that if the President decided to go on television on this subject, it would be better for him to do it prior to the Johnson Preparedness Committee report so that it would not be regarded simply as reacting to Sen. Johnson.

The President commented on the difference in atmosphere between Washington and California. Out there he had had a large luncheon with a great deal of informal discussion, but no one had raised even one question as to the adequacy of our national security.

As the meeting was breaking up, Mr. Halleck offered a comment (subsequently repeated to the Press) about how some people seemed interested in making headlines, not headway!

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy for
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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February 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 15, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

The President began by saying that he was receiving requests for him to do things, such as signing a great number of pictures, that were coming from officials of the State Department without apparently having been seen by Mr. Herter. He said that he would like to have requests of this kind come to him over the initials of Mr. Herter, so that he could be sure they had been considered by someone with high level responsibility.

He said he had been talking to Mr. Pawley. He is a most knowledgeable man as regards Latin American affairs, particularly in the Caribbean area. He had, for example, gone to Cuba as an emissary from civilians having interest there, but with the knowledge of Mr. Dulles and Mr. Rubottom, to get Batista to abdicate in favor of a junta. Batista would have done this had the U. S. guaranteed to keep the junta in power, but this could not be done.

[redacted]

The President added to Mr. Herter that it has crossed his mind that we should make some further use of Mr. Pawley in a Latin American assignment. Mr. Herter said that Mr. Pawley had had large interests in Santo Domingo which would interfere with this but that he has disposed of them. The President said Mr. Pawley had told him he had disposed of all his holdings in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Mexico and Haiti. Mr. Herter said that the situation in Santo Domingo is very bad in that the Trujillo Government is

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MR 79-310 #4
BY DJH DATE 11/30/83

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NSC 9/8/83, CIA 5/6/81, State 11/26/79
NLE DATE 11/28/83

acting against the moderates and may soon create a situation like that in Cuba where the opposition is taken over by wild radicals.

Mr. Herter asked the President if he would be agreeable to having a luncheon for the Latin American Ambassadors before he departs on his trip. The President expressed agreement, and said he would like to have it on Thursday. Subsequently, Mr. Herter received information that many of the Latin American Ambassadors would not be here in the remaining days before the President's trip. He suggested the idea of having a luncheon afterward, for which invitations would be issued now. The President indicated agreement with this proposal.

Mr. Herter next suggested that the President should hold a rather full meeting to consider whether it is in the U. S. interest to propose the cut-off of fissionable material production as part of our disarmament offering. The President commented in relation to this that it is clear that weapons can be hidden so as to deny inspection. He is not so concerned regarding the concealing of production -- his best information is that this can be inspected against. Therefore he is willing to consider such a cut-off. Mr. Herter said the Defense authorities, particularly the JCS, very much want to have continued production to provide material for smaller weapons. The President said he could see the need for this material for anti-aircraft weapons. He felt the Chiefs should concern themselves with the question of getting observation and inspection procedures in operation which would permit us to check on [redacted]. Mr. Herter said he is able to make no progress on this issue and that he thinks Defense may be stalling on it. He suggested the President have the whole group in, and the President agreed to do so, asking me to try to get it set up for Thursday.

Mr. Herter next turned to the matter of preparations for the Latin American trip. He said that Mr. Rubottom and Dr. Milton Eisenhower had had a thorough discussion on this. Regarding Panama, he said there is a real deterioration in progress. A demonstration against the United States is being organized for March 1. A very ugly spirit is developing. Mr. Herter thought that he or the President should make a statement that the U. S. is not going to do anything under duress. He suggested possibly

appointing a commission to look at this whole situation. He commented that Mr. Burroughs believes that there should be a State Department man on the Board of the Panama Canal Company. The President thought this kind of problem between State and the Canal authorities should be resolved between themselves. His general view is that in Panama we should have anticipated and acted on these problems in a more forehanded way. Now it is too late.

[redacted]

Mr. Herter next told the President that State has prepared the statement on the juridical position of the West regarding Berlin, requested by the President, but that it is too lengthy and he wants to cut it down. Regarding the question of the new passes for our liaison personnel in East Germany, Mr. Herter said he is having differences with our allies, especially the British. [redacted]

Mr. Herter mentioned that Senator Fulbright had told him that he would sit on the resolution concerning the Panamanian flag which recently passed the House. The President recalled that we had talked about this matter many months ahead of the crisis. At that time we could have done something quite small but effective. Time has now slipped away and it is no longer possible to take this action.

On the question of reorganization of the Executive Branch in the field of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Herter said that Senator Fulbright is in agreement with the First Secretary concept, holding that the President is entitled to the services of a Prime Minister. The President said essentially what is involved is to have a Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Herter again reverted to the problem in Panama, saying that it is similar to the colonial problems that have beset some of our allies. The President said he has been much interested in alternate routes for a canal, such as the one through Colombia. Mr. Herter said we would have to negotiate with the Colombians. The President suggested getting the present ambassador in now and letting him know that our engineers do not believe that we can put both a sea level and a lock canal in the area of Panama where the canal now is. He would like to conduct a joint survey with the Colombians on a sealevel canal of larger size, without obligation on the part of either party, and at nominal cost. Mr. Herter recalled that our idea for such a canal was to do the excavating with nuclear explosions. He thought the President's suggestion would be a good thing to do. The President asked that he get Mr. Dillon to talk with the Colombians.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MR 76-56 #20
By [illegible] Date 12-16-76

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (2) (3)
State 11/11/77; CIA 5/31/77; NSC 11/
NLE Date 12/18/78

acting against the moderates and may soon create a situation like that in Cuba where the opposition is taken over by wild radicals.

Mr. Herter asked the President if he would be agreeable to having a luncheon for the Latin American Ambassadors before he departs on his trip. The President expressed agreement, and said he would like to have it on Thursday. Subsequently, Mr. Herter received information that many of the Latin American Ambassadors would not be here in the remaining days before the President's trip. He suggested the idea of having a luncheon afterward, for which invitations would be issued now. The President indicated agreement with this proposal.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

February 18, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 12, 1960

Others present: General Twining, General Goodpaster

General Twining saw the President briefly to take up a few items requiring his attention. First, he said Defense would be sending over shortly a recommendation for the promotion of Lt. General Moore, General Norstad's Chief of Staff, to four star rank. He recalled the President's instructions that Moore should have a few months to establish himself with the Europeans and that, if this went well, he should then be moved up and considered for the successor to General Norstad's position. The President said he thought very highly of Moore, who had been Chief of Staff to one of the Army Commanders in Europe (he thought General Gerow) during World War II.

General Twining said the Army has pulled together an extra battle group from manpower now in the States and proposes to deploy it to Okinawa. He said that CINCPAC wants very much to have this unit as an airborne battle group in that area, ready for quick deployment. The JCS all concur in this, and feel it will give the Army something of a psychological lift. The President expressed his assent. He went on to comment that some people are coming to the view that, in a situation of deadlock or stalemate resulting from the threat of atomic destruction, the tendency to utilize such forces will steadily increase.

General Twining next referred to the targeting study that had been presented to the President in the NSC. He said it constitutes a tremendous step forward, since it puts into our planning for the first time a concept regarding our key element of military force. He wants it to be used as a "point of departure" for JCS planning.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 80-224 #3
By DJH Date 4/15/80

The President agreed. He stressed the importance of keeping this kind of war planning away from the Congress because of their carelessness about secrecy and security.

General Twining said the JCS have been doing a good job in the Congress, under extremely difficult circmstances, presenting and maintaining the military program approved by the President. The President said he had the feeling that they were doing so. His only comment was that Admiral Burke should not have used his appearance to try to obtain more Polaris submarines, but should have said that the problem was receiving study and that recommendations would be submitted if they were found to be warranted.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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2/16/60

February 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM [illegible] PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Problems involved in the Minuteman Program

This missile is in several respects a more advanced concept than the Polaris missile and, therefore, requires considerable development work before it can become operational.

The main technical problems are:

(a) Development of satisfactory solid propellant grains (that for the first stage weighing [illegible] 10,000 lbs) for the three stages [illegible] PAS [illegible] for use in launching sites and [illegible] transportation. [illegible] to the development of the [illegible] insulation for the first stage to protect it [illegible]

(b) Development of the swivel nozzles for the first-stage engine which will survive the erosive action of hot gases and will control the direction of the thrust.

(c) Development of a miniaturized inertial guidance system which will not only be accurate enough but will remain so after years of sitting in the hardened sites, with the gyroscopes running all the time.

It is my considered opinion that all these problems will be eventually solved.

The provision of more money could speed up the development somewhat, but not much however, because a number of problems must be solved consecutively and because of limitations on the technical talent available.

(d) In a different class is the problem of the correct design of the overall weapon system. It has already been demonstrated that the Minuteman missile can be launched from a hole in the ground ("In-Silo" launch) and this is not of serious concern.

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However, the planning of the communications and command structure for the Minuteman force is still in preliminary stages and shows a tendency to grow in complexity so that the overall costs of the system tend to increase. Thus a year or two ago the estimate was $0.5M per missile. The latest figure I heard was $1.5M per missile and it is likely to inflate further.

G. B. Kistiakowsky

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2/16/60

February 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Problems of the B-70 Project

The B-70 is to be the most advanced aircraft, in speed, altitude, and range. It is also to be the most complex one, far more so than a missile, for instance. Its development involves a new fabrication concept in airframe construction -- brazed stainless steel. It requires a new engine, now under development, and an unorthodox airframe design. At least the crew and equipment compartment will have to be airconditioned because the aircraft will get nearly red-hot due to its high speed.

An additional problem is posed by the design of an adequate bombing and navigation system that takes into account the very high speed and altitude of the aircraft.

However, the great amount of work already done indicates that, after extensive flight-test experience, these problems will be solved.

In a different category is the development of the defensive ECM equipment which appears to be beyond the present state of the art and has been suspended. Judging by experience with other aircraft, it is not possible to accelerate the development arbitrarily by adding more and more funds - flight testing and aircraft modifications required thereby need time and thus 1965 is about the earliest time that operational B-70 would be developed.

The criticisms of the B-70 project rest not on doubts that eventually it could be developed, but on justification for developing it.

The contractor estimates that the cost of the first hundred aircraft will be $4.1 billion, and experience with such estimates suggests that the actual cost may be nearly double, i.e. some $70 million per aircraft.

In flight, the B-70 will be a very visible target for radar and infra-red devices and hence subject to detection at great distances. This will facilitate the problem of interception, despite its high altitude and speed.

The B-70 is not well-suited for air-alert because of high fuel consumption, and is to depend on rapid take-off for its protection against

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surprise attack, hence an early warning. It is by no means sure that early warning can be made wholly reliable because of spoofing, etc.

Putting it crudely, it is not clear what the B-70 can do that ballistic missiles can't - and cheaper and sooner at that.

G. B. Kistiakowsky

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February 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 8, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter said he had received a friendly letter from Selwyn Lloyd regarding our threshold proposal. Mr. Lloyd had indicated that the British will support us as far as they possibly can.

With regard to talks on Berlin, Mr. Herter said the French

[redacted]

Mr. Herter said that Khrushchev shows some signs of moving into a commitment that he will conclude an early treaty with East Germany. We have always said that such action cannot prejudice our rights in West Berlin. It is necessary to think again of our contingency plans. He thought it was desirable to talk to the Germans about these.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-56 #23
By DJH Date 6/24/82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 ( )
ERDA 8/19/76, State 11/9/77 NJC 5/27/82
NLE Date 6/24/82

The President said that if we are going on the theory that the East Germans are going to block access to Berlin, we must consider what the city is going to do economically. It was one thing to support it with an airlift when it was at a subsistence level after the war. Now, however, there is a tremendous amount of trade and industry on which the city's prosperity depends.

The President asked Mr. Herter to furnish him with a brief regarding our juridical position in West Germany.

Mr. Herter next mentioned the matter of new passes for our forces in Germany. We are inclined not to accept the change in the passes which purports to have the East Germans "register" the pass.

The President went back to Western agreement that we would not give away rights in Berlin. But if anything can be found that would be better for both sides, it is all right to make a change. He reiterated that if the Soviets and the East Germans block civil access to West Berlin they can make the city stagnate.

Mr. Herter said the real problem is the German elections. These must be held before September 1961. Until they are held Adenauer will be almost immovable. He said he would get our thoughts in shape on West Berlin before Adenauer is here in March.

Mr. Herter then gave the President a memorandum recommending State Department reorganization. He said Senator Jackson has put in legislation, or is about to do so, based on the thought of having a Secretary of State and below him a Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Herter indicated some sympathy with this approach. He commented that it would take the place of the idea of a First Secretary of the Government.

The President recalled that he had discussed the First Secretary proposal with Mr. Dulles at length. It is his intention to put this proposal in during the present session. He recalled

that the State Department had gotten impatient and wanted to reorganize itself. There is some tendency of this proposal to cut across the First Secretary proposal. On the specific point of having the USIA become an operating agency within the State Department, the President recalled that Mr. Dulles had wanted originally to limit the State Department to policy. However, when he saw the need for control of day-to-day operations, he began to change his position. Mr. Herter said the only really important change proposed is that respecting the USIA. At the present time there is a danger of having parallel lines of foreign policy. It is almost impossible to separate policy responsibility from operational responsibility. His thought is that if we had a Secretary of State and a Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the top man could dovetail all affairs including diplomatic, economic and informational.

The President said that we have representatives from many departments engaged in foreign affairs. Someone is needed to coordinate all of this, andthere is need for a new title. The title of Secretary of State has a historic meaning, and will not do.

Mr. Herter said the last proposal for a First Secretary was for an individual not to be confirmed by the Senate, and to be essentially a staff officer of the President in the White House having only delegated powers. The President said he completely disagreed with this. The man should be confirmed, have an established salary and necessary staff. There is a need for permanency. He should not be in the White House. The President went on to say that one problem with the proposed reorganization is that USIA cannot confine itself simply to international political relationships. It must disseminate information regarding the Defense Department and many other activities of the Government. Rather than put it in the State Department, his thought has been to put all under one man, allowing the State Department to retain the diplomatic and policy-recommending function.

The President said that one major value of the proposal would be to make the officials of USIA and ICA members of the Foreign

Service. Mr. Herter commented that this would only apply to a few of the top people. The President asked whether the four proposed additional positions would be political appointees, i.e., policy level men. Mr. Herter said they would.

After further discussion the President said that this proposal seems generally all right. It may prejudice his First Secretary proposal, but he is determined to put it in to the Congress anyhow.

Mr. Herter next brought up an invitation he had received to address the Press Club, and answer questions regarding disarmament. The President said he would see no objection and would in fact be delighted for the Secretary to do so. He suggested a quick review of the world situation as he sees it now, mentioning the German issue, the question of testing, the strengthening of the free world including Latin America. In so doing he could stress our common basis of religion.

The President next referred to his South American trip. He said he knew it would be a good will trip, but he wanted to know what he should plan to talk about as regards substantive things. Mr. Herter said one problem is that Brazil and Argentina have been following diametrically opposed economic schemes. Brazil has not met the IMF requirements, whereas Argentina has. There are two great things in Brazil --one is Brazilia into which Kubitchek has put a great deal of money, and the second is Operation Pan America, which is his pet proposal. The President recalled that Ayub had told him that he was spending much less money on Rawalpindi than Kubitchek is spending on Brazilia; in fact, he is limiting the expenditures to $12 million a year. The city will build slowly so that Pakistan does not wreck itself. [redacted] They have a range with something over 100,000 head of cattle on it occupying an area larger than the state of Georgia. Such diversity between the rich and the poor creates terrible tensions.

Mr. Herter next raised the question of disarmament. He said there is beginning to be question whether we could do anything in the atomic field. The President said he tends to agree, and to feel that this must be kept until the last. Mr. Herter said that one problem is that Defense insists they have great atomic requirements extending out as far as 1968.

[redacted] This means that there will be no monopoly on possession of the nuclear weapons. The President said that it is because of this possibility that he has always strongly favored the sharing of our weapons. It makes little sense not to share them when nations can, with facility, provide them for themselves.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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File as staff notes - basis of breakfast conversation with Paul Hoffman, Feb. 11

SPECIAL FUND FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE PLAZA 4-1234 CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

12 February 1960

Dear Mr. President,

First, my thanks for our breakfast meeting. I deeply appreciate the opportunity to present my views to you on speeding the development of the low-income countries.

It is my hope that the United States will decide as a matter of policy to make greater use of the services of the United Nations in the economic field. If the United States should reach this decision, proclaim it, and prove it means it by its actions, all the less developed nations and all the smaller advanced nations such as Denmark, Norway and Sweden, would throw their hats in the air and cheer. The value of such action to the U.S.A. in terms of good will would be incalculable.

As I understand it, the reason why greater use has not been made of the services of the U.N. is because of the belief that the U.S.S.R. exercises a veto power over the economic activities of the U.N. Nothing could be further from the truth. It has no veto power, it has no power to obstruct and, as a matter of fact, has never attempted to obstruct the programs of the Technical Assistance Programme, UNICEF or the Special Fund. If there are any skeptics who question this I would welcome the opportunity to lay the facts before them.

The United Nations, as you yourself have said, is our one best hope of peace. Let us, in the name of God, strengthen it and not weaken it.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Hoffman
Managing Director

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The President of the United States
of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.

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February 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 2, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter first spoke of Algeria. He said that General de Gaulle is not yet out of the woods, and much will depend on the action of the FLN. If FLN leaders delay some move toward accommodation, the resentment now smouldering among the French colonials may break out. The Army is the key question. He said he had given thought to the possibility of the President sending a note to de Gaulle while the crisis was on, but had decided against recommending this since the question was essentially an internal problem. Now he thought a message could be sent with good effect. He showed the President a draft, which the President approved, with a comment that he thought de Gaulle would appreciate such a note. It is to be kept strictly secret.

Mr. Herter next spoke of the Cuban situation. The composite reaction to the recent statement by the President has been very good. Favorable reactions have occurred everywhere, even in Mexico and Venezuela which were question marks. He said the President of Cuba has replied in a rather non-inflammatory way. Some Latin-American diplomats have suggested that Bonsal should return, but the State Department feels there are several essential steps that would have to precede that. He showed the President a memorandum of instructions to our Charge in Havana, calling on the Cubans to give assurances regarding proper treatment of our Ambassador, before Bonsal returns. The President thought this was all right as a statement to be made orally by our Charge. He said he would have shortened it to its essentials -- that the Cubans will repudiate any charges of complicity and insults against the United States, and will stand ready to talk on all problems. Mr. Herter said that the Cuban

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 79-310 #5
BY DJH DATE 11/30/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 13 (a)(3)(4)(5)
NSC 9/18/83; State 11/26/79
NLE DATE 11/28/83

Foreign Minister (Roa) has returned to Havana and is being rather unhelpful. He has stated that the Cuban government would like to see a Democratic Administration come to power in the United States since he thought the Cubans could deal more successfully with them. The President asked that the specifics of this statement be furnished to an appropriate member of the White House Staff.

[redacted]

Governor Herter mentioned that there had been a bad leak to the New York Times regarding our threshold concept. This seemed to result from a luncheon Mr. McCone had had with Reston of the Times. He said the British want to have a moratorium for two or three years on explosions below the agreed threshold -- i.e., on explosions against which it is not possible to inspect. We wish to exclude such explosions from any agreement. Mr. Herter showed the President a draft reply to Selwyn Lloyd which he had prepared. The President thought this was all right but said we should make clear in the message that the leak was ours, since the British resent very strongly any unwarranted imputation of a leak by them of secret material.

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Mr. Herter said that the AEC suggests we and the UK should meet to discuss the question of resumption of tests below the threshold. He was opposed to this suggestion because it would dramatize a difference between ourselves and the British.

The President summarized this by saying that the UK has suggested a suspension of tests everywhere. So far as he is concerned, the President said he will not authorize tests, but will not make any statement that we will halt tests in environments wherein inspection cannot be carried out.

[redacted]

[redacted] Mr. Herter said he would ask that the AEC representative give Emelyanov a memorandum concerning the threshold and then that we follow the matter up if Emelyanov accepts. The President approved this.

Mr. Herter recalled that, in connection with Mr. Merchant's confirmation by the Senate, Senator Morse had asked Merchant's views regarding preventive war plus historical data concerning the positions of Secretary Dulles and Admiral Radford at the time of the Indo-Chinese conflict. The President said the records should indicate that Merchant was not in position to know these things authoritatively, and that every conceivable possibility was discussed. But it should be added that he had no knowledge of what recommendations came before the President. The President recalled that Admiral Radford had pressed very strongly for intervention, but that the President had told him he was opposed. Mr. Herter thought we might state that some day the record will be published in full, but that information cannot be disclosed at present. The President added that parts of this record are secret discussions with our allies that we are not at liberty to divulge. The President asked Mr. Herter to stress that Mr. Merchant was an assistant at that time who did not know the full scope of developments. Mr. Herter pointed out that Merchant had been aware of a good many of these developments.

The President next mentioned that his memory had tricked him at the last press conference. He had said that he called Ambassador Eban in to tell him the Israelis should make no mistake regarding the President bowing to election pressures in relation to the situation in the Middle East. What actually happened is that he told this to Mr. Dulles to tell to Eban. His memory telescoped this with another meeting with Eban.

Mr. Herter said the President has invitations from Portugal, Yugoslavia, Austria and Finland for visits in connection with the

[redacted]

summit meeting or his visit to Russia. He suggested that the President visit Portugal on his way home from the summit. The President agreed to do this. He thought there was something to be said for a visit to Yugoslavia also. Mr. Herter commented that such a visit could hardly be made without visiting Austria. He believed the President could travel by helicopter and car in Lisbon, stopping for lunch, going in by car and returning by helicopter.

Mr. Herter said that Alexander Smith would like to terminate his service in order to go back to New Jersey and help Senator Case with his re-election. He asked if the President would see him for five minutes, and the President said he would do so, recognizing that it would not be for five minutes.

Mr. Herter said the Israeli Ambassador had been in, stating that Brandeis University wants to give Prime Minister Ben-Gurion a degree. Mr. Herter would have in mind to give Ben-Gurion a luncheon on the tenth or twelfth of March. He did not think it was necessary or desirable for the President to have him in to lunch but thought that he should see him in his office. The President said he would be glad to do so, adding that he actually had a high regard for Ben-Gurion.

On the subject of disarmament, Mr. Herter said there is disagreement concerning the proposal to cut off production of fissionable material, in spite of the fact that this has been an element in our proposals for many years. The President said he has always understood that this has been something that we could inspect. Therefore he tends to favor it. He added that there is scarcely any proposal in the field of disarmament equitable to the two sides that he would not accept if it can be inspected. Mr. Herter said he will be talking further with Defense on this matter.

As to the procedures for the summit meeting, Mr. Herter said that the Foreign Ministers are planning to meet in Paris in mid-April. The suggestion is that the Western Heads of Government meet the 14th and 15th of May in Paris. The President asked whether both these days are necessary. Mr. Herter said that the 14th was suggested to avoid showing all the meetings on a Sunday (the 15th). Subsequently the President phoned me and

I confirmed with Mr. Herter that it would be quite all right for the President to arrive late on the 14th, and limit his meetings to the 15th.

Mr. Herter mentioned a minor question that has arisen regarding "passes" issued to our military personnel who travel in East Germany. A new entry has been made on a recent re-issue of passes, indicating that they are "registered" with the GDR. This becomes part of our problem regarding West Berlin. He said he would follow this matter carefully.

Mr. Herter said he has been asked to provide a memorandum to Senator Fulbright regarding the discussion of "intentions vs. capabilities" in intelligence estimates. The President asked me to look at this when Mr. Herter had it ready. I did so, and suggested two changes which Mr. Herter incorporated.

Secretary Herter reported a new development regarding the idea of holding tri-partite discussions in London. Couve de Murville is dubious about this. He said that the minutes of the meetings in Paris differ as to whose suggestion this was. The President said he had suggested the place but had not made the proposal. The objective was proposed by the French. His suggestion was that meetings in London would be a possible means of accomplishing the objective if there is a desire for it. We are certainly not the ones that are pressing the matter. Mr. Herter could so advise Couve de Murville.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

February 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 5, 1960

Others present: Mr. Herter, General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter saw the President briefly after NSC meeting. He told him there is need for a uniform answer regarding the question of new legislation to authorize transfer of atomic weapons to our allies. He had a proposed statement to the effect that "there is no present intention" of seeking such legislation. The President was reluctant to go that far. He said he has a fixed idea that we should treat our allies properly. Mr. Herter asked if the President had in mind to have a review made of the whole law. He commented that the Administration is having great trouble with the JCAE, for example in connection with the question of an airborne anti-aircraft weapon for Great Britain. He thought we could simply say that the President has adequate powers. The President said he did not think he would go that far. After further discussion the President edited the proposed statement and approved it as a basis for discussion with our allies and as a basis for comment by our press officers. He said he thought we should go into this whole question thoroughly.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 79-251 #1
By DJH Date 1/5/81

2/5/60

3

At his last press conference, the President reiterated his views that the United States should do all that is possible to insure that our allies are armed in such methods and ways as will make our collective defense the strongest. Present law does not authorize the United States to transfer the ownership and custody of nuclear weapons to other nations under conditions of peacetime or give to them any information except under carefully restricted conditions.

The question of possible amendments to the Atomic Energy Act in relation to the transfer of nuclear weapons or information concerning them to other friendly nations is, like all major policy matters, under continuing review within the Executive Branch. There is no Executive proposal now before the Congress or in preparation for amendments to the Act in either of these respects.

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of Conf., 76-56, #25	DDE, Herter, Douglas, Cabell, Twining, York, Charyk, Kistiakowsky, Gray, Goodpaster re space matters (3 pgs) (exempted - State - 12/22/76; CIA - 5/13/77; NSC - 10/12/77) Exempted, MR 79-310 #6	2/8/60	A
2. ~~Intelligence Estimate ....~~ 78-224, #6	(5 pgs)	undated 5/14/79, bc	A
3. Memo of Conf., 78-222, #4	DDE and US Intelligence Board (2 pgs) portions exempted by CIA 3/26/80, NSC 2/9/81	2/5/60	A
4. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Gates, Douglas, Goodpaster, 2/2/60, re satellite, Congressional hearings, re Defense~~ 76-56, #26	12/15/78 - bc	~~2/4/60~~ 5/14/79, bc	A
5. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Dillon, Bell and others, 2/3/60 re Mutual Security (3 pgs)~~	1/30/81 bc	2/4/60	A
6. Memo of Conf., DDE, McCone, Goodpaster re nuclear matters	(4 pgs) portions exempted MR 79-251 #2	2/3/60	A

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION — GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

February 21, 1960

Admiral of the Fleet
The Right Honorable
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G.
Chief of the Defense Staff
Ministry of Defense S
London

Dear Dickie:

It is with a sense of shock and unbelief that I read in this morning's paper of Edwina's death in British North Bornea. Mamie and I want you to know that we share the grief that you and your daughters must feel in this tragedy. Our hearts, our prayers and our deepest sympathy are with you.

As ever,

IKE

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Message dictated by the President to be sent to Queen Elizabeth when news of baby's arrival is received.

Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II
London

Dear Queen Elizabeth:

My wife and I are overjoyed to learn of the arrival of your (son or daughter) new _____ (he or she), and at the news that both you and _____ are doing well. Our warm congratulations to you and Prince Philip and our sincere prayer that your new (son or daughter) _____ will enjoy a long, happy and useful life.

With affectionate regard and great respect,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

February 16, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is a summation of some of the complaints leveled against us by the Panamanians, together with what are alleged to be the facts. It does seem to me that we should be able to make some moves which would tend to lessen the tensions between our two countries and at the same time would not damage America's basic interest.

I am sending a copy of this same document to the Secretary of the Army and after our return from South America, I will hope to have a conference at which these matters can be properly discussed with a view to finding some better answers than so far have been developed.

D.D.E.

February 16, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Attached is a summation of some of the complaints leveled against us by the Panamanians, together with what are alleged to be the facts. It does seem to me that we should be able to make some moves which would tend to lessen the tensions between our two countries and at the same time would not damage America's basic interest.

I am sending a copy of this same document to the Secretary of State and after my return from South America I will hope to have a conference at which these matters can be properly discussed, with a view to finding some better answers than so far have been developed.

D.D.E.

SUMMARY OF A NUMBER OF REPORTS PERTAINING TO THE CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THE UNITED STATES, IN PANAMA AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH PANAMA

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT REGARDING PANAMA, FEBRUARY 16, 1960

By Robert P. Burroughs

CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THE UNITED STATES, IN PANAMA AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH PANAMA

I

Universal belief among Panamanians that the 1955 Treaty "has been violated in spirit by the United States although it is defended by 'legalistic double-talk'."

A. They resent the great discrimination in wage rates.

1. They constantly quote in print your statement issued jointly with President Remon of Panama on October 3, 1953 as follows:

> "We have equally agreed that inasmuch as the two countries have a mutual and vital interest in the work of the Panama Canal, the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment must have full effect in regard to the citizens of Panama and the United States employed in the Canal Zone as set forth in the exchange of notes of March 2, 1936 on this subject.....".

Also they quote your statement in your press conference of November 4, 1959:

> "We have got a specific Treaty with Panama. We have scrupulously obeyed its provisions and intent, for 50 years, and most of our relationships with Panama have been a model .....".

Fact:

Average hourly wage rates paid in 1959 by Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government (checked by Assistant Secretary of the Army Roderick):

Canal Zone Wage Rates (paid to most Panamanians)		Wage Rates Paid to most U.S.Employees in Canal Zone
	Hourly	
$ .83	vs.	$3.58
	Annual	
$1,720.00	vs.	$7,443.00

Fact:

Annual Salary Rates Paid
Elementary and Secondary Teachers

	Panamanian Citizens 12-Month Period	U.S. Citizens 9-Month Period
	B.A. Degree	
Service Step 1	$3,000.	$5,625.
Service Step 10	4,080.	7,593.
	M.A. Degree	
Service Step 1	3,480.	6,249.
Service Step 10	4,560.	8,218.

B. Suggestions:

1. An immediate wage increase of at least 5¢ per hour (10¢ per hour better) for the lowest Panamanian grades.

   a. Would cost $1,000,000 a year for 5¢. (Also $700,000 for the 3 Services and C.Z.Government).

   b. 5¢ was voted by Panama Canal Company Board of Directors February 2, 1960.

   c. Assistant Secretary of the Army George Roderick has informed me that this increase will not take effect because the Army, Navy and Air Corps will not approve it (unless President Eisenhower directs them to do so....By a recent law, the Panama Canal Company can not increase wages of Panamanians without approval of those Services.)

   d. The Panama Canal Company will have profits of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 in this fiscal year (ending June 30, 1960) so can well afford a good wage increase.

   e. A full increase to a complete "single basic wage scale" with full U.S. rates would cost perhaps $20,000,000 so is out of the question.

C. They resent the reclassification of jobs and restriction of most Panamanian employees to the lowest categories of Grade III and below, with Panamanian "local rate" wages for nearly 10,000 Panamanians in those categories, and United States scales of wages for 3500 Americans and 700 Panamanians in higher categories.

a. They resent the 1958 pay increases totaling $2,000,000 a year for United States classifications and only $153,000 for the Panamanian classifications for 10,000 Panamanian employees.

D. Suggestion:

An immediate study should be made of the job classifications to which most Panamanians are assigned (with few if any Americans) to see how the pay rates of more Panamanians can be hitched in some reasonable way to the "Single Basic Wage Scale" promise of the 1955 Treaty.

a. Teachers certainly should be included.

E. They resent so many positions being classified as "Sensitive Security" and barred to Panamanians.(More than 2,000 jobs).

F. Suggestion:

An immediate study should be made of which such jobs may safely be opened to loyal and qualified Panamanian employees.

G. They resent the limited apprenticeship program to develop greater skills for Panamanians -- last year only 16 in four year training courses, six of which were restricted to U.S. citizens.

a. This program is supposed to be increased to include forty.

H. Suggestion:

A real enlargement of the apprentice training program. I suggest that at least twenty be started each year, so eighty will be in training by the fourth year.

a. A proportion of the various skilled trades should be reserved exclusively for Panamanians so they will compete for those jobs against each other, rather than against Americans, as now.

I. They resent discrimination in opportunities for promotion.

a. They quote the Civil Service record of examinations and comparative numbers of Americans and Panamanians appointed.

Comparative Percent of Appointments ofThose
Passing Civil Service Examinations
Fiscal Years 1947 - 1959

Panamanians - 9.9% vs. United States Citizens - 21.7%

J. Suggestion:

A training program should be undertaken for qualified Panamanians leading toward appointments to at least minor supervisory positions.

a. It could well be similar to the very successful training and promotion program of the Firestone Rubber Company in Liberia.

K. Widespread poverty and unemployment among Panamanians.

a. The Panama Canal Company and the three Services have discharged about 10,000 employees during the past 10-12 years.

L. Suggestion:

I hope a study can be made to work out the basis for Treaty provisions which might bring about an approximation to the tariff advantages which have enabled Puerto Rico to establish so many small industries exporting to the United States.

a. Governor Luis Munoz Marin has promised me that he will cooperate by coaching and advising Panama, if requested, and if such tariff concessions can be arranged by Treaty.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS

1. That means be developed (with George Allen?) of presenting to the Panamanians the United States' point of view on various questions, and to answer criticisms in the unfriendly four Panamanian newspapers and two Radio Stations owned by Mr. Harmodio Arias and his sons, by both a Spanish language newspaper and Spanish language radio broadcasts.

2. That a better rate for water charges to Panama be worked out with less Panama Canal Company general overhead costs charged in.

3. That the United States arrange loans and guidance to make possible a reasonable housing program in Panama.

   a. A condition should be made that this United States assistance shall be widely publicized in the Spanish language press.

4. That the Panama Canal Company be directed to build more houses for Panama manian employees in the Zone; say, 50 a year low-rent modest, comfortable houses.

   a. During the past 12 or 15 years the number has been reduced very greatly of Panamanian employees living in the Zone.

   b. Both General Julian Schley and General Glen Edgerton believe this was a mistake, and that each such family living in the Zone brings about loyalty to the United States by all their relatives and friends living in the Republic.

5. A flat increase of $10.00 a month in pension payments to the decreasing number of elderly retired formeremployees, many of whom are now living in the Zone in poverty.

6. Some medical aid should be made available for elderly Panama Canal pensioners living in the Republic.

7. That the next appointment to the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company should be a State Department representative. (Perhaps Livingston Merchant?).

   a. Until an opening is available, the State Department representative could be authorized to attend every meeting of the Directors and the Executive Committee with instructions to Secretary Brucker and Assistant Secretary Roderick of the Army that the State Department be kept thoroughly informed. This will enable the State Department to express its point of view at meetings of the Board of Directors to prevent votes or decisions which might build up further troubles.

8. That the next Governor of the Zone (to be appointed very shortly) shall be a different man from the President of the Panama Canal Company, and a civilian selected partly for qualities of tact and diplomacy.

   a. He also should sit with the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company.

February 16, 1960.

Dear Eric:

As I told you, I had promised Bob Burroughs to communicate with the movie executives to see whether it was not possible to distribute films in Africa, as a habitual practice, which would, in broad cross section, give a fairly accurate picture of America. Your coming to my office made it possible to give you this commission -- one that I truly believe is important to the interests of the United States.

In doing so, you will of course run into numbers of my friends. Please give to each my warm greetings.

As ever,

The Honorable Eric A. Johnston,
President,
Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.,
1600 Eye Street,
Washington, D.C.

DAY LETTER February 15, 1960

PERSONAL

The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC,
President,
University of Notre Dame,
Notre Dame, Indiana.

I am most grateful for the telegram you sent to Jim Hagerty. It is entirely possible that I could personally be responsible for the leaking of this story; unavoidably I have talked to several individuals about the rather complicated schedule and circumstances with which I must plan to conform before I can accept your invitation for June fifth.

If I am responsible, it is entirely inadvertent. I share your chagrin because I realize that if I should be forced to refuse your most complimentary suggestion, there would be a measure of embarrassment for you and the University.

Again I thank you for your message. With warm regard,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

February 15, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Ralph:

During this past weekend I had my first opportunity to devote a few hours to the excellent book by Wiley and Milhollen that you sent to me as a Christmas present. I was tremendously impressed by it. The simplicity of its picture-and-text presentation brought home to me a better sensing of the opposing armies, their equipment, their morale and their convictions than I have ever before achieved -- and this in spite of the fact that my reading concerning the conflict between the States spreads over many years and that it has been one of my favorite subjects.

I also had a chance to read your Cooper Union speech. You said a number of things which of course you have said before; through iteration and reiteration you are helping to bring before the consciousness of America some of our important problems.

I so frequently find myself wanting to say "hurrah" after reading one of your pieces that I am in danger of being one of your most annoying fans. In any event, keep up the good work!

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Ralph McGill,
The Atlanta Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia.

PERSONAL

2/13/60 re Mutual Sec. message

Jerry:

The President read the pages and made certain editorial changes. He asked me to tell you that they were not sacrosanct -- and were made simply in the interest of trying to point it up.

The one big idea he would like to get across is this: he thinks we talk too much about cooperation of the rich nations. his feeling is that we should stress the cooperation between all of the nations, rich and poor, because all nations are going to profit and all must contribute something -- money, work, techniques, material, etc.

He would like these pages shortened if possible; he has suggested that certain paragraphs are duplications. Ann

February 11, 1960.

Dear Jim:

During my trip to California, I met Dave McDonald and had a conversation with him one morning at breakfast. He spoke about a speech made by Roger Blough in Miami Beach, on January eighteenth. While I cannot recall the exact words he used in describing the talk, he did most earnestly deplore its tenor and content, alleging that Roger had mis-stated the case and was impeding any progress toward true cooperation between labor and management in the steel industry.

I have now read the text of Roger's speech. To me it seems reasonable and factual.

Would you please mark for me the passages in the attached copy that present an unfair picture of labor, and which seem to you to be distorted or unreasonable?

Better than this, I would really like for you to get Dave McDonald to do the same thing for you, which you could pass on to me for my edification, if you so desire.

Obviously I am not going to have in the remainder of my term of service a steel controversy such as the one we experienced in 1959. But I hope to continue as long as I can be sure I am not approaching senility my interest in such matters and will probably have something to say about them from time to time. This accounts for my hope for a little enlightenment in this particular case.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable James Mitchell,
Secretary of Labor.

February 5, 1960.

Dear Arthur

Your letter of January twenty-second just came to my desk and I fear that you are already on your round-the-world tour. Possibly this note can catch up with you some time during your journey.

Your feeling that you should avoid controversy with authors is in complete accord with my own convictions and practice. No matter what the provocation I always refuse to comment.

On the other hand, I think it is perfectly justifiable and appropriate to seize any opportunity that is offered to make truthful and logical statements involving any phase or incident of the war as we knew it. To state such things factually is not, as I see it, to argue. Moreover, I am quite intrigued by your thought that there might be a chance, some day, for a number of us, both British and American, to get together for several days during which we could talk over the war as we remember it, or as our own personal records may show it to have been. In fact I made a suggestion along this line to Freddie de Guingand when he was here some months back. I said that I would be delighted to have a number of my British friends as my personal guests at Camp David some time during the coming fall and that I could provide recording machines and even some staff assistants to get the conversational results edited and coherently organized. I dropped the matter when Freddie informed me that a number of the British officers that he had in mind might find it embarrassing to provide the transportation costs of such a trip. However, we might, on a more modest basis than I had originally envisioned, go ahead with something of this kind. I would hope

to have such a group as my personal guests and I assure you that the place would be conducive both to concentrated work and to some relaxation.

I am sure that you and Toppy will have a wonderful time on your tour. I do not know how long you will be in New York in April. As far as my own plans go, I expect to be in Augusta, Georgia, from about April ninth or tenth to about the twentieth, at which time I have to be back here to greet and entertain General De Gaulle. I think, however, if you could give me the details of your American itinerary, we ought to be able to get together for a brief talk. If not, I can always telephone you.

Give my love to Toppy, and of course all the best to yourself.

As ever

Yours

Marshal of the Royal Air Force
The Lord Tedder, G.C.B.

February 5, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Rice:

Shortly before I left for California, George Allen handed me your more than kind letter of January eighteenth, suggesting again that Gettysburg College would be happy to make available to me, at the conclusion of my present responsibilities, office space at the College. The idea has great personal appeal and, needless to say, I am grateful.

My difficulty is this. Up to this moment I have had no real opportunity to decide upon what, if any, activity will be engaging my time after next January. While I expect that I shall need a Gettysburg office as my main headquarters, there is always the possibility that I might find it necessary to establish my principal place of work in some other locality.

If you could hold the matter in abeyance until late March, I think that I could confer with several people who have exhibited some interest in my future activities and that by this time I should be able to give you a definite answer. By no means do I want to appear lacking in consideration for the very generous offer made by you, the trustees and officials of the College, and if my request for this much time to give you a definite answer would impede the prosecution of your plans, you should proceed without any regard whatsoever for the difficulty that I have tried to describe.

I assure you that such a decision on your part will be fully understood by me and I shall feel none the less grateful

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

for your offer, even if you should feel it necessary, under these conditions, to withdraw it.

With deep appreciation and personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. John S. Rice,
Chairman, Board of Trustees
of Gettysburg College,
60 West Broadway,
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL

JOHN S. RICE - 60 WEST BROADWAY - GETTYSBURG, PA.

January 18, 1960

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

By action of the Board of Trustees of Gettysburg College, I have been authorized to advise you that office facilities can be made available to you at the College upon the expiration of your term as President.

No obligation is involved. It is the opinion of the Board that since there seems to be inadequate space in Gettysburg, we would like to invite you to use facilities which will be available on the College Campus.

I have the honor to remain

Most respectfully yours,



John S. Rice
Chairman, Board of Trustees
of Gettysburg College

January 18, 1960

Mr. George E. Allen
World Center Building
K and 16th Streets, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Enclosed is a letter to the President relative to the office space at Gettysburg College, which we discussed recently.

Old Dorm, which we plan to renovate, will not be ready for occupancy by the time the President might need office space in Gettysburg. However, we have other space which can be made available in time for his needs and which, I believe, might be even more suitable. If the President is interested, we will send you a map showing the location and will also be pleased to show you the building when you are in Gettysburg.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

John S. Rice
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Encl.

February 4, 1960.

I am truly grateful for your kindness in sending me the recipe for the scones. I hope we may soon use it.

You will understand my rather woeful ignorance of culinary practices when I tell you that I did not recognize the term "caster" as a type of sugar. But when I called the British Embassy for help, the problem was promptly solved for me.

May I ask that you convey warm greetings from my wife and me to Prince Philip, to the Queen Mother, to Princess Margaret and to your children? Quite naturally we both send you our affectionate regard as well as our prayers that all will be well with you in the arrival of the expected addition to your charming family.

With great respect and high esteem,

Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II,
London.

February 4, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 2, 1960

Others present: Secretary Gates, Secretary Douglas, General Goodpaster

Mr. Gates began by saying that information had been handed to him as he was leaving the Pentagon that the Soviets have another satellite in orbit. This is a "dark" satellite which does not seem to give any radiation. Its period is 104.5 minutes; its inclination is 80°. There was none of the usual telemetry nor signals at its launching. It seems to be bigger than Sputnik III but smaller than our Discoverer satellites. He said he would give this information to Mr. Allen Dulles at once. He saw some possibility of a psychological problem arising from this. The President thought we could simply say that we know the Soviets can do this and that there is no reason to get excited about it. Once we are sure of this, we can say that we have picked this up through the operation of our tracking system.

Mr. Gates then said the reason for his request to see the President was to make a brief report on the course of the hearings thus far in Congress. He said he and other top Defense witnesses were doing the best they could. They were being subjected to severe attack, and were receiving little support or defense. They are being charged with complacency, introduction of politics into Defense affairs, and with having downgraded our intelligence. In this connection, he said Mr. Dulles last Friday had given figures to the Congress that Defense had never seen prior to that time, and that had not previously been disclosed to the Congress. He said he has also had a good deal of trouble as the result of Mr. McElroy's use of a "three to one" ratio last year.

The President stated with vehemence that he has been opposed to giving such detailed figures to Congressional groups -- particularly those whose only interest seems to be to misuse them and misrepresent their meaning.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56 #26
By [illegible] Date [illegible]

He went on to say to Mr. Gates that he should not forget his sense of humor in this situation. He said Mr. Gates knows more about the subject than the people who are attacking him. He will inevitably find his "foot in the fly paper" on occasion because some other people are talking too much. As regards the criticism of the Secretary of Defense addressing political groups, the President said that there is nothing wrong with his talking about the Administration's programs and policies. This is not politics but presentation of facts. He added that Mr. Gates can always say that the President expects the Administration to keep the public informed on everything that does not have to be kept secret for security reasons. Mr. Douglas suggested it might be better to talk to nonpartisan than to Republican groups. The President said it is fine to talk to nonpartisan groups but it is perfectly proper to talk about the Administration's program.

Mr. Gates asked whether, as the period of the campaign approaches, Defense officials should speak in support of specific candidates. The President thought they could go before any body of Americans and tell them what the Administration is doing. Mr. Gates is not out running for an office himself, and so long as this is true the President had no concern about it. He added that he thinks it is all right for a man to be a Republican and act like one. In this practical world, where members of the other political party are making political attacks on the program and conduct of affairs of this Administration, it is more than proper -- it is necessary -- to give a public account of stewardship.

Mr. Gates came back to the point that he and other top Defense officials are embarrassed because of the new figures given by Mr. Dulles to the Congress. The President said he is very troubled about this, and about the indication that Mr. Dulles may be giving too many figures to the Congress. Mr. Gates added that General Powers is testifying against the Administration position on the question of air alert. The President said that Mr. Gates should try to line up some help on this matter from the Republican side to put the situation in proper perspective.

Mr. Gates said with all the activity going on it is hard to avoid a few mistakes. The President said his record is fine -- he has

heard excellent reports on Mr. Gates' appearance before Congressional groups -- and that he simply asked that he keep up the good work.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

February 3, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 3, 1960

Others present: Chairman McCone, General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone spoke to the President about going to Notre Dame University in June to receive a degree and make a speech. He said the gathering would be in the open and might number as many as 50,000. The President said he does not like outdoor speeches, but has wanted to visit Notre Dame for a long time, and will plan to do so. Mr. McCone said he would work with Father Hesburgh to shorten the ceremony in every way possible, and added that he thought the President could attend for the initial part of the ceremony, and leave when his own participation was completed.

Mr. McCone recalled that Father Hesburgh is the Vatican's representative on the IAEA and that Father Hesburgh had been instrumental in composing the differences between McCone and Emelyanov two years ago when they had a violent argument over charges made by Emelyanov in an open meeting.

Mr. McCone said there are three vacancies coming up on the Atomic Energy Commission. The first was caused by the death of Mr. Vance, whose term ran to mid-1960. The JCAE is agreeable to a 5 1/2 year term for the man to take this position, with the idea of providing continuity. The second prospective vacancy is that of Dr. Williams who is suffering from cancer, which is now reaching an advanced stage. His term runs to 1961. The third is that of Mr. Floberg who may leave to assume a law partnership; his term runs to 1962. His loss will be acute since he has been doing a very fine job. Mr. McCone said he had been talking with the President's staff about possible replacements.

Mr. McCone next reported on the experimental [redacted] being conducted [redacted] to verify safety of certain atomic

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(1)(3)(4)
DOD 6/19/80; DOE 1/29/80; NSC 9/8/83;
CIA 6/11/81; State 6/11/81
NLE DATE 10/6/83

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 79-251 #2
BY DJH DATE 10/7/83

weapons. The one chiefly concerned has been redesigned, with plutonium content reduced, and manufacturing is going ahead on this basis. [redacted] They will continue for the next two or three weeks. The outcome may well be to confirm the safety of these weapons.

Mr. McCone said he is concerned regarding the question of the threshold concept as it affects any suspension of atomic testing. [redacted]

Mr. McCone stated that with regard to underground tests he has a problem with his laboratories, the members of which are keen to resume testing. The President said he was aware of this but there are policy questions involved. Mr. McCone said he has given instructions for the digging of tunnels in Nevada as a means of being prepared for tests should they be reinstated. This does not of course prejudice the decision as to resuming them.

Mr. McCone commented on a matter he had discussed with Mr. Herter (and Mr. Herter had mentioned to the President yesterday.) This is an apparent divergence between Emelyanov (who works directly under Khrushchev) and the Soviet negotiators in Geneva who are under Gromyko. Mr. McCone said he is willing to meet with Emelyanov to see if any way out of the impasse over

the threshold concept can be found, provided Secretary Herter wants him to do so.

Mr. McCone next said that he is concerned over any thought of suspending the production of fissionable material in our atomic plants. Such a suspension is very hard to police. The President said he thought production, or curtailment of production, is not too difficult to police. Mr. McCone said it is not so difficult at any particular plant, but that it is difficult to be sure the inspection is comprehensive. [redacted] He suggested that we might offer to close down specific plants in our establishment of the same general power input as some of their plants, and ask them to close down specific plants in reciprocity. The President said he liked the idea suggesting for example that we could designate a plant of theirs in the Urals and say that if they will close that we will close an equivalent plant. Mr. McCone said the same could be done for their production facilities at Tomsk, and that we could shut down some of our facilities at Hanford. If this were done, we could then think of extending the measures to the "open skies" proposal to make the control more comprehensive. The President said the matter would simply be one of padlocking a plant and putting a party of as few as two men at each to see that it remained closed.

Mr. McCone said he begins to see some progress on atomic power plants in the California area. He thought PG&E and Southern California Edison would each build a 300,000 kw plant providing the government gives research assistance. The Joint Committee has indicated agreement. These plants should be competitive with conventional power sources, since the fuel costs in California are quite high.

Mr. McCone next spoke briefly concerning the space program, noting that he has been a member of the NASC. He is glad to see the acceleration of the Saturn and Nova programs. The President said the matter is completely psychological. The action "burns him up" to a considerable extent. But he sees no other answer to public concern over our progress in space exploration. Mr. McCone said he is not convinced that the funds would have to come from additional money. He said he thought the organization of

space activity is not too good, and thought that NASA and ARPA should be together in a single space organization. The President said he disagreed with this idea. He feels that there is an essential difference between peaceful and military space activities. Mr. McCone next said that he has concern about the effectiveness of manned aircraft. Air defense means are gaining in capability to intercept and destroy them. Except for the combination of the Hound Dog type of air to surface missile with such aircraft, they constitute an asset of rapidly declining value. He said the Polaris missile is wonderful in his estimation and that he has great hope for the Minuteman. [redacted] He thought the Titan is of importance [redacted] The President commented that due to the laws that govern explosive force, the effect diminishes only as the cube root of the size. [redacted] Mr. McCone acknowledged that this is true.

Regarding the aircraft the President said that we must not act too quickly in disposing of them. It will take a long time to get a missile force ready, in position, with short times to prepare for firing. In the meantime we should keep the B-52, with the Hound Dog missile. He acknowledged that aircraft, over a longer period, are going out. Mr. McCone mentioned how effective the Sidewinder missile has proven, notably in the combat in the Formosa Strait. The President said he thought the B-52 is still a good plane, particularly if used with the Hound Dog missile.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

SECRET

February 2, 1960.

Dear Pete:

The Goals Commission is apparently on the road, after a year of agonizing effort. We have got hold of eleven men, and I am sure that all are men of whom you would approve, with the possible exception of two or three. But we do have to have all kinds.

Henry Wriston has accepted the Chairmanship. Frank Pace is Vice Chairman. In addition we have Crawford Greenewalt, Colgate Darden, Jim Conant, George Meany (invited but not yet responded), Clark Kerr, Erwin Canham, Jim Killian and Al Gruenther. The name of the other individual escapes me at the moment, and I do not have the file immediately in front of me. In any event, we have followed your suggestion and the whole affair will be handled through the American Assembly under the direction of Wriston.

I am told that Ford is turning in $200,000 and Mr. Sloan at least $100,000. A few of the private foundations are contributing relatively small amounts.

While you and Bob, I understood, were quite ready to help, particularly if the matter was handled through the American Assembly, whatever you do in this line I would prefer would be between you and Henry Wriston. If you would communicate with him I would be most appreciative.

The announcement of the membership will be made in a day or two. After this is done, I shall try to become completely invisible so far as this matter is concerned because of my anxiety that the matter be handled on a completely bipartisan basis and without any taint of political direction or influence.

In my estimation this is one great thing we can do for the country, and we should have some results that would interest the man in the street as well as the businessman and the egg-head.

I cannot tell you how grateful I am for the suggestions you and Bob made.

We had a fine time for four days in the desert. Charlie was with us during the entire period and, indeed, in order to make a bridge game across the continent, he made a special trip to Washington. It was hardly worth it from his standpoint because he lost a total of $2 for the day!

Give my love to Nettie and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. W. Alton Jones,
60 Wall Tower,
New York,
New York.

February 2, 1960.

Dear Bob:

When I was down at Pete's plantation, you and I talked briefly about getting my pet project, the Goals Commission, on the road. Both you and Pete thought it would be handled best through Henry Wriston.

I took the matter up with him and he has agreed to take on the project. Once appropriate public announcement is made, I intend to stay completely behind the scenes and, indeed, to stand aside from all the Commission's activities. This I do in order that there will be no suspicion of political direction or influence in the development of results. But I do think that Henry Wriston will look to you for some help and you will probably be hearing from him.

Incidentally, I hear that the Ford Foundation and the Sloan Foundation are both helping substantially.

This letter is purely for information and please don't bother to answer it. When you come to Washington we will have a chat about our expectations as to the accomplishments of the Commission. I attach a list of the men who have agreed to become members. I am sure that the majority will deserve your approval.

Give my love to the charming Nell and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

February 3, 1960

Goals Commission

Henry Wriston - Chairman

Frank Pace - Vice Chairman

James Killian

Alfred Gruenther

Clark Kerr

Learned Hand (invited but not yet accepted)

Erwin Canham

Colgate Darden

James Conant

George Meany (invited but not yet accepted)

Crawford Greenewalt

Proposed covering note

Secretary to Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee

At the hearing on January 21 I indicated that I would send to your Committee a statement regarding some confusions which had arisen concerning our intelligence judgments about the Soviet ICBM program. The attached memorandum will, I believe, make clear the sequence of our thinking on this subject and explain the present views of the intelligence community on the missile situation in the USSR.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1- change classification to "Secret"
2- change "formidable" to "significant" or "substantial"

INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES OF SOVIET ICBM STRENGTH

Before addressing myself to estimates of Soviet ICBM strength, I would like to comment on a general point concerning national intelligence estimates. The Department of State participates fully in the preparation of these estimates. While our contribution to this work focuses most closely upon political and non-military aspects of estimates, we certainly take into account information on military capabilities and military programs. As you know, national intelligence estimates are produced by a collective effort. The Department of State, like other agencies represented on the United States Intelligence Board, contributes whatever analyses its responsibilities particularly enable it to handle.

Naturally, as Secretary of State, I do not normally concern myself with the detailed reasoning and information which enter into these estimates. My own bureau of intelligence works closely with the other agencies and with the Director of Central Intelligence in preparing estimates. The Director is the principal officer of the government in this field and speaks for the intelligence community as a whole.

Nevertheless, I do appreciate that accurate and timely estimates of Soviet strength in any new weapons system are

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Authority NR 78-224 #6
By bc NLE Date 5/10/79

difficult to make. The Director of Central Intelligence has pointed out in a recent public address that in the analysis of a Soviet weapons system a number of judgments are involved. These judgments include: the Soviet capability to produce the system, probable inventories as of today, the role assigned to the weapons system in Soviet military planning, and the requirements the Soviet high command may lay down for the weapon over the future. It is through the consideration of all those factors, in light of the Soviet economic and political situation and Soviet doctrine and Soviet behavior, that the intelligence community arrives at estimates of Soviet programs, or if you will, Soviet intentions with respect to the production and deployment of a given weapons system.

The Director of Central Intelligence has also pointed out that it is difficult to make estimates regarding a weapons system until the research and development stage has been completed. Until that stage is reached, not even the Soviet leaders themselves could make a decision concerning the numbers they would build or the role which would be assigned to these weapons in the Soviet military establishment. Consequently, in the early stages of a weapon's development, estimates must stress the Soviet capability to produce, and only after more information becomes available is it possible to estimate the probable program -- or the Soviet intention with respect to that weapons system.

In the case of the Soviet ICBM, the intelligence community last year did not undertake to estimate the number of ICBM's which the USSR would have in its operational units on any particular date, but merely the number it could make in certain periods of time after it achieved an initial operational capability. Since last year, the intelligence community has received enough information about the Soviet missile program and about the other factors which would affect a Soviet decision regarding the actual production and deployment of missiles to enable it to attempt an estimate of the probable program. This estimate, as Mr. Dulles has said publicly, does not represent a downgrading of the Soviet missile system from last year.

There is one further point which Mr. Dulles has made which I would like to emphasize. Intelligence estimates do not attempt to give a comparative picture of where we stand vis-a-vis the USSR. Such a comparison in this particular connection requires, of course, information on the progress of US military programs, and I believe I should defer to the Secretary of Defense in questions pertaining to the status of our weapons programs.

I recognize, however, that the USSR is acquiring a significant substantial formidable missile capability; the USSR has always considered its military power as a most important element of its national

strength. Apart from any question of comparative strength, the Soviet strength in itself is a factor with which we must contend. This will require steadfastness and courage on our part for some years to come.

Department of State

February 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 2, 1960

Others present: General Hull, General Doolittle, Mr. Ryerson, Dr. Baker, Mr. Coyne, Mr. Gray, General Goodpaster

General Hull stated that Admiral Connolly, Governor Darden and Mr. Lovett were unable to be present due to the change in the date of the meeting, and long-standing commitments. He reviewed briefly the work of the Board since its constitution in 1956, noting particularly that the Board has made on-the-scene reviews in the United States and abroad of foreign intelligence activities of the CIA, State, Defense, JCS, Army, Navy, Air Force, and NSA. The Board has submitted twenty-seven major recommendations, and has transmitted suggestions informally to DCI and others in the intelligence community on lesser matters.

General Hull said that the organization of the intelligence community has improved remarkedly in the part four years, due to directives from the President, the formation of a single integrated

.....

and tighter supervision of covert activity. They regard the appointment, and the work of Mr. Bissell as a major forward step in relation to the latter activities.

General Hull recalled that the group had stated in late 1957 that much could and should be done on the problem of strategic warning. He also recalled that the group reported last December that the study is being allowed to lag. He said the DCI has since assured that the matter will be pushed.

General Hull next spoke about gaps in intelligence coverage, particularly in relation to ..... activity.

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DECLASSIFIED
NR 78-222-14
By DJH 7/9/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065 Sec. 3.301 (b)(1)
CIA 3/26/80; NSC 2/9/81
NLE 7/9/81

General Hull commented on the system of follow-up which is being employed to check the status of action on previous recommendations of the group. He mentioned that the concept of a continuing group of this sort had much to commend it, and the members hoped it would be continued in a new administration. This system is much better than ad hoc surveys, whose recommendations tend to be dropped. The continuity of a majority of members is important. He said a vacancy arises from Mr. Fairless' resignation. The group recommends that it not be filled. However, if the President prefers not to leave it open, they would suggest that Mr. David Bruce be appointed. (He has previously served on the group.) The President asked what the group would think of putting a man on who is in the Government. General Hull said he believed the group would like to think about this.

Regarding the question of overflights, the President pointed out that such a decision is one of the most soul-searching questions to come before a President. After further discussion of this point, the President said he planned to leave with his successor an exposition statement of what this Board has been doing. He also said he would arrange to leave permanent records of its work in the White House files. He reverted to a recommendation that the Board had made once concerning an Administrative Deputy to Mr. Allen Dulles. He said it became clear that he would have to make a choice either to keep Mr. Dulles without such a Deputy or relieve him in order to carry out the reorganization. He thought Mr. Dulles' value was such that he should not take the latter course. General Hull said the group agreed with this, and for this reason no longer pressed this recommendation.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

February 4, 1960.

Dear Queen Elizabeth

I am truly grateful for your kindness in sending me the recipe for the scones. I hope we may soon use it.

You will understand my rather woeful ignorance of culinary practices when I tell you that I did not recognize the term "caster" as a type of sugar. But when I called the British Embassy for help, the problem was promptly solved for me.

May I ask that you convey warm greetings from my wife and me to Prince Philip, to the Queen Mother, to Princess Margaret and to your children? Quite naturally we both send you our affectionate regard as well as our prayers that all will be well with you in the arrival of the expected addition to your charming family.

With great respect and high esteem,

Sincerely

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II,
London.

~~SECRET~~

February 4, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
3 February 1960

Others present: Secretary Dillon, Mr. Bell, Mr. Staats, Mr. Brand, Mr. Riddleberger, Secretary Irwin, General Palmer, General Persons, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Merriam, General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon said the group had come in to put before the President the broad lines proposed for the Mutual Security Program and message this year, and to bring up one or two specific points of issue. He proceeded to review a topical outline proposed for the message, copy attached. During this review he commented that all of the NATO countries are doing more in terms of increased military programs. He said there is no grant assistance planned for Britain, France, and Germany except the clean-up of certain small previous commitments. The President suggested that the message bring out that the Mutual Security Program, in addition to improving the economic status of recipient countries, improves their strength and stability and thereby contributes to American security.

Mr. Dillon said that one matter reflected in the speech and in the program material prepared for submission to the Congress is the position of the Budget and the Treasury against releasing money in the FY-60 program proposed for Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. He recalled that the President and Mr. Herter had made statements to our Nato allies that we are not going to make unilateral changes in programs affecting our allies.

The President commented strongly that we cannot run out on defense agreements and commitments we have made. We cannot be guilty of bad faith with our allies. Mr. Staats pointed out that the difference of view relates to the Netherlands and Italy, and does not include, as Mr. Dillon had suggested, programs related to IRBMs. Mr. Dillon said that the issue is over FY-60 funds.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-82 #11
By DJH Date 1/27/81

The President stated that he felt this is a matter that is already decided. Mr. Irwin recalled that we have made a broad commitment not to make abrupt or unilateral changes in the program.

The President asked whether the United States has, for example, with respect to the program for Belgium, undertaken with them to determine what the requirements are and then how much the Belgians can pay. Mr. Irwin said that this has been done and that the filling of these requirements necessitates continued sharing of costs. Mr. Dillon mentioned some of the specifics entering into these matching programs. The President said he thinks that a little more joint study on this matter is needed for fiscal year 1961. He is inclined to give a go-ahead on fiscal 1960. He asked that the Budget representatives talk to State Department officials. He did not want to put a halter around their neck, but thought that the question regarding fiscal 1960 is pretty much decided.

At Mr. Dillon's request, Mr. Brand next gave a summary of Development Loan Fund activity in Turkey, India and Pakistan related to the private sector, i.e., to generating private capital to join with indigenous private and public funds in those countries to build specific projects. The President was keenly interested in this development and asked Mr. Vance to convey a message from him to a group of private businessmen who will be meeting in Washington in the next few days on this matter, indicating that officials in Turkey, Pakistan and India had asked the President to assure American businessmen that these countries would protect investments that were made and would give assurances against seizure or undue risks.

Mr. Dillon next raised the question of U. S. aid and support to the Indus River project. He said there is need for Congressional approval and endorsement of this program, waiver of certain restrictive provisions of the MSP, and statement that the compliance with World Bank criteria would be considered to satisfy requirements of the Mutual Security Act on economic soundness, cost benefit ratios, and completion of engineering studies. The President expressed strong support for the Indus River project. He commented that he hoped this would help toward a settlement

in Kashmir, recalling some of his efforts in this respect during his recent visit to Pakistan and India.

Mr. Dillon next described to the President the remarkable progress now being made in Taiwan to strengthen its financial and economic affairs and to expand its economy, especially its industries. He is proposing that Taiwan serve as a "model" for other areas and is recommending an incentive fund for development of new industries, to be matched by funds from Taiwanese private enterprise. The President expressed warm endorsement of this type of activity. He said he thought the message as outlined was fine.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

HAROLD E. STASSEN
1144 FIDELITY-PHILADELPHIA TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 9, PENNSYLVANIA

KINGSLEY 6-1218

January 27, 1960

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

May I respectfully suggest that I believe the situation is ready for an agreement at the Summit in May for the important first step of establishing the inspection posts within Russia and other countries, equipped with scientific instruments to verify the cessation of nuclear testing, and that such a step would be a significant lasting move toward improving the long-term basis for peace.

The remaining issue of the right of on-the-spot inspection when there are small tremors that could indicate small underground tests or could be natural earth tremors, can be resolved by a provision in the treaty that if requests for on-the-spot inspections are not granted after formal notice to the United Nations, the agreement to cease testing would be terminated. In other words, the power to terminate the agreement, contained within its own clauses, would be the sanction to prevent the extensive frustration of inspections on the one hand, or the extensive abuse of the power of inspection for intelligence purposes on the other.

If the treaty also provides that underground testing for peaceful purposes, without appreciable projection of radioactive dust into the atmosphere, can go forward with United Nations observation, then our scientists could go forward on this phase of research and would need be less concerned that secret illegal small underground Soviet tests might advance the Soviet research ahead of ours.

The establishment of United Nations machinery of inspection, with inspection posts inside Russia and the other major states, would be such an historic precedent itself that its accomplishment would appear to outweigh the other misgivings and reluctance on the part of some.

The scientific studies and the long patient research and negotiations have prepared the way for this first agreement. You can consummate it as a durable move at the Summit, even as FDR established the United Nations organization itself.

It would appear that perhaps the Federal Republic of Germany would prefer to see no agreement whatsoever until their armed forces are thoroughly equipped with nuclear weapons and until they thereby can become a more dominant factor in world negotiations. But I do not believe this attitude should be permitted to let this moment of history slip by. Who can forsee what the outcome will be of a more dominant Germany in future international negotiations.

This is the time, while you are in leadership with your tremendous support and incomparable knowledge in this field, to make this first great step.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 728

February 27, 1960

1. Ethiopia

ICA

... (C)

2. US and India. -- USIA reports that the late Lady Mountbatten, who visited the US pavilion at the New Delhi Agricultural Fair on February 3, had been urged to do so by Prime Minister Nehru and President Prasad, as well as by President Eisenhower. Up to 60 New Delhi policemen have been assigned daily to control the crowds at our exhibit, which reached a peak of 104,000 people on January 26. Over two million visitors have now seen it. (U)

USIA

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3. US-Australia

State

✓

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(3. cont.)

State (cont'd)

... (C)

4. Moon Study. -- Interior will announce next week that the Geological Survey is engaged in a terrain study of the surface of the moon, for completion this year, which may prove highly valuable in the selection of a landing site for initial scientific investigation of the moon. The study may also influence the design of surface vehicles for use on the moon, for geologic moon investigations and for further space exploration. (Adm. Conf.)

Interior

5. Shipyard Strike

Defense

... (C)

6. US Executions. -- Justice statistics reveal that 49 executions were carried out by civil authorities in the US in 1959, one more than the record low of 48 in 1958. The 164 prisoners awaiting execution at the close of the year were the highest number since statistics have been available. Executions averaged 167 per year in 1930-39; 128 per year in 1940-49 (a decrease of 23.4% from the previous period) and 72 per year in 1950-59 (56.9% below 1930-39). (U)

Justice

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STAFF NOTES NO. 727

February 25, 1960

Interior

1. Fish Tagging. -- Interior will soon announce plans for using metal tags of low radioactivity to study the migration of fish such as herring and menhaden caught in quantities that make customary tagging methods impractical. AEC has licensed the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries after a thorough investigation of the plan, and the Food and Drug Administration has also approved. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

2. Oil Imports. -- Interior reports that residual fuel oil imports were approximately 22.4 million barrels in Districts I-IV (east of the Rockies) in January, about the same as in January 1959. Nonbonded stocks of residual fuel oil on the East and Gulf Coasts totaled approximately 26.2 million barrels at the end of January, about 3 million barrels less than a year before. Authorized importers in January brought in 29% of the total residual fuel oil allocation for the January-June allocation period, leaving about 55 million barrels available for import during the remainder of the period. (Imports are usually heavy in January and slacken as the heating season ends.) (Admin. Conf.)

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3. Satellites

Defense

... (C)

4. Missiles

Defense (retd.)

[redacted]

✓

(4. cont.)

Defense (cont'd.)

5. NATO ... (S)

State ... (C)

6. US-Ethiopia. -- ICA reports that 2500 tons of PL 480 Title II milo, which the Ethiopians rejected as weevil infested, have been fumigated and sent to Libya where the grain is urgently needed. Our mission in Addis Ababa suggests that the Ethiopians complained about this and other shipments because they lack funds to distribute the grain and no longer need it because this year's harvest was good. ICA offered to consider replacing the grain but there has been no Ethiopian request to do so. The shipment was declared weevil-free at loading but some weevil damage could have developed over the long transit time. ...Grain deliveries under official US programs are complete and no new supplies are now planned. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 726

February 20, 1960

1. NATO

Defense

... (C)

2. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce on Wednesday that business improved further in January. The drop in non-farm employment was less than seasonal and the annual rate of personal income was 6.5% above a year ago. Consumer buying continued strong and automobile purchases were up from the restricted rate of December. Prices have been steady recently. Interest rates eased and costs of equity financing rose from year end lows coincident with the decline in stock prices. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

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3. Congressional Hearings. -- AEC reports that current JCAE hearings on the state of the atomic energy industry are proceeding well and so far there has been less controversy than ever before. The power program has not elicited much comment yet, but there may be some at the authorization hearings. There is sentiment that EURATOM has fallen

AEC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

short of its goals. The committee agrees with AEC's policies toward competition with industry (as set forth in BOB circular 60-2) despite the criticism of some members of industry. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Lincoln Memorial. -- National Park Service will soon announce the award of a $135,000 contract for design of a six-lane, 1,300 foot tunnel at the Lincoln Memorial to handle additional traffic from the future Theodore Roosevelt Bridge and Inner Loop Highway. Cars would be channelled underground, out of sight of visitors to the Memorial. The overall estimated cost is $13 million. (Admin. Conf.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 725

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February 18, 1960

Treasury

1. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank loans and credits totaling $5.678 million to produce automobiles and steel in France, a $14.65 million credit to improve a harbor in the Philippines, and a $6.9 million credit for aircraft for a Brazilian airline (all these loans and credits are for American-made equipment); Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits totaling about $636,000 in Israeli pounds to produce reinforced plastics and build a grain storage silo in Israel, approximately $550,000 in liras to construct a hotel in Turkey, and about $500,000 in pesos to produce and distribute cotton textiles in Uruguay; revision by DLF of the terms of a $5 million loan to the Philippines (authorized by NAC in January 1959) to permit repayment in pesos or dollars at the option of the borrower; an increase from $100 million to $200 million in approval for sale of portions of IBRD loans, and approval of issue by the Bank of long term bonds, for sale here and abroad, not to exceed $100 million aggregate principal amount; an ICA loan of $2 million in US owned PL 480 yen to Thailand for Japanese diesel electric locomotives; and use by USIA of an exchange rate of 22.5 rupiahs to the dollar for informational media guarantee imports into Indonesia. (Admin. Conf.)

2. US-Italy

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State

...(C)

3. JCAE. -- Yesterday, the AEC completed its testimony at the annual Congressional hearings on the growth, development, and state of the atomic energy industry. During the hearings, Chairman McCone announced that private industry has negotiations under way for construction of two large nuclear power plants totaling 600,000 to 650,000 KW in California. He also reviewed the Commission's 10-year program for development of economic nuclear power which calls for annual expenditures

AEC (cont'd.)

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AEC (cont'd.)

of about $200 million. The reaction of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE) was favorable. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. Olympic Games. -- Weather Bureau will provide special forecasting service and on site meteorological observations for the Squaw Valley Olympic games. These observations are being carried on nation-wide teletype services and will be forwarded to Europe at the request of meteorological services there. (U)

OCDM

5. Civil Defense. -- Governor Heegh is supporting H. J. Res. 8, introduced by Congressman Celler, which authorizes state executive authorities to fill vacancies in the US House of Representatives by appointment whenever more than half the authorized membership is vacant. The resolution is identical to S.J. Res. 39, passed on February 2. Continuity in the House is an integral part of OCDM's Continuity of Government program. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

6. Recreation Lands. -- Interior is releasing a survey prepared by the Park Service in cooperation with state representatives which emphasizes the need for expanded and balanced systems of parks and recreation areas in the Missouri River Basin. It recommends state enabling legislation to establish planning offices and notes that although several states permit county recreation commissions, the need for these organizations is not generally realized. It cautions that the next decade in this field may be crucial. (Admin. Conf.)

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7. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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8. Air Force Safety. -- The USAF major aircraft accident rate was 8.3 per hundred thousand flying hours in CY 1959, an all-time low, compared to a previous low of 10.4 in CY 1958. Ten years ago the rate was 4.5 times higher than in 1959. A marked drop in fatalities per accident is attributed to improved procedures and training. There has been no accident between an Air Force plane and a civilian transport since May 1958. MATS flew over 2.4 billion military passenger miles in its scheduled airlift operation with no passenger hurt; and the Air National Guard dropped to a record 14.3 accidents per hundred thousand flying hours. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 725

February 16, 1960

1. Science

W. H. -

Kitchin -
handle

... (S)

2. Missiles

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... (C)

3. GI Loans. -- VA will announce tomorrow that there were

1/4

[redacted]

VA (cont'd)

11,836 applications for home loan guarantees in January, down from 15,364 in December. VA insured housing starts dropped one-third from the preceding month and appraisal requests for existing units were somewhat lower. (These January figures were the lowest since mid-1958.) Appraisal requests for proposed units were up slightly from December (but lower than in any other month since April 1958). (Admin. Conf.)

HEW

4. Disability Benefits. -- HEW reports that at the end of December disability benefits under the Social Security Act were being paid at a monthly rate of $33.9 million to 334,000 disabled workers aged 50-64, and to 126,000 dependents. Several hundred thousand disabled workers under age 50 and retired workers (or their dependents or survivors) also are receiving or will receive benefits. Approximately eighty thousand disabled persons over 18 who became disabled before 18 and are dependents of disabled workers also received payments. In total, between July 1955 and December 1959, there were nearly 850,000 workers and dependent children severely disabled within the meaning of the law. (Admin. Conf.)

5. US-Iran

... (C)

6. US and India. -- Late this month AEC is sending a small mission to explore the technical and economic potential of India's nuclear power program. The mission is a follow-up to the discussions here last fall with Dr. Homi J. Bhaba; but it will avoid implying any US commitments to the 5-year, 1 million KW nuclear power program he is proposing. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 724

February 15, 1960

State

1. US-USSR. -- Embassy Moscow questions the wisdom of approaching the Soviets now about another exchange of national exhibitions and notes that the Soviets are still wondering whether they profited from last summer's exchange (which may explain their present attempts to drive an unreasonably hard bargain on the French exhibit for 1961). The Embassy suggests postponing our approach for six weeks until the French discussions subside, but adds that there might be some advantage in pushing the idea before the President's visit. Our next major exhibit should not be in Moscow, where French and British exhibits in 1961 will further demonstrate Western accomplishments. Leningrad would be our logical choice. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

2. US-India. -- USIA reports our Embassy's opinion that the American agricultural exhibit in New Delhi is a "resounding success". It has been praised for showing the possibilities of Indian adaptation of our methods and for providing a welcome contrast to the political content of the Soviet and Red Chinese exhibits. Average daily attendance is 39,000, compared to Soviet estimates of 25,000 daily at their exhibit. (Admin. Conf.)

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USIA

3. Stockpile Disposals. -- GSA notes that through December 31, 1959, over $20 million in materiel from the National Stockpile was rotated without replacement; and disposals amounted to approximately $6.5 million. Through mid-January, disposals from the Defense Production Stockpile amounted to about $535,000. The cumulative grand total of return was thus approximately $27.18 million. Most of the disposals were initiated in CY 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. Submarines

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(4. cont.)

Defense (cont'd)

... (C)

5. Aviation

Defense

6. Missiles ... (C)

Defense

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 723

February 13, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

2. Missiles ... (S)

Defense

... (S)

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3. X-15. -- The X-15's fifth powered flight on February 11 was one of a series of contractor demonstrations. This was a check of all systems, with emphasis on control and stability augmentation. It was released at 45,000 feet from the B-52, and attained an altitude of 80,000 feet and a speed of Mach 2.0 during its 10-minute flight. (U)

Defense

4. Telecommunications. -- Governor Hoegh notes that the

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Mexicans have invited OAS members to Mexico City in April to consider a proposed 11,000 mile Inter-American Telecommunication Network (RIT) which would link all major Latin American cities with the US and Canada, using the latest techniques, chiefly radio relay, with some open wire or cable circuits. The cost estimate in 1957 was $32 million, which might be financed chiefly through the International Credit Bank, with participating countries sharing costs. ... A recent US Government and industry meeting called by State concluded that it would be impracticable to suspend direct US radio and cable circuits to individual countries if a new network is developed, and that any new network terminal here would be privately operated. We shall attend the proposed meeting in a cooperative spirit. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Science

... (S)

6. Housing. -- Dr. Wallich of the Council of Economic Advisors notes that the January drop in housing starts to 1.21 million (seasonally adjusted annual rate) from December's 1.33 million lends support to earlier expectations that total starts in 1960 will be somewhat lower than in 1959. The high December figure had raised the question of whether a significant upturn in housing starts had begun; but the January figure does not indicate such a development. (Admin. Conf.)

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7. Government Buildings. -- GSA is planning a new Defense Department building (FOB # 11) somewhere in the Washington metropolitan area. (There has been some speculation in the

local press but no public announcement.) It would cost about $91 million and provide permanent space for approximately 15,000 Defense employees, half the number now outside the Pentagon and Arlington Annex. If Budget approves, there may be a supplemental budget request of $10 million for advanced planning and site acquisition. The project would permit the largest single removal of temporary buildings in Washington history. ... The Court of Claims, which was planned as part of FOB # 7 to be located west of Lafayette Square, may be housed in a proposed separate building on the opposite side of the square where the Belasco Theatre and the old Dolly Madison House now stand. This change has been submitted to Budget and if approved, will go to the Public Works Committee. It would then be necessary to appropriate construction funds. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 722

February 11, 1960

1. Kerala Elections. -- Karl Harr reports that the OCB considered yesterday a special report on ways to exploit the recent non-communist election victory in Kerala, India. The Board felt that there should be emphasis on the need for non-communist parties to form common fronts against the communists in India and elsewhere, and on exploitation of communist government misdeeds and abuses of power in Kerala. It asked the agencies to further these aims and to study what could be done to insure that Kerala would benefit directly from at least part of our development and technical assistance to India. (C)

2. US-Congo. -- State believes we must urgently consider our policy towards the Congo, which will soon be independent, and that we must therefore define our aims and consider means for attaining them in the entire region. At present and immediately after independence, we still feel that our best way to influence the Congo will be to cooperate with the Belgians. Our Embassy, therefore, will ask the Belgians to specify limited areas in which our activity would be useful. (C)

3. US-Poland. -- Agriculture notes that the Supplemental Title I, PL 480 agreement with Poland, signed today, provides for additional financing of 600,000 M.T. of wheat, and ocean transportation, at a total export market value of $41.5 million. The total estimated CCC cost is $66.9 million. (Admin. Conf.)

4. South American Trip. -- Without diminishing the goodwill aspects of the President's trip, USIA is presenting it in the international context of the President's quest for "peace and friendship in freedom". The trip will be presented so as to promote world-wide understanding of the inter-American system, as an example of consultation in equality among nations large and small, and as implicit demonstration of our sympathy for the aspirations of less developed and emerging nations. Operators have been cautioned that the President is not expected to engage in negotiations, make new commitments or alter existing policies. Materials for continuing support of major Presidential themes will be prepared as the texts of the

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 82-497 #9
BY DOH DATE 1/26/84

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President's speeches become available. ~~LCY~~

5. NICARO. -- Only one of the three purchase offers received by GSA in December was responsive to the terms of the invitation and the requirement of a good faith deposit. Discussions with the responsive bidder, Nickel Processing Corporation, have been suspended pending clarification of Cuba's expressed interest in acquiring the property. Given a moratorium on Cuban export duties until March 15, GSA has shipped or plans to ship about 13 million pounds of nickel by then, leaving less than two week's production on hand should the levy be reimposed. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Glen Canyon. -- Tomorrow Interior will propose the tentative principles and operating criteria to govern the filling of Glen Canyon Reservoir, the principal storage unit of the Colorado River Storage Project. The proposal will be forwarded to the engineering groups in the Upper and Lower Basin which performed the operating studies in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation. Then there will be a meeting at which the states concerned can comment on the proposal, and afterwards Secretary Seaton will make a final decision. The four storage units which will be affected are Glen Canyon, Navajo, Flaming Gorge and Curecanti. (Admin. Conf.)

7. POLARIS. -- At 2000 EST yesterday POLARIS A1X-11 was test fired at the Atlantic Missile Range. Preliminary indications are that all primary objectives were successfully accomplished and that the re-entry body impacted right on the programmed point 900 n.mi. downrange. To follow the desired trajectory, the missile had to roll 89.4° immediately after launch and prior to pitchover, which it did successfully 3.5 seconds after launch. ~~LCY~~

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 721

February 10, 1960

1. Development Assistance. -- State regards the capital exporters group established during the Paris talks as a consultative forum on ways of improving bilateral long-term development assistance to under-developed countries. We suggest that it be called the Development Assistance Group (DAG). We think it should meet as informally as possible, operate chiefly through persuasion, without voting, and report in broad terms to the 20 interested governments. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Latin American-Trade. -- State notes that we support the announced objectives of the Latin American free trade area treaty and are offering confidential comments on the draft while the agreement is being formulated, but plan no public statement. (C)

3. US-Sudan. -- We are informing the Sudanese of President Black's statement that there will be no decision to finance the Roseires dam until the IBRD has received further information. A Bank mission would go to Khartoum if invited and our Embassy will encourage the Sudanese to issue an immediate invitation. (Foreign Minister Kheir, however, reportedly opposes an IBRD mission because three have already been sent and he feels that the Bank is now stalling. He said he would apply for Soviet aid.) Our Embassy notes that the Sudanese are increasingly disillusioned about Bank assistance which they thought certain after the Nile Waters agreement with the UAR, and they tend to equate the IBRD with the US. The Embassy confirms that this is a critical time for the West in Sudan. (C)

4. Employment. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that January figures on civilian employment (to be released tomorrow noon) were about normal for that time of year. There were 4.15 million unemployed out of a total civilian labor force of 68.17 million. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged from December, at 5.2% of the civilian labor

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 82-497 #10
BY DJH 1/26/84

force. Last month 64.02 million persons were actually employed, compared to 62.7 million in January 1959. The January 1960 figures include for the first time about 300,000 employed persons in Alaska and Hawaii. Non-agricultural employment declined, but less than usually, for the month. Therefore, after seasonal adjustment, payroll employees were higher by 146,000, most of them in durable manufacturing and trade. (Admin. Conf.)

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

[redacted]

STAFF NOTES NO. 720

February 10, 1960

("all except 1" pouched State on V. P. copy (carbon)

1. Missiles

[redacted]

Defense

... (S)

2. US Exports. -- State has briefed all but our East European missions on our proposed program to promote US exports, and asked for their suggestions. Most of the 80 posts which responded feel that the volume and value of US exports may be increased through better promotion and merchandising and the elimination of impediments to the consumption of our goods abroad. Activities which have successfully promoted exports in some posts are being taken into account in the proposed program. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. European Communities

State

... (S)

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4. US-Canada. -- At the joint cabinet committee meeting on trade scheduled for February 16-17, we intend to appear confident that US-Canadian economic relations are on a sound basis and that all problems are being dealt with satisfactorily. There may be differences on handling low-cost imports because Canada is probably feeling the pinch more than we. Important differences on Soviet trade and aid policies are unlikely. The Canadians will not show serious concern over our agricultural

State

[redacted]

surplus disposal and may express satisfaction with our consultations in 1959. They probably will reserve their position on lead and zinc pending completion of the Tariff Commission study. On oil and gas they only wish to express satisfaction with our oil exemption policy and explain their domestic pressures. Probably they desire joint action on a cotton equilization fee. Our representatives will mention the real possibility that the Canadians will put restrictions on US publications. (Admin. Conf.)

5. US and Cuba. -- USIA reports that the President's January 26 statement on US-Cuban relations received good coverage by the Latin American press, with editorial commentators, except some leftists, supporting his moderate attitude. A conservative Costa Rican journal, for example, praised the President's "serene and thoughtful comment" in notable contrast to Castro's "aggressiveness and insolence".... Except for a few strongly leftist newspapers, the Latin American press has been growing more critical of the Castro regime. (U)

6. Heavy Water for Japan. -- Under the US-Japanese Agreement for Cooperation, AEC has approved the first sale of heavy water to Japan, in the requested amount of 6,835 pounds. After negotiation of the final sales contract, the material will be transferred to the quasi-governmental (peaceful uses) Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute of Tokai-mura for use as moderator and reflector in an aqueous homogeneous critical facility. (U)

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Carbon No. 4

("1, 2, 3, 6, & 7" — Pencil note on U.P. Carbon No 4)

STAFF NOTES NO. 719

February 8, 1960

1. US-Cuba

USIA

... (C)

2. Soviet Auto Exports. -- Embassy Moscow notes that it first learned from the press of the agreement between the USSR and an American auto dealer for the import here of 10,000 Moskvitch cars. The cars will be marketed over a two year period and the first 5,000, with spare parts, will be delivered this summer. No sales price here has been announced but the cars sell for $1635 in Sweden. Meanwhile a Canadian press story indicates that arrangements are nearing completion between a Toronto importer and the USSR for an initial shipment of 2,000 Moskvitchs to Canada. (Admin. Conf.)

State

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3. International Shipping. -- Responding to a Dutch proposal on behalf of the 9 European nations represented at the informal shipping talks in Washington last June, State has made it clear that we agree to informal ad hoc arrangements for future shipping conversations. However, our note emphasizes that there should be no public or other intimation that the arrangements constitute a formal procedure or continuing machinery for negotiation, and that we are not now in a position to modify our basic shipping policies. (Admin. Conf.)

State

4. Civil Aviation. -- The Federal Aviation Agency notes that comments received from industry and the public were given

FAA

~~SECRET~~

full consideration prior to the adoption of the maximum age limit of 60 for air carrier pilots, which was hastened by the advent of the high speed jet transport. This is the regulation that is now being challenged in the courts by the Pilots Association. ... The February 16 issue of Time will feature FAA and Mr. Quesada in its cover story. (Admin. Conf.)

FAA (Cont'd)

5. Missiles

Defense

6. Missiles ... (S)

Defense

7. Reactor Grants to End. -- AEC reports that because most of the technically eligible countries have taken advantage of our Foreign Research Reactor Grant Program, and for budgetary reasons, the program is being terminated. July 1, 1960, will be the deadline for further applications for grants under Section 419 of the Mutual Security Program. After that date State will consider requests in competition with all other types of aid proposals. AEC believes the grants have made a highly successful contribution to Atoms for Peace. Thus far, 19 commitments of $350,000 have been made to research reactor projects costing an estimated $2.49 million each. Two applications are still under review, and several more are expected by the July deadline. The program was announced by the President in June 1955. (Admin. Conf.) ... (S)

AEC

(Carbon No. 2 retained)

* Note: for this copy of SN # 719, re Item #7 on 2/11/60: Oakley, AEC, informed APT via phone at 1:00 pm, that the AEC is going ahead with notification to JCAE re end of Reactor Grant Program (foreign research reactors).

At 1:45 pm 2/11/60 Polly called skm: The President has seen Staff Notes # 719. In a minute she called back and said: don't do anything about it -- don't tell AEC until they tell us to do so. (approx 2:30 pm E told APT okay to tell AEC Pres has seen but his attention was not drawn to it particularly (he may still do so); APT notified Oakley. AEC [illegible]

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STAFF NOTES

Substance of report by Chuck Per[illegible] to the President,
Monday, February 8th

[illegible]

[illegible] CHAIRMAN

8 February 1960

CF

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is in response to my promise to you this morning to summarize the Report of the Republican Committee on Program and Progress.

The Report is, of course, a political document. That is what we intended it to be. We wanted an expression of the stand of the Republican Party on fundamental issues. There has been a pressing need for one of the two parties to take a long hard look at where the nation stands, where the nation is going and what the American people and the Republican party can do to achieve realization of a political goal established nearly two hundred years ago and realization of the economic potential of the richest nation on earth. To do anything short of that would be wrong. A political party in a two-party system in a great democracy has an obligation greater than any other institution to make itself known. It was the purpose of this committee to make known to every citizen the Republican approach to broad problem areas and to further make it a matter of record that the Republican party looks forward -- indeed forward to 1976 -- rather than backwards.

For the first time in the United States, a study was made by a political party of the Impact of Science and Technology on the life of Americans. Ninety percent of all scientists who have ever lived are living and working now. The rate at which our science and technology develop cannot be left to chance or private whim. It was the opinion of the committee that, "America's future is dependent upon the uncommon mind, unfettered and encouraged by government and citizen alike. We are entering the Age of Intellect. We, as Americans, must dedicate ourselves to full stimulation of its growth." Our report points out means of accomplishing this vital objective and accelerating our long-range development.

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[illegible] B. TODD
[illegible] WYATT
[illegible] H. BRANNAN

[illegible] CIVIL RIGHTS AND WOMEN

[illegible] MARTHA S. ADKINS, CHMN.
[illegible] OLIVIA ROSE
[illegible] NEIL UNDERWOOD
[illegible] E. ADAMOWSKI
[illegible] LIETZAUER
[illegible] BRUNN BROWN GALVIN
[illegible] MATILDA SCHEUER
[illegible] M. SHAPIRO
[illegible]

THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

[illegible]
[illegible]
DR. [illegible] NESS
[illegible] LARSON
[illegible] ROBINSON
[illegible] ROBERT E. RATHBURN
[illegible] SHAEDD
[illegible] WILLIAMS
MRS. MILDRED F. YOUNGER

[illegible] OPPORTUNITY AND PROGRESS

DR. [illegible] HAUGE, CHMN
REP. [illegible] A. HALLECK
WILLIAM W. ERWIN
WILLIAM H. REINSCHLER
GLEN RHODES
JOHN STENDER
M. CHAIRMAN ROSE
LOUIS ROTHSCHILD
JOHN A. VOLPE
MRS. [illegible] E. WEILOFF
MRS. IRT B. RAMSHAW, JR.
[illegible] A. MATHEWS
[illegible] F. RING
DANIEL G. GAINEY

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. [illegible] P. COTTER

We devoted a great deal of our thought and attention to the subject of National Security and Peace. As a nation, we have a grave responsibility to defend and enlarge the area of freedom in the world, but in the interest of human survival, we realize that this defense must avoid provocation. Weakness would surely encourage attack; the freedom of the world and our own survival depend upon our maintaining an unquestioned superior military force. On the other hand, to become so militant that we are a threat might just as surely provoke attack. The situation requires a people of quiet and confident strength, free alike from timidity and rashness.

In the area of Human Rights and Needs, we see the free market as a great arena in which men ought to be, and usually are, rewarded for the energy and skill with which they do their jobs. But the free market can sometimes deal harshly with individuals and the results may be harmful to the nation, as well as painful and humiliating to those concerned. We cannot take all the sting out of economic life, because that sting serves a useful purpose. We do want the nation to know that the Republican party is concerned for all Americans who need and deserve their fellow-citizens' help in times of distress. We feel there is an obligation to help the distressed regain their ability to become effective citizens. We are, however, opposed to all forms of welfare which are habit-forming, and which are degrading both to the giver and the recipient.

Our task force on Economic Opportunity and Progress recognized that our economy is largely self-regulating, but not wholly so. We re-affirmed that we must allow it to continue to regulate itself as much as possible. But where the economy does not and cannot regulate itself, government has the obligation to stabilize and guide in order that the nation as a whole may achieve the right kind of standard of living. We believe we are in the mainstream of our national tradition when we seek to open the way for every individual to be somebody and to have something. We look upon it as essential to our Republican purpose that we lift the ceiling over personal opportunity and strengthen the floor over the pit of personal disaster.

Commenting upon the Committee's Report shortly after its publication, a national news magazine suggested that in it are to be found "the issues that a peaceful and prosperous nation like ours should be thinking about now and preparing to vote about." Identifying these issues and explaining how Republican principles lend guidance in dealing with them was the purpose which guided this Committee during the seven months that it worked.

Respectfully yours,

Charles H. Percy

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 718

February 6, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

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3. Environmental Health. -- The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service this week sent to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a report on national environmental health problems, which was requested in their reports on the 1960 HEW appropriations. The Surgeon General's report concludes that there should be a major organizational unit in the PHS to meet the growing responsibilities in this field, that present laws should be studied to see whether they authorize these proposed functions, and that the need for a new unit necessitates a review of the missions and organization of the whole PHS. This review is now taking place. (Admin. Conf.)

H.E.W.

Pres. interested 2/17

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✓

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SN #718 - 2 -

4. US Elections. -- USIA has sent guidance to its media and principal overseas posts on treatment of this year's political campaigns and elections. The coverage will emphasize the continuity of political processes that characterizes our system of representative government, and explain the origin and evolution of our system, rather than emulate press coverage of day-to-day developments. Similar guidance has been issued in previous national election years. (U)

USIA

5. Exporting

State

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1960

Memo to: Ann Whitman

SUBJECT: Appointment with the President:

Bill H. Fribley, National Commander,
Disabled American Veterans
Cdr. J. K. Watkins, Office of the
Secretary of Defense
Elmer M. Freudenberger, Acting
Director of Legislation

From : Earle D. Chesney Earle

Commander Fribley and his group called upon the President to pay their respects and to leave with him their legislative program. They extended the President an invitation to attend their National Convention to be held in the State of Washington. Commander Fribley mentioned to the President that he had discussed their legislative program with the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Sumner Whittier and appreciated the assistance and cooperation extended by the Administrator.

We have tried to prevail upon commanders of the various veterans organizations to discuss their legislative programs with the Administrator of Veterans Affairs rather than to take up the President's time discussing programs that will have to be considered by the Congress. In this way, the President is protected from getting into any controversial programs of the various organizations.

In a reply, therefore, to the DAV group, it might be well to mention that the President was asking the Administrator to consider their program which does not commit him as approving or disapproving any part thereof.

Fribley is Speaker Pro Tem of the Kansas House of Representatives and the conversation covered the Kansas Farm and Conservation Program.

The President's interest was also centered on the problem of the Kansas State legislature. He expressed gratitude for the teamwork that prevailed which he stated was absolutely necessary throughout the Nation if the Party-was to achieve a Republican victory in the Fall.

The President asked Fribley where he lost his arm and was advised it was on April 15, 1945 at the Battle of the Bulge with the 90th Division, 386 Regiment. He trained in California in the Infantry, Tank and Amphibious Group.

[redacted]

Carbon No. 4

("3,4,5 only" — original initialed one U.S. Carbon No. 1)

STAFF NOTES NO. 717

February 4, 1960

1. President's Trip. -- USIA notes that Latin American press comment on the forthcoming trip has centered primarily on economic aspects of US-Latin American relations. Many friendly newspapers have expressed concern lest good-will aspects of the trip overshadow recognition of concrete economic needs of the area. The conservative Jornal do Brasil of Rio de Janeiro commented that the trip's good-will objectives would be damaged if substantive issues were avoided. The press gave prominent attention to the announcement of the trip, and editorial reaction has been generally favorable. There have been some complaints about the itinerary in the press of countries which will not be visited. (U)

USIA

2. Early Warning

Defense

... (S)

3. Inventories and Sales. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the book value of manufacturing and trade inventories at the end of December was $88.5 billion, up 5% from the end of 1958. In December, adjusted business inventories increased $800 million, with manufacturing accounting for most of the rise and retail inventories unchanged. The aggregate for the whole fourth quarter was unchanged. ... Sales in 1959 by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers were up 13%, 11% and 8% respectively from 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

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4. Army-Air Force Exercise. -- Joint Exercise BIG SLAM/ PUERTO PINE from March 14-31 will involve air movement by MATS of 18,000 STRAC troops and 11,000 tons of materiel from the US to Puerto Rico and back. The objectives are to test plans for deploying an Army task force to an intermediate

Defense

[redacted]

staging area and preparing it for combat operations in another area, and to test MATS capability to accelerate to an increased aircraft flying hour utilization rate. The exercise should help to prepare for later ones involving greater distances and minimum materiel. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense (cont'd)

5. Missiles ... (C)

Defense

6. Missiles ... (S)

Defense

7. Satellites

Defense

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SN # 717 - 3 -

(7 cont.)

Defense (Cont'd)

(c)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 716

February 2, 1960

("3, 5" and "-pencil" note on U.P. Carbon No. 1)

State

1. Nicaro. -- State and GSA agree that GSA should do nothing now on the Nicaro nickel plant negotiations with Cuba. Embassy Habana believes that talks at present would not produce acceptable results and feels that further discussions should be left to Cuban initiative. (Admin. Conf.)

2. US-Afghanistan

ICA

(C)

Defense

3. Long Range Radar. -- The Naval Research Laboratory has developed an experimental radar named MADRE that can see over the horizon. As in long-distance radio communications, the signal is bounced off the ionosphere, which confines the radar's range to distances between 500 and 2600 miles. A research radar system, scheduled for completion late this year, is now being constructed at the Laboratory's Chesapeake Bay Annex. It should be able to survey the near North Atlantic and distinguish moving targets whose velocities exceed 50 mph. (U)

("may become a significant breakthrough" - pencil note on U.P. Carbon No. 1)

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Interior

4. Oil Imports. -- Interior notes that licensed imports into the US and Puerto Rico from last July through December of crude and unfinished oil, finished petroleum products, and residual fuel oil totaled about 1.44 million barrels daily. These figures, little changed from previous import levels, do not include the approximately 100,000 barrels imported daily from Canada because overland imports from Canada are exempt from control under Presidential Proclamation 3290, as amended. (Admin. Conf.)

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5. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that seasonally adjusted manufacturers' sales rose 6% in December. The increase was pronounced in metals and motor vehicles. New orders increased sharply but unfilled orders were little changed. Adjusted book values of manufacturers' inventories were up $700 million, with practically all of the rise being in durable goods. ... Manufacturers' shipments in 1959, paced by new orders, increased 12.5% above 1958. Inventory book values rose 6% over the year. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

6. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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Outline of Proposed Message

1. Mutual Security Program is essential to peace.

   Develop theme that adequate defense posture still essential and still best guarantee against aggression.

2. Adequate defense is collective responsibility.

   Develop theme: While U.S. prepared and planning to do its full share including increased contribution to the cost of modernization of NATO forces, other NATO members capable of doing more and efforts towards this end show promise and will be continued.

3. Mutual Security Program is essential to progress.

   Develop theme of the essentiality and importance of aiding efforts of underdeveloped nations to improve their status.

4. Aid to underdeveloped nations also is a collective responsibility.

   Develop theme of the increasing capability and willingness of other free nations to help. Cite recent discussions forthcoming International Development Association, and other cooperative measures.

5. Mutual Security Program has been successful.

   Develop theme of soundness of concept, demonstrated value of past actions (freedom of nations has been preserved), efforts made to further improve and strengthen administration (with perhaps reference to Draper recommendations).

6. Military Assistance Program for FY 1961

   Develop theme that increased appropriations required because of elimination of pipeline, not to increase level of deliveries, but to maintain stable level and present deterioration defensive strength.

7. Defense Support for FY 1961

Cite especially reduced level of grant aid resulting from economic improvement but stress essentiality providing amounts required to assure maintenance defensive posture.

8. Special Assistance for FY 1961

Briefly describe regular activities continuing with special emphasis on additional and new effort to be made improving education and training in Africa South of Sahara.

9. Aid to Development

Develop theme that Technical Cooperation and Development Loan Fund essential instruments; stress concentration of use of DLF where nations have determination and capability to progress. In this connection:

a. Increased dimensions of help to South Asia.

b. Beginning of Indus Basin project -- great importance as key to solution political, economic and military problems.

c. New development plans in Taiwan -- opportunity contrast progress with Red China.

10. Miscellaneous programs

Include for completeness.

11. Conclusion

Affirmation of importance of program.

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 2, 1960

8:30 a.m. -- 11:00 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Goldwater (in part)
Sen. Aiken
Sen. Morton

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Carroll Kearnes (in part)

Sec. Flemming, HEW (in part)
Mr. Robert Thayer (in part)
Sec. Benson, Agriculture
Mr. Marvin McLain
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Staats, BoB
Mr. Sam Hughes
AG Rogers

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Cheney
Mr. Hagerty (in part)
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Civil Rights - The Attorney General set forth the proposal for a Federal "referee," as an alternative to the Civil Rights Commission Federal Registrar, as a means of insuring voting rights. The essential difference was that any finding of voting discrimination would be made by a Federal Judge rather than the nonjudicial Commission. It was agreed that this was an eminently desirable proposal that should be approved in conjunction with the civil rights legislation now pending. Mr. Rogers was to discuss the tactical handling of the proposal further with Messrs. Halleck and Dirksen.

There was brief discussion of various other aspects of the civil rights legislation.

Education - After considerable discussion of the newly proposed Cooper-Javits bill, and the education and Federal aid situations generally, it was agreed that Dr. Flemming would get together with the Leadership and any other interested parties to work out any desired slight modifications of the Saltonstall bill which could then command the broadest possible support.

Agriculture Message and Program - After Mr. Harlow outlined the draft special message, there was extensive discussion of the situation in the corn belt. Mr. Hoeven set forth his plan for expanding the Conservation Reserve Program and initiating payments in kind. The President believed Agriculture should press study of this to find a workable way of implementing it. He made clear repeatedly that he did not consider corn from the CCC bins to be the same as money, even though Budget might. Mr. McLain set forth some of the problems of a payment in kind program.

Sen. Dirksen suggested a Land Use Board for consideration for the long term future, and the President directed that this be considered for possible mention in the special message.

Attention was briefly given to various other elements of the farm program.

The President suggested that the Leaders might some Tuesday morning make a trip to Beltsville to see new developments in the uses of agricultural products.

* * * *

Civil Rights - The President told the Leaders that the Attorney General had succeeded in developing a plan, as an alternative to the Federal Registrar proposal of the Civil Rights Commission, which he (the President) hoped all could support. He stated again his desire to take a moderate approach in these difficult and sensitive civil rights matters.

Mr. Rogers reviewed the Commission's suggestion that the President be empowered to appoint a Federal Registrar to insure voting rights in any area where the Commission found that discrimination existed. He disliked the idea of the President being put into the middle of such situations, especially where there were accompanying problems having to do with State rather than Federal voting; also there could be a serious Constitutional problem stemming from a situation where the Commission, a nonjudicial body, made findings that a State was violating the law.

The Attorney General's alternative, in essence, was that any finding of voting discrimination would be made by a Federal Judge, and thereafter a Federal "referee" would be named to implement corrective action and thus give force to the Judge's ruling. He made clear that

there would be no Federal voting machinery set up, hence no invasion of State prerogatives.

Mr. Allen pressed this proposal as one which he thought all Republicans could and would support. He expected it to be moved rapidly through Committee and reach the Floor shortly after the Lincoln Day celebration -- a most appropriate time. Rep. Halleck noted that civil rights would be handled in the House under an open rule. He suggested that Mr. Rogers discuss the possibility of getting Rep. Celler's Committee to review this proposal and recommend it for addition to the pending bill. The Vice President thought it would be very helpful if it could be made clear that all Republicans are united in support of this bill.

The Attorney General noted a question as to the Administration's position concerning the unenacted Section 3 of several years back. Mr. Rogers stated that he had testified last year that he opposed Section 3, and that he so continues. Sen. Dirksen asserted that this opposition was on record.

Sen. Kuchel asked if it would be possible to get the Civil Rights Commission to put its blessing on this proposal. Mr. Rogers replied that the Commission believes it should not endorse any particular measure, but several individuals on the Commission have authorized him to express their favor for this item.

In responding to a question from Sen. Dirksen, Mr. Rogers agreed it would be acceptable to add this proposal to the House bill and take the whole thing as a package. It was agreed that Mr. Rogers would discuss subsequently with Messrs. Halleck and Dirksen the tactics of handling this measure.

Mr. Allen thought that the two things most desired by minority groups are equality before the judge and jury, and equality in job opportunities. The President noted the difficulty of determining any political impact of civil rights matters, especially in the light of some reports he had received in 1956 about the voting patterns in the Northern sections of New York City. Republicans had gained very little there despite the large record of achievement in the civil rights field in the preceding four years. The report showed that the chief interest in the area was in having jobs.

The President stated that his interest in this legislation was, first of all, to make sure that the Administration was doing whatever might be necessary to carry out the Constitution, and secondly, to have a bill which, while moderate, would be regarded even by the extremists as a definite step forward. The President said that should this question come up in his press conference, he would express full support for the proposal.

Both the Attorney General and Mr. Halleck thought that in 1956, on a national basis, there had been greater increases in support for the President in civil rights areas than anywhere else.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sen. Dirksen raised a question as to the specifics of the provision currently in the bill regarding bombings. Both the President and the Attorney General said that they had no fixed views on the precise details of that provision.

Education - Sec. Flemming sketched the various bills pending on the Hill for granting various kinds of aid to education. He noted particularly the amendment Sen. Clark will offer which would provide for Federal grants in the amount of $1 billion per year for supplementing teachers' salaries. He recalled the Administration sponsored Saltonstall bill, also the new bill introduced by Senators Cooper and Javits. The President said that Senators Cooper and Javits had come to see him about it, that he did not express any agreement to it but rather told them to discuss it with members of the Staff. He said he did not like the extra billion dollars of grants that they included.

Dr. Flemming reported a survey which showed that there were some 390 school districts that were prevented by debt limitation from any further school construction, and that of these classroom shortages still existed in 237. Sen. Dirksen established that there were a total of over 40,000 school districts in the Nation.

Dr. Flemming thought that the Administration bill and the Cooper-Javits bill were sufficiently close that it would be possible to hold further discussions and come out with a single proposal that could have the full support of both groups. This seemed most desirable in the interests of Republican unity on this very controversial subject. He noted particularly the several features in the Cooper-Javits bill which improve upon the Administration bill in a way that should be adopted; one concerned the formula, and the other provided an incentive for raising teachers' salaries.

The President was particularly concerned that the Administration should not accept the alibi of States and localities to the effect that they were limited by law from doing more, for those were self-imposed limitations that could be removed in the same way as they had been imposed. He disliked the suggestion that would let areas continue to do nothing for two years during which they could receive Federal money. However, he said, if all the other obligations in the bill amount to $3 billion over a 5-year period then he could not complain much about an extra billion spread over 30 years. In the course of the ensuing discussion, Messrs. Arends, Dirksen, Allen, Aiken, Bridges and Goldwater all took issue with one aspect or another of the several proposals. Sen. Goldwater stressed that in all of his travels through 44 states, aid to education was not an issue; but he did feel that Republican efforts to push for a bill could hurt Republicans rather than help them. Attention was also focused on the fact that certain States with considerable resources have already gone ahead with school programs, and it would be they, who, because of their resources, could take advantage of this Federal assistance and go still further, whereas the poorer States would not rush to qualify for Federal funds and so would lag even farther behind.

The Vice President noted how helpful had been the brief questions and answers supplied by Sec. Flemming. He suggested that something similar be sent to each of the Leaders. The Vice President also expressed favor for the Cooper-Javits provision for an incentive to the States and localities to improve salaries without getting the Federal government into the action. The President was extremely dubious about any sort of proposal in any field that would put the government in the middle of questions of salaries paid to individuals.

Sen. Saltonstall doubted that Senators Cooper and Javits would change their position. He believed, however, that the Administration and its supporters should stick to one bill and fight for it without change. Sen. Dirksen concurred, saying it was important to resist efforts to doctor the bill on the Floor, since that tended to divide Republicans when they needed a cohesive spirit.

The President noted in passing that he was one of those who had some sympathy for Federal aid to parochial schools in view of the fact that those people not only paid taxes for public schools but then went ahead to provide support for other schools for their children, hence he had no objection to their inclusion in things like lunch programs and bus facilities.

It was agreed that Dr. Flemming would get together with the Leadership and any other interested parties to work out any desired slight modifications of the Saltonstall bill, which could then command the broadest possible support.

Agricultural Message and Program - Mr. Harlow stated that it was hoped the special message on agriculture would go to Congress Thursday noon. It would emphasize the critical situation regarding wheat, and would set forth four guidelines for remedial action. These include: (1) that any price support levels be related realistically to production controls; (2) that price supports not be so high as to stimulate excessive production; (3) that there be no Brannan-type provision for direct payments; and (4) that there be no multiple price supports. The message would make clear, he said, that the Administration would cooperate fully in any constructive program which would respect these guidelines should the Congress not see fit to enact the Administration proposal.

Sec. Benson then went over the provisions of the specific bill that would be proposed by the Administration. The Secretary went on to comment that the farm situation in general had slipped back a bit in 1957 after the improvement of the years 1955 through 1958. He cited a number of bright spots in the agricultural picture. He stated that only five crops out of 21 now supported are selling below the support level: these are wheat, corn, upland cotton, wool, and tung nuts.

Mr. Halleck, and subsequently the Vice President, emphasized that farmers are not now of a mind to be told about how good the farm situation is. Instead, Administration speakers must keep the focus on

what the Administration is doing to improve conditions, and also on the basic responsibility of the Democratic controlled Congress in not fulfilling Administration requests for helpful legislation.

Sen. Aiken, before having to leave the meeting early, set forth his views that the Administration should not try to tie support prices to the market prices of the preceding three years, that the existing corn and cotton legislation should be kept unchanged for another two years to test its adequacy, that Republicans can affect the shape of legislation only on the Senate Floor since the Committee is so heavily Democratic, that there will be trouble over the Conservation Reserve which may have to be accepted under some "non-Republican" name, that the Conservation Reserve must be protected against chiselers, and that there should be no attempt in the President's message to set forth a specific bill which might better be presented by Sec. Benson in testimony.

Rep. Arends spoke repeatedly and fervently about the sad condition of corn, and he felt that much of the most productive corn acreage must be gotten into the Conservation Reserve in place of the marginal land that has been put in up to now. Mr. McLain explained that this might be done if sufficient funds were provided since this highly productive land is also high priced. Sec. Benson noted that there are more farmers who buy corn than who raise it.

Mr. Hoeven spoke at length on trouble in the corn belt and on the importance of sustaining hog prices through the coming months. He stressed that the President's message ought not be limited to concern over wheat. He outlined the things he believed would be helpful -- including expansion of the Conservation Reserve with payments in kind, the Food for Peace plan, industrial uses research, etc.

The President was interested in how a program would be devised to get the good land out of production, something he recognized would have to be done to reduce surpluses. He feared the creation of an administrative monstrosity and he wanted to insure that there would be a formula devised that would keep the program from being scandalous in any way. Mr. Hoeven thought this could be done. The President directed Sec. Benson to review Mr. Hoeven's idea with the experts in the field to see whether there was a way of doing it. Certainly the Administration could not be a party to a program that could be taken over by chiselers.

Mr. McLain stated that land had already been evaluated under the Conservation Reserve Program. He reiterated that the problem was one of money when it came to paying for high priced land. The President remarked that it was crops rather than cash that would be used for payment. Mr. McLain said that even if storage corn were to be used, it would be the same as using money in terms of expense to the Government. The President rejoined that the corn had already been paid for by the Government.

The President noted that this was essentially an emergency farm program which could not work over the long run, obviously, since the bins would be emptied in the course of two years. Sen. Dirksen was thus prompted to remark that many farmers are not content with the prospect of temporary solutions. He would at least suggest at this time the possible desirability of a Land Use Board, which would buy up land for other uses such as National forests, recreation, reservoirs, etc. He thought this particularly important in view of continuing improvements in farm technology. The President thought it was worthy of consideration and that it might be possible to indicate in the message that the Administration is not only buying time with the immediate program, but is also looking to the long future. Sec. Benson recalled the unhappy Democratic efforts to buy up land. It was his opinion that less Government, rather than more Government, was the thing needed. Sen. Dirksen did not consider Government purchase of land to be an intrusion into the agricultural field. Sec. Benson responded that the best interests of the United States demanded that we grow our food on the most efficient land, not on marginal land.

Sec. Benson noted in passing that there was even a proposal now for the Goverament to support live hogs, and the President made it clear he knew how to handle any bill like that if it ever reached him.

The President reverted to Mr. Hoeven's proposal. He thought this could well be something the Administration should not let go of even though it might be a headache for Sec. Benson. He told the Secretary that if there were people who were smart in this field and who saw a way to do this, he should not let his assistants further down the line talk him out of it. He joked that in wartime he always knew he was right when his Staff was 100% against some proposal that he liked. Mr. Benson responded that the Department does not mind the headaches when something good can be done.

Subsequently, in summarising the program, the President touched on Conservation and commented that we would try for these two years to get productive land out of use. The Vice President then asked Mr. McLain if he thought this payment in kind proposal was unworkable. Mr. McLain said it depends on cutting production below current needs, for otherwise payment in kind merely serves to depress the market. He repeated that this proposal would need Mr. Stans' consideration since Budget considered crops the same as dollars. The President said forcefully that Budget might so consider but he definitely did not!

In connection with new uses research, the President suggested that they devote one of these Tuesday mornings to a visit by helicopter to Beltsville. This seemed agreeable to the Leaders.

Mr. McLain pointed to a need for authority from Congress to use the Conservation Reserve Program where it was most needed, rather than having to spread it all over the country. Sec. Benson said that if Congress would direct the Department or authorize the Department

to concentrate on a particular area, the Department would gladly make use of the program in the corn belt. Mr. McLain noted the problem of taking only a part of a farm out of production, since the farmer would proceed to produce on his remaining land just about the same amount as before through greater use of chemicals. Mr. Hoeven commented that it was undesirable to take whole farms out of production, since that could serve to ruin country communities.

Sen. Dirksen mentioned the Section 22 action on cotton textiles. Mr. Benson responded that the Department was currently looking at this problem.

Regarding tobacco, Sec. Benson called attention to the proposed bill which makes a start, however feeble, in the right direction since it breaks through the rigid 90% support by proposing for the first time a lower support at 87%. The President said he could support anything that gets away from rigid 90%. Sen. Morton noted that everybody concerned with tobacco -- growers, legislators, users, etc., were all agreed for the first time on the desirability of this bill.

Regarding the pig support bill, Mr. Hoeven said that there was no need for such legislation, that Rep. Cooley thought the same, and that it appeared that the measure would not be reported out of the Rules Committee.

The discussion was closed with the President's comment that after seven years of worrying the farm problems, the fight seems to get more bitter and the situation worse every year, and Sec. Benson endeavored to reassure the President that much progress had been made and the area remaining for action was steadily being narrowed.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

Addendum to Fact Sheet No. 60-2
February 1, 1960

COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS FOR FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

So-called Bailey Compromise

In addition to the bills analyzed in Fact Sheet No. 60-2 (January 23, 1960), the so-called Bailey compromise is under consideration in the House. Its principal features are as follows:

1. Authorizes lump sum Federal grants during the first two years of the program to school districts legally unable to borrow or otherwise obtain capital from private sources (similar to S. 2637 (Cooper-Javits) -- see provision (b) on page 1 of Fact Sheet No. 60-2).

2. Eliminates the feature of the Administration proposal which requires school districts receiving Federal aid to maintain a "reasonable tax effort" for 30 to 40 years.

3. Postpones for two years the requirement that States match the Federal grants out of state funds, but does not eliminate the requirement for local matching.

4. Provides for allotments to States on the basis of school age population rather than public school attendance.

5. Eliminates a number of specific requirements for Federal review of the program.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On January 14, 1960, at 12:15 pm, the President met with Mr. Reuben Robertson of the Champion Paper and Fibre Company. The President opened the meeting by asking Mr. Robertson how his paper business is getting along. The response was that it is going well; there was general discussion about Admiral Radford and Mr. Karl Bendetsen, both officials of Champion.

The President asked if the Champion Paper and Fibre Company does much government business; Robertson replied just a little. The President said he asked about this because he had just finished paying his taxes and had a few thousand dollars of cash left, and was hoping to find a business without government involvement in which he could invest. He said that if the Champion Paper and Fibre Company had any business whatsoever with the government he would not invest in it. The President pointed out that while serving as President he had lost more money than he had received from the government.

Robertson stated that the Champion Paper and Fibre Company has been determined to help under-developed countries and, as part of this effort, is building a large paper plant in Brazil. He stated that the President of Brazil is very interested in this effort, that the plant has just been started, and that it would be of great interest to Brazil if the President could recognize the plant's existence while he is visiting there. He suggested that when the President flies into Brazil, to arrange to fly over the plant and dip the plane's wings, if it should prove impossible to visit the plant. Robertson explained that the President of Brazil would be delighted to visit the plant in company with President Eisenhower.

The President said that his schedule probably was too tight to permit a visit to the plant but that he would mention the plant to the President of Brazil. Robertson then showed the President a booklet (attached) describing the plant, and he and the President discussed the booklet at length.

The President suggested that the government of Brazil be encouraged to sell its stocks in this business to private individuals. Mr. Robertson explained that this could not be done.

The President then directed the undersigned to make an appropriate note of this meeting so that he might appropriately take cognizance of this plant during his visit to Brazil.

Mr. Robertson then mentioned a new effort that the Champion Paper and Fibre Company has undertaken -- publication of a pamphlet entitled "View" which discusses the nature of the struggle between the Soviets and America. The President was advised that 35,000 copies of this publication had been distributed by Champion, and it was pointed out that people with extensive governmental experience had assisted in its preparation. The President carefully looked the booklet over and retained a copy to examine more closely. He complimented Robertson on the booklet.

There was brief discussion, prompted by the President, of a person named Barry Leithead. The President explained that this man has developed a shrinkable paper that shows great promise. Mr. Robertson discussed this development in some detail with the President.

The President then asked Robertson how far the Champion plant is from San Paulo. Forty miles was the answer. Robertson pointed out that San Paulo is growing faster than any American city. The President commented on the very rapid growth of Madrid in Spain, and stated that there is likely to be some difficulty visiting San Paulo because of the expected crowds. The President then said that he would talk with the Brazilian President about the Champion plant and would fly over it at low altitude.

Mr. Robertson showed the President a photograph taken during World War II of the President riding in a carriage with Winston Churchill and General Max Taylor. At Robertson's request the President autographed two copies of the photograph and retained one copy for his own files.

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 pm.

BH

Bryce N. Harlow
Deputy Assistant
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/1/60

Tom Steph -

Note reference to
S.A tape +
ltr. from champion
following upon it —

Bruce

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

TOP SECRET

February 13-20, 1960

6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

ITALY

Khrushchev, in talks with Gronchi, insisted on liquidating the "consequences of World War II," maintaining an inflexible line on West Berlin and East Germany.

GERMANY

The British are insisting on taking a stiff stand on the new passes in East Germany.

PANAMA

We have warned Panama that pressure tactics are bound to lead only to difficulties. There must be an effort to calm tensions. There is no possibility of moving on the flag question for the present.

CUBA

Our Embassy in Havana believes Mikoyan's visit and results are for the moment a great propaganda victory for the USSR. Recent events tend toward putting Cuba in the Soviet camp. There is little hope we can work out a satisfactory relationship with the Cuban Government.

ITALY

An Italian governmental crisis is foreseen. Malagodi intends to withdraw his small Liberal Party from support of Segni, because of the Government's failure to control Gronchi's leftist activities, both in Italy and in his trip to Russia.

IRAQ

In Iraq, the Government has recognized a splinter, non-orthodox group as the Communist Party. This is a rebuff to Moscow.

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NR 81-87 #18
BY: DJH DATE 12/8/83

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.3 (b) (4)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
NLS DATE 12/8/83

INDONESIA

In Indonesia, relations between Communist China and Indonesia (over removal of overseas Chinese from Indonesian commercial life) is termed by Indonesians "continuing subsurface political and economic warfare." Over 1,300 Chinese left Indonesia during the past weekend.

AFRICA

[redacted]

ISRAEL

Israel has asked the United States for extensive military aid, including jet fighters, tanks, artillery, and missiles, to restore the military balance in the Middle East.

CANAL ZONE

New demonstrations against the U.S. Canal Zone policies are being planned. There is indication that major disorder may be fundamental on 1 March.

INDIA-BURMA

Khrushchev visit to India and Burma has done little to advance Soviet objectives in those countries. Khrushchev's boastful attitude and reference to the "dole" have offended people and governments in those countries.

IRAQ

In Iraq, Qasim has removed the pro-communist minister of agriculture and replaced him with a moderate. The agricultural situation is bad, with poor harvests the last two years and spring sowing less than half of normal. He is probably determined to put the blame on the communists.

LATIN AMERICA

In Latin America, there are continuing indications of plans for pro-Cuban propaganda demonstrations during the President's visit to

Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay.

ECUADOR

In Ecuador, violence is expected on 20 February when former President Velasco returns to start his 1960 campaign. Rival communists intend to create disorder. President Ponce may act against the disorder, discrediting both parties.

GERMANY

Embassy Bonn reports we have almost achieved agreement with our allies regarding proposal for institution of high altitude flights to West Berlin.

BELGIUM

Belgian announcement of independence for Congo on 30 June has created wide anxiety among Europeans there. Many of the 100,000 there may leave by that time.

INDONESIA

The Sino-Indonesian dispute is embarrassing Khrushchev on his visit to Indonesia. He is emphasizing Soviet friendship for Indonesia, and avoiding any show of support for the Chinese.

ALGERIA

In Algeria, rebels are expected soon to name a new delegation to discuss cease-fire with French authorities. They have not yet accepted limitation of talks to a military cease-fire. Support for De Gaulle among Moslems has increased as a result of his handling of the Algerian insurrection.

INDONESIA

There are reports of imminence of a major deal between Sukarno and Khrushchev, but Indonesian Government is limiting Sukarno to what he can agree to.

US-FRANCE-BRITAIN

US, France and Britain have called on Soviets to change the new passes issued for East Germany. Also, basic agreement has been reached on proposal to the Soviets regarding high altitude flights to Berlin.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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NR. 81-87 # 19
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NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/84
DATE 12/8/83

February 9, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

FRANCE

[redacted]

BERLIN

Embassy Bonn has given the view that we should not retaliate against Soviet maneuvers in changing the wording of passes issued to our military missions in Potsdam. In the Embassy's view, we should do nothing following the issuance of the Eddleman letter. If we obtain no satisfaction, they "presume" that we would cancel our military missions and expel the Soviet military mission. The status of this view and its acceptance by the military is unknown at this moment.

ISRAEL - SYRIA

The border crisis appears to have abated temporarily. The main conflict now appears to be on the question of Israeli title to the demilitarized zone. Their main conflict here is with the UN rather than the Syrians.

SOUTH AFRICA

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

John S. D. Eisenhower

TOP SECRET

February 8, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

FRANCE - ALGERIA

Consulate General Algiers reports that he has been impressed by the new anti-French feeling on the part of the Algerian Europeans. The insurgents appear genuinely bitter against the Army for having let them down. Embassy Tunis thinks that the recent more flexible attitude of the PAG may result in French-Algerian talks sooner than previously expected.

TUNIS

The French have definitely reaffirmed their own rights to the Bizerte base. They have withdrawn scattered military forces into the base area, but reveal no intention of recognizing the principle of evacuation.

Subsequently, Bourguiba, in an economic speech, tended to play down Bizerte.

JAPAN - USSR

The Japanese think that the recent Soviet move in informing them that the two islands would not be returned was an error. They could have attained more mileage, the Japanese think, by keeping the matter in suspense. Kishi has informed MacArthur that he has no intention at present to dissolve the diet, but that he would not hesitate to call for new elections if they were necessary to attain a popular mandate to the security treaty.

AFGHANISTAN

Byroade reports that Afghan-Pakistan relations have clearly deteriorated since the Ayub-Naim talks. He observes that the Pushtunistan issue exercises much influence over Afghan attitude toward the great powers.

CHICOM-INDONESIA

Peiping is sending ships to Indonesia to bring back overseas Chinese who want to leave as a result of anti-Chinese measures. A monthly exodus of several thousands is expected.

TOP SECRET

LATIN AMERICA

[redacted]

The feud between Betancourt and Trujillo appears quite severe. Betancourt claims that Trujillo is instigating plots against him. He has now reached the point where he has requested an emergency meeting of the OAS today (February 8th) to consider Dominican activities in the Caribbean.

John S D Eisenhower

TOP SECRET

February 3, 1960

5

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

WARSAW PACT MEETING

The Foreign and Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries met on February 4th in Moscow. The purpose was apparently to endorse recent USSR decision on force reduction and to consider the impact of reductions of Soviet forces in Eastern Europe. The conference may issue a warning that they will request rocket weapons if West Germany continues its atomic armament.

CYPRUS

The difficulties over the size of the British base may delay Cypriot independence from March to May.

CUBA

Indications are that the public is genuinely aroused over the number and boldness of unidentified aircraft flying over Cuba and setting fire to sizeable quantities of sugar cane.

NON-RADIATING SATELLITE DETECTION

[redacted]

ISRAEL - UAR

A reinforced infantry brigade if Israeli troops is reported moving northward into the Syrian border north of Lake Tiberias. Previously the violence has been south of that lake. Some mobilization is reported in Syria and

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MR 81-87 #20
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NSC 9/12/85 · CIA 4/20/85
NLT DATE 12/8/85

UAR troops are moving in the Sinai Peninsula. This latter is probably for propaganda purposes. Israeli Foreign Minister Meir has implied that the Israeli punitive raid on January 31 was aimed as much against the authority of the UN officials as against the Syrians.

Other reports indicate disagreements between the Israelis and UNTSO Chief of Staff von Horn

BERLIN

[redacted]

INDIA

Krishna Menon claims that India could never accept less than a twelve-mile territorial sea as an area in which to limit the movement of foreign warships. The Soviets have taken the same line in discussions with the Indians. Menon takes this view although Law Minister Sen reiterated that the six-mile limit was entirely satisfactory for India.

John S.D Eisenhower

TOP SECRET

February 2, 1960

TURKEY

Menderes is considering a meeting with Khrushchev. Zorlu favors such a meeting and said that NATO would be informed of anything pertaining to security matters.

JAPAN - MIDDLE EAST

The Japanese-owned Arabian Oil Company has discovered oil twenty-eight miles off shore from the Saudi-Kuwait neutral zone. The well is rated at 6300 barrels a day. The Japanese hope to begin marketing this oil by the end of the year. The Saudi government will receive 56% of the profits.

FRANCE

De Gaulle has decided to ask a special session of parliament for powers to govern by decree. He visualizes an early cabinet reshuffle. The settlers appear apprehensive as to what he will do next. Houghton has commented that the tendency in some quarters is to blame the Alrgerian uprising in part on our abstention in the UN last December, which shows the deep-seated French resentment of our action at that time.

WEST GERMANY - SPAIN (continued)

[redacted]

CUBA (Continued)

Embassy Havana now fears that the long continued anti-American campaign might develop into direct action with little warning. Such ideas as

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NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/DCI/83
12/8/83

the provision of an American air patrol have been put forward. Dorticos' speech of January 30th appears to be the most anti-American that he has made. .....

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BERLIN

The Russians have made another move regarding passes for travel in the East German zone. The passes issued to our military liaison mission for travel in East Germany, although authenticated by the Soviet forces, have been registered with the East German regime. State is considering advising the Soviets by tripartite communication that there has been no change in our position with respect to the East German government. This has also caused some question of the essentiality of our military missions in Potsdam.

John S D Eisenhower

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 24, 1960

From NASA:

Wallops Island	Test No.	Time
SHOTPUT III (100-ft inflated sphere; non-orbiting)		Tentative: February 26, 27 or 28. (Postponed from Feb. 20 due to difficulty with electrical battery in the payload).

Background: The Shotput experiments serve as payload development tests for "Project Echo", an experimental program to: 1) place 100-ft inflatable plastic spheres into orbit around the earth; 2) study the effects of space environment on such spheres; and 3) explore their use as passive communications reflectors. The first launching is scheduled for early this spring. It will be a first attempt to place such a large, fragile structure in orbit, and it will be the first flight of the launching vehicle. Prospects for success are therefore uncertain and two follow-on firings are planned to improve the chances.

Atlantic Missile Range

THOR Able 4 (Venus Trajectory)	4105	March 8, at the earliest. (Rescheduled from tentative date of March 2, because of a cracked weld in the second stage plumbing.)

Additional Data: This is an 82 pound, 29-inch spherical paddlewheel satellite, with a three stage launch vehicle consisting of a THOR first stage, a modified VANGUARD second stage and an ABL (Allegheny Ballistics Laboratory) redesigned VANGUARD third stage. The desired orbit is a geocentric escape hyperbola with a nominal inclination angle of 28°. Instrumentation will measure radiation, magnetic

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field, and micrometeoroid impacts in both the terrestrial and outer coronal environment. Tracking and telemetry by stations in a number of countries will be controlled by the Air Force Space Navigation Center.

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TOP SECRET

February 1, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

NATO - Germany/Spain

[redacted]

JAPAN

The USSR has withdrawn its pledge to return Habomai and Shikotan islands off northern Hokkaido to Japan after the conclusion of a Soviet/Japanese peace treaty. This has been done in retaliation for the signing of the U.S./Japanese security treaty. This is not expected to prevent ratification of the treaty and may possibly strengthen Kishi and improve prospects for ratification.

Meanwhile, Kishi is reportedly considering dissolving the diet in early February and calling for national elections on the issue of ratification. His position is considered at its strongest right now.

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NR 81-87 #22
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E.O. 12958, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
NLS DATE 12/8/83

CHINESE COMMUNISTS

The UK Charge at Peiping estimates that the ChiComs are in a period of consolidation and stock-taking and have suffered serious reverses over exaggerated hopes for the leap forward ~~in a~~ and the commune program. The difficulty should not be overestimated, however. He also feels that the Indian border difficulties appeared to grow out of the Tibetan uprising rather than the results of intentional Chinese initiative. Foreign Minister Chen Yi told the Swedes that the ChiComs and the USSR follow the same policy between Socialist and non-Socialist countries. The exception to this is the US which occupies Formosa. He claimed that the US occupation will be taken care of in two years.

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul has approved an agreement for Soviet construction of a military airfield at Shindand, 40 miles from the Iranian border.

BOLIVIA

Mobs led by Communists have seized a key tin mining town in central Bolivia by the name of Huanuni. This causes Siles much concern and he is worried over the possibility of civil war. [redacted]

UAR [redacted]

TUNISIA

It is expected that the ~~Russian~~ Tunisian government will attempt to seal off the French base of Bizerte and take the issue to the UN Security Council if France has not indicated a willingness to negotiate to withdraw it by February 8th.

CUBA

[redacted]

 John S D Eisenhower

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 17, 1960

Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the seasonally adjusted annual rate of personal income in January was $393 billion, up $1 billion from December. Wages and salaries rose $2 billion, reflecting higher payrolls in durable goods manufacturing. About half the payroll increase, however, was offset by higher social security taxes which are deducted in calculating personal income.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 12, 1960

From Commerce:

Housing Starts. -- Preliminary Bureau of Census estimates, for announcement today, show that there were 75,900 private and publicly owned non-farm housing starts in January, almost 13% below January 1959. The total of 74,800 privately owned dwelling units begun in January was 10% below December, a more than normal seasonal decrease. The January seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.21 million dwelling units was 9% below the estimated rate of 1.33 million for December.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 716

February 4, 1960

1. Weather. -- Commerce notes that at the end of the IGY, the Weather Bureau permitted Ecuador, Peru and Chile to keep radiotheodolite equipment for upper air soundings on the understanding that they would assume complete responsibility for continuing operations. The four meteorological stations set up in support of the IGY are still supplying valuable information on the upper air to international aviation along the South American west coast. ... The Weather Bureau has modified a B-57 into a complete flying meteorological laboratory capable of making a comprehensive survey of the atmosphere once a second. It has been successfully flown and will be used in March over Texas and Oklahoma to study the jet stream and its relationship to severe storms. ... Air Force is testing some Army-developed weather observation equipment which reduces up to an hour the time required to detect lightning (as far as 2000 miles) and track storms across the continent. It detects radio static from lightning, plots the lightning's position, and relays the information to a centrally located electronic map. The equipment will be used in the joint Air Force-Weather Bureau system which consists of the Severe Storm Warning Center in Kansas City, Mo., and six reporting stations throughout the Midwest. The data will help military and civil weather forecasting and emergency planning. (U)

2. Air Force Construction. -- A construction contract for about $30 million was awarded January 15 to Peter Kiewit and Co. for TITAN Squadron technical facilities near Beale AFB, California. (U)

3. Liberty Ships. -- Maritime Administration has amended its Foreign Transfer Policy of November 5, 1956, to permit an owner to transfer US-flag Liberty EC-2 type vessels to foreign ownership or registry without being required to build a replacement. Improved or modernized Liberty ships are excluded. However, the change also applies to those vessels

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already under foreign flag and covered by a contract between the foreign owner and the Maritime Administration which gives the Administration control over subsequent changes of ownership or registry. Under the new policy there will be no restriction on nationality of the foreign buyer and country of registry, except that these must be acceptable to the Administration, and the buyer must agree to certain conditions on resale, possible return to the US, and operation that are set forth in the 1956 Policy, as amended. (U)

4. Small Business. -- (Ref: SLN #1 to SN #702) The Budget Bureau reports increasing impetus for Federal assistance to small business trying to locate in shopping centers. A (Humphrey) Subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee has recommended intensive study of the possibility of authorizing the Small Business Administration to insure lease bonds of private surety companies in a manner similar to FHA construction loan procedures. The Committee found that small independent merchants have difficulty locating in proposed shopping centers because of the national credit ratings required, and because larger firms get preferred rentals. In order to obtain entry, many small businesses must enlist co-signers, which costs them independence. (Admin. Conf.)

5. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank loans of $33.2 million for a urea fertilizer plant and $14.35 million for a steam electric power station in Indonesia, and $3 million for American equipment for a steel plant in Japan; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $400,000 in hwan for cotton textile production in Korea, and of $556,000 in Israeli pounds to an American affiliate for tire and rubber production in Israel; an IBRD loan of $17.6 million for a hydro and thermal power system in Colombia; and an ICA $3 million loan to Iceland for commodity imports under a proposed stabilization program....DLF has approved loans of $1.1 million to produce building materials (primarily rice straw and chemical binders) in Korea, and of $10 million for a program of development loans for private enterprises on Taiwan. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

February 3, 1960

From Roemer McPhee:

Estimate of USSR. -- The (Jackson) Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery of the Senate Government Operations Committee has asked Director of Central Intelligence Allen Dulles to testify in executive session February 16 on the long-range policies and objectives of the Soviet Union. The Committee also wishes to clear portions of his statement for public release.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 2, 1960

From AEC:

Commissioner Williams. -- AEC reports that Dr. John H. Williams is returning to Washington tomorrow for admission to the National Institutes of Health as a patient. He was operated on in Minnesota for possible cancer of the lung, which was confirmed. Cancer has migrated to the brain; and treatment is given only a remote chance of being effective. It is strongly suspected that his condition has been aggravated by rapid tumorous growth in the brain, which has caused depression and lack of contact with the world.

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[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1960

LA QUINTA, CAL.

6:45 am PST — The President, General Alfred Gruenther and Mr. George Allen departed the Allen residence and motored to the helicopter pad at La Quinta, Cal.

6:50 am — The President and his party boarded the helicopter and flew to Palm Springs Airport.

PALM SPRINGS, CAL.

7:00 am — Arrived at Palm Springs Airport. Here the President was greeted by
Mr. Wanter, City Manager
Mr. Jimmy, Chairman of Chamber of Commerce
(Presented the President a golf cap)
Captain Ray Abbey
Palm Springs Police Department
(Presented the President a western hat and badge of the Police Department)

7:05 am — The President and his party boarded USAF plane and were airborne for Denver, Colorado.

7:08 am — Airborne for Denver, Colorado.

DENVER, COLORADO

9:50 am MST — The President arrived at Stapleton Airport, Denver, Colorado. He was greeted by
Governor Stephen McNichols
Mr. Richard Shaw
State Chairman, Republican Party
Mr. C. M. Cooley, representing the Mayor of Den

9:55 am — The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the airport and motored to the Doud residence, 750 Lafayette Street.

10:08n- 10:56 am — The President visited with Mrs. Doud, Mrs. Eisenhower's mother.

10:56 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed 750 Lafayette Street and motorded to the Stapleton Airport.

DENVER, COLO.

11:13 am MST	Arrived at Stapleton Airport and immediately boarded the aircraft.
11:35 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party were airborne for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C

	Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.
4:55 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to his office.
4:55 - 4:58 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:58 - 6:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Ezra Taft Benson (until 5:50 pm) Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam
6:00 - 6:08 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
6:07 - 6:10 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
6:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1960

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:19 am	Hon. Robert Cutler (Was sworn in as U. S. Director of the Inter-American Development Bank). Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Robert L. Schulz Mr. Frank Sanderson administered the oath of office
8:19 - 8:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:25 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:30 - 11:03 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Styles Bridges Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator Barry Goldwater (in part) Senator George D. Aiken Senator Thruston Morton Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman Carroll Kearnes (in part) Hon. Arthur Flemming (in part) Mr. Robert Thayer (in part) Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Dr. Marvin McLain Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Elmer Staats Mr. Sam Hughes Hon. William P. Rogers

(list continued)

8:30 - 11:03 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued): Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. David Kendall Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. James Hagerty (in part) Mrs. Anne Wheaton Mr. Arthur Minnich
11:03 - 11:12 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
11:12 - 11:17 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:17 - 12:00 Noon	The President met with his Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities: General John E. Hull, Board Chairman Dr. William O. Baker, Board Member Lt. General James H. Doolittle, USAF (Ret.) Board Member Mr. Edward L. Ryerson, Board Member Mr. J. Patrick Coyne, Board Staff Hon. Gordon Gray
12:00 - 12:05 pm	Rabbi Israel Goldstein Senator Jacob Javitts Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (This appointment was set up at the request of Mannie Goldman -- pictures were taken)
12:05 - 12:13 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
12:13 - 12:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:05 pm	The President arrived in the office.
2:10 - 2:12 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:12 - 2:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:15 - 2:30 pm	(Hon. Julian Baird, Under Secretary of the Treasury) OFF THE RECORD
2:30 - 3:29 pm	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:29 - 3:33 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:33 - 3:59 pm	Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. James H. Douglas Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:59 - 4:13 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:00 - 4:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:37 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	(Hon. Sherman Adams) STRICTLY OFF THE RECORD (Saw the President in the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1960

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:22 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:27 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:43 - 9:00 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:00 - 9:45 am	Hon. John McCone Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:47 - 9:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Haggerty
9:55 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:05 - 11:10 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:10 - 12:10 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State Hon. James Riddleberger, Director, ICA Mr. John Bell, Deputy Coordinator for Mutual Security Affairs, Department of State Hon. John N. Irwin, II, Assistant Secretary of Defense General Williston Palmer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Hon. Elmer Staats, Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget Hon. Vance Brand, Managing Director, Development Loan Fund Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam

12:17 - 12:19 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:26 - 12:32 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:47 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:43 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:45 - 2:47 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
3:00 - 3:53 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:55 pm	Returned to the office.
4:00 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:30 - 4:44 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
4:44 - 5:05 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:45 - 4:55 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1960

8:05 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.

8:11 - 8:15 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:15 - 8:50 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Don Paarlberg
(Re Agriculture message)

8:52 - 9:01 am — The President presented awards to the following in connection with accomplishment of a 37000 -foot dive off Guam:

Mr. Jacques Piccard, Switzerland
(Under contract to the U. S. Navy)
Received U. S. Navy Distinguished Public Service Award

Lt. Don Walsh, U. S. Navy
Received the Legion of Merit

Dr. Andreas B. Rechnitzer, Naval Electronics Lab.
Received Distinguished Civilian Service Citation

Lt. Lawrence A. Shumaker, U. S. Navy
Received Navy Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant

Others present:

Mrs. Jacques Piccard
H. E. Henry de Torrente, Ambassador of Switzerland
Hon. James H. Douglas, Deputy Secretary of Defense
Hon Herbert York, Director of Defense Research and Engineering
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. James H. Wakelin, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Navy, Research and Development
Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations
Rear Admiral Rawson Bennett, Chief of Naval Research
Dr. T. J. Killian, Deputy Chief of Naval Research and Chief Chemist
Rear Admiral R. L. Moore, Jr., Deputy and Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ships
Capt. John M. Phelps, Commanding Officer of the Naval Electronics Lab., San Diego, California
Dr. F. N. Kurie, Technical Director, Naval Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, Cal.

9:00 - 9:26 am (Off the record meeting arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray):
(Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Christian A. Herter)
(Hon. Livingston Merchant)
(Hon. Thomas S. Gates)
(Hon. James H. Douglas)
(General Nathan Twining)
(Hon. John N. Irwin, II)
(Hon. Allen Dulles)
(General Charles Cabell)
(Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald)

9:30 - 11:20 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. John S. Patterson
Hon. Fred C. Scribner
Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. John A. McCone
Admiral James S. Russell
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Major General Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. John N. Irwin, II
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Charles Haskins
Mr. Huntington Sheldon
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. Marion W. Boggs

11:37 - 11:54 am Mr. Bill H. Fribley
National Commander, Disabled American Veterans
(also Speaker Pro-tem of Kansas House of Rep.)
Lt. Commander James C. Watkins, USN
Director of Legislation for the DAV in May
Mr. Elmer M. Freudenberger
Acting National Director of Legislation, DAV
Hon. Earle Chesney
(Presented copy of resolutions adopted at 1959 convention -- pictures taken)

11:54 - 12:05 pm	The following group from The Jewish Theological Seminary of America called on the President: Dr. Louis Finkelstein Chancellor, The Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York Dr. Isaac Klein, President, Rabinical Assembly of America Professor Bernard Mandelbaum Provost of the Seminary Mr. Joseph S. Wohl Member of the Board of Directors of the Seminary Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Member of the Board of Directors of the Seminary (The above presented a Torah containing the five books of Moses to the President. Pictures were taken).
12:05 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
12:14 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:02 - 2:04 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:05 - 2:15 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:20 - 2:35 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:05 - 4:03 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:05 pm	Returned to the office.
4:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1960

8:33 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:45 - 9:05 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
9:06 - 9:15 am	(Hon David Kendall
9:25 - 9:29 am	Dr. Don Paarlberg Mr. Philip Areeda (Saw the President re tariff matter)
10:00 - 11:45 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. James H. Douglas General Nathan Twining Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Dr. Herbert York General Charles P. Cabell Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Joseph V. Charyk, Under Secretary of the Air Force Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:15 - 11:30 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:30 - 12:00 Noon	(Dr. John Hannah) OFF THE RECORD (Chairman, Commission on Civil Rights) (Hon. David Kendall)
12:02 - 12:06 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
12:40 - 12:43 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:12 pm	The President departed the office and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:55 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

After arriving at the Farm, the President walked around the grounds.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:25 am	The President visited at the recidence of Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower.
10:24 am	Returned to his residence.
5:35 - 6:10 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow Dr. Don Paarlberg

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:32 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.
10:41 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church. They were greeted by Mr. John K. Lott, Head Usher.
10:45 - 11:45 am	Attended Church Services, conducted by Rev. Robert A. MacAskill.
11:51 am	Departed the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church and motored to the Farm.
11:59 am	Arrived at the Farm.
12:04 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower walked to the new storage shed, where they were joined by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and family.
4:19 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:02 pm	Arrived at the White House.

Mrs. Allen

1-16-002.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

February 9, 1960

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President, February 5 to 7, 1960

Friday, February 5, 1960

2:15 pm — The President and First Lady departed the White House with ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving White House Car #102 and motored to their Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 3:55 pm.

Dr. Tkach motored to the farm in a separate vehicle.

4:12 pm — Susan Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 5:04 pm.

4:25 pm — The President, accompanied by Chief West, walked around the grounds, returning to the residence at 4:30 pm.

5:09 pm — Susan Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 6:05 pm.

5:30 pm — Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm.

Saturday, February 6, 1960

9:25 am — The President departed his residence in the Dodge Station Wagon with SA Flohr driving and ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat and motored to Major John Eisenhower's residence, arriving there at 9:28 am.

The President and Miss Susan Eisenhower departed Major Eisenhower's residence at 9:38 am and motored to the fitting barn, returning to the residence at 10:24 am.

12:25 pm — Dr. Tkach entered the main gate of the farm, departing at 2:05 pm.

2:00 pm — Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 4:28 pm.

5:35 pm — Mr. Bryce Harlow and Doctor Baarlburg entered residence, departing at 6:10 pm.

5:50 pm — Major John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

6:16 pm — Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm.

6:19 pm — Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower, David, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered farm.

6:42 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower departed farm.

10:18 pm Dr. Tkach departed farm.

Sunday, February 7, 1960

7:55 am Miss Rose Wood departed main gate of farm, returning at 9:05 am.

10:15 am David, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

10:32 am The President and First Lady departed the residence and motored to the United Presbyterian Church, arriving there at 10:41 am for 11:00 am services.

The President and First Lady departed the Church at 11:51 am and arrived at the Gettysburg Farm at 11:59 am. (Details are incorporated in report of SA Henderson).

12:04 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower walked to the new storage shed, and were joined by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower at 12:08 pm. The President returned to the residence at 12:20 pm, while the remainder of the party remained at the new storage shed for a few minutes.

12:30 pm Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm, departing at 3:00 pm.

3:00 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, David, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed the farm.

3:50 pm Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm.

4:19 pm The President, accompanied by Dr. Tkach, departed the residence in White House Car #100 with SAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving and motored to the White House, arriving at the White House at 6:02 pm.

SAs Godfrey, Burke, Roth, Schaefer and Milley worked the follow-up car SS 679-X with SA Shipman driving.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Shipman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1960

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:42 - 9:02 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:02 - 9:31 am	Mr. Charles H. Percy Senator Thruston B. Morton (Picture was taken)
9:31 - 9:42 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:05 - 11:00 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:45 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Hon. Bryce Harlow, departed the White House and motored to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E. to participate in the Dedication Ceremonies.
11:52 am	Arrived at Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, where the President was greeted by Mr. Louis G. Feldman Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars Mr. Omar B. Ketchum Director of the Washington office of VFW
	In the Lobby of the VFW Building, the President viewed the perpetual memorial emblem and signed the National Guest Register.
	The President was escorted to the speakers platform. U. S. Marine Band rendered National Honors.
	Mr . Louis G. Feldman introduced the President to the audience.
11:59 - 12:05 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, at the dedication ceremonies of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building.
	Following his address, the President was introduced to Mrs. Louis G. Feldman Mr. and Mrs. Ted C. Connell, Senior Vice Commander Veterans of Foreign Wars

(continued)

	(List continued from previous page): Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanson, Junior Vice Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars Mrs. James Rhind National President of the Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars The President lit the Perpetual Memorial Emblem by pressing a button located on the podium.
12:06 pm	The President, Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Hon. Bryce Harlow departed the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building and motored to the White House.
12:12 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
12:12 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:32 - 12:45 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:46 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:18 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:30 - 3:03 pm	(General Lyman Lemnitzer) OFF THE RECORD
3:03 - 3:14 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Captain Evan P. Aurand
3:05 - 3:16 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:17 - 3:23 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:23 - 3:26 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:45 - 4:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:40 - 4:55 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Captain Evan P. Aurand
5:58 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1960

7:45 am — The President had breakfast with the following at the White House:

(Senator George D. Aiken, Vermont) OFF THE RECORD
(Senator Everett Dirksen, Illinois)
(Senator Milton R. Young, North Dakota)
(Congressman Page Belcher, Okla.)
(Congressman Charles Halleck, Indiana)
(Congressman Charles B. Hoeven, Iowa)
(Congressman Gordon L. McDonough, Cal.)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
(Hon. Bryce Harlow)

8:27 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:30 - 10:26 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

The President
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Thruston Morton
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Charles Hoeven
Congressman Leo Allen
Hon. Elmer Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Hon. Norman Mason
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Senator George D. Aiken
Senator Wallace F. Bennett
Senator Milton R. Young
Congressman Page Belcher
Congressman Gordon L. McDonough
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. James Hagerty
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Arthur Minnich

10:26 - 10:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:00 - 11:16 am	The President received the Executive Committee of the Gridiron Club. They extended an invitation to the President to attend the Gridiron Dinner on March 12th. Mr. John C. O'Brien President, The Gridiron Club (of The Philadelphia Inquirer) Mrs Robert Riggs, Vice President (of Louisville Courier Journal) Mr. Lyle Wilson United Press International Mr. Richard Wilson Cowles Publications Mr. Walter Trohan Chairman, Gridiron Dinner Committee Chicago Tribune Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Hon. James Hagerty accompanied the group.
11:16 - 11:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
11:25 - 11:42 am	Mr. Calvin Griffith President of the Washington American League Baseball Club (Came to invite the President to the opening baseball game on April 18th) Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Picture taken)
11:42 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
12:17 - 12:20 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:24 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Broadcast Room.
12:25 - 12:37 pm	In the Broadcast Room, the President did the Red Cross Message and the Boy Scout Message.
12:38 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:28 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:28 - 2:33 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:55 - 3:05 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:00 - 3:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:06 pm	The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter and flew to the Gettysburg Farm.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
3:41 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:30 am — The President boarded a helicopter at the Farm and flew to Andrews Air Force Base, Md. He was accompanied by
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. James Rowley
SS Agent Thomas Shipman

WASHINGTON, D. C.

8:20 am — Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Md. The President boarded Presidential Jet, accompanied by
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. James H. Douglas
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
General Howard Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Colonel William Draper (pilot)
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Major Richard Streiff
Major Frank Evans
Commander Ralph Williams
Lt. John Butts
Commander Gerald Weyrauch
Lt. James Wynkoop
Major William Howell
A 1/c Thomas T. Stames
Mr. Jack Romagna
Chief U. E. Baughaman
Mr. James Rowley
Agents Behn, Flohr, Shipman, Short, Schaefer, Hill and Lilley

CAPE CANAVERAL

10:27 am — Arrived at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The President was greeted by Major General Donald Yates.

10:35 am — The President and General Yates motored to the Central Control Room.

CAPE CANAVERAL, FLORIDA

10:40 am	The President and General Yates arrived at the Central Control Room for briefings. Range briefing given by Col. C. J. Kronauer, Jr. Test briefing given by Col. H. E. Warden Central Control briefing given by Lt. Col. J. C. Baker
11:30 am	The President departed the Central Control Room and toured - with General Yates - the Titan, Atlas, Polaris, Pershing, Thor and Block House sites at Cape Canaveral -- a distance of 22 miles. The President was briefed at these sites by: Titan: Major Fountain M. Hutchinson, Jr. Atlas: Major Roger H. Lengnick Polaris: Lt Commander Roger M. Boh Pershing: Lt. Col. Curtis L. Ferrell Thor: Lt. Col. Thomas E. Morgan and Major Harold Myers
1:35 pm	The President and General Yates returned to the air strip.
1:42 pm	The President and his party departed the air strip and were airborne for Andrews Air Force Base, Md.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

3:25 pm	The President, Hon. Wilton B. Persons and General Howard Snyder departed Andrews Air Force Base and motored to the White House.
3:40 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.
4:23 - 4:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:31 - 5:31 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:32 pm	Returned to the office.
5:32 - 5:34 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:40 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1960

7:45 A.M.	(Hon. Paul Hoffman - Breakfast) OFF RECORD
8:58	The President came to the office, accompanied by Mr. Hoffman
9:02 - 9:18	Hon. G. Frederick Reinhardt, newly-appointed Ambassador to the United Arab Republic (to call on the President before departing for his post)
9:18 - 9:25	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:25 - 9:31	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:31 - 9:35	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:35 - 9:54	Hon. James C. Hagerty
10:00 - 10:28	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Robert E. Merriam Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:00	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:05 - 11:07	Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:31 - 11:40	Hon. Tyler Thompson, newly-appointed Ambassador to Iceland (to call on the President before departing for his post)
11:42 - 11:48	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:50 A.M. - 12:05 P.M.	(Mr. Robert V. Hatcher, Richmond, Virginia) (Mr. Robert V. Hatcher, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD (photograph taken by Abbie Rowe only)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1960 (continued):

12:05 - 12:07 P.M.	Major John Eisenhower
12:11	The President went to the Mansion.
1:55	The President returned to the office.
2:45	The President went to the South Grounds to hit golf balls.
3:16	The President returned to the office
3:20 - 3:29	Hon. David Kendall
3:35 - 3:53	General Jacob L. Devers, Chairman American Battle Monuments Commission Maj. General Thomas North, Secretary American Battle Monuments Commission Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:53 - 4:00	Major Richard W. Streiff, USA
4:27	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1960

7:45 A.M.	(Dr. Milton Eisenhower - Breakfast) OFF RECORD
8:10	The President came to the office, accompanied by Dr. Eisenhower and they worked on the South American speeches.
8:45 - 9:00	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert E. Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 11:12	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President The Vice President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh, Gen. Nathan F. Twining, USAF Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, USA Adm. Arleigh Burke, USN Gen. Thomas S. White, USAF Gen. David M. Shoup, USMC Hon. Allen W. Dulles Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Mr. Marion W. Boggs Lt. General Thomas F. Hickey, USA Brig. General Paul S. Emrick, USAF Colonel Kenneth R. Dyers, USA Colonel Lloyd D. Chapman, USAF Capt. Edward L. Dashiell, USN Lt. Colonel Joseph B. Ramsey, USAF Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:12 - 11:20	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
11:20 - 11:30	Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff (periodic appointment)
11:30 - 11:45	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1960 (continued)

11:30 - 11:48 A.M.	Hon. James C. Hagerty
11:48 - 11:55	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:55 A.M. - 12:05 P.M.	Major John Eisenhower
12:07	The President went to the Mansion
2:05	The President, accompanied by Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

3:40	The President arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
3:35 - 5:50	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Biggers were guests of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower
4:00	The President and Mr. Biggers departed the house and toured the farm in the station wagon, inspecting the cattle barn and the pig farm.
4:50	The President and Mr. Biggers returned to the house.
8:03	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Miss Rose Wood, departed the house and motored to Major Eisenhower's home.
9:00	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to the house.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

8:43 A.M. — The President departed his house and went by car to Major Eisenhower's home where he picked him and Mrs. John Eisenhower up to go to the Gettysburg High School Gymnasium to watch a basket ball game in which David Eisenhower played.

9:50 — The President and Mrs. John Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg High School Gymnasium and motor to Major Eisenhower's home. Mrs. Eisenhower alighted and the President went on to his house.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower spent a quiet day at the farm with Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and family.

3:50 P.M. — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm to motor to Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:05 — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the White House.

[illegible] Secret Service

Chief J. [illegible] Sullivan February 16, 1960

SAIC Roulo - White House Detail

Activities of the President, February 12 to 14, 1960

Friday, February 12, 1960

2:15 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. Howard Snyder, departed the White House in X-101 with SAIC Roulo in the front seat and SA [illegible] in the rear seat and motored to the President's Farm, Gettysburg, arriving there at 3:10 pm.

SA [illegible] Kellerman, SAs Roth, Ward, Chaffee and Lollar took up the follow-up car X-270-X with SA Giesler driving.

3:25 pm Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barnes entered the main gate of the farm.

3:[illegible] pm Mr. Howard Snyder departed the farm.

4:00 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. Barnes, departed the residence in the Station Wagon and toured the farm, inspecting the Cattle Barn, the Pig Farm, and returning to the residence at 4:30 pm.

4:30 pm Susan Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

5:00 pm Barbara Anne Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 5:40 pm with Susan Eisenhower.

5:20 pm Mr. and Mrs. Barnes departed the farm.

6:03 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Miss Rose Wood, departed the residence and motored to Major John Eisenhower's home, arriving there at 6:10 pm.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Miss Rose Wood, departed Major John Eisenhower's home at 9:30 pm and motored to their residence, arriving there at 9:33 pm.

Saturday, February 13, 1960

9:13 am The President departed the Farm in the Lodge Station Wagon and motored to Major John Eisenhower's home, where Mrs. John Eisenhower joined him, and then proceeded to the Gettysburg High School Gymnasium, arriving there at 9:42 am to watch a basketball game in which David Eisenhower played.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

The President and Mrs. John Eisenhower departed the Augusta Country Club at 9:30 am and motored to Major Eisenhower's home, arriving there at 9:45 am, where Mrs. John Eisenhower and child from the Augusta Country Club entered her home, and the President then continued on to his residence, arriving there at 10:02 a.m. Details of this visit were covered in 01 submitted by SA/A C Kellerman.

11:37 am — Mr. Moore entered the main gate of the farm, departing at 11:53 am.

1:12 pm — Mr. John Eisenhower entered farm, departing at 3:14 pm.

1:54 pm — Major John Eisenhower and John Eisenhower entered main gate, departing at 4:34 pm.

2:2_ pm — Mr. Howard Snyder entered main gate of farm.

5:11 pm — Major and Mrs. Eisenhower and four children entered main gate of farm, departing at 7:23 pm.

7:2_ pm — Mr. Howard Snyder departed main gate of farm.

Thursday, February 11, 1960

8:58 am — Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and four children entered main gate of farm.

10:51 am — Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Barbara Anne, Susan and Mr. John Eisenhower departed the farm.

1:20 pm — Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 2:2_ pm.

1:2_ pm — Mr. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing via the rear gate at 2:2_ pm with Agent Rowley.

2:2_ pm — David Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

3:_0 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed their farm in SS-102 with SA/WHC Carpion riding in the front seat and SA Rowley driving; and motored to the White House, arriving at 6:35 pm.

The Short, Schaefer and Miller worked the follow-up car SS-6-X with SA Roth driving.

James J. Rowley
SA/WHC, 1-16

cc: Mr. Kellerman
Mr. Hall

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1960

8:25 A.M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Major Richard W. Streiff, USA
9:15 - 9:29	H.E. Victor Andrade, newly-appointed Ambassador of Bolivia (to present credentials to the President) Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., Chief of Protocol
9:29 - 9:45	(Hon. H. Alexander Smith) OFF THE RECORD
9:45 - 10:05	Mr. William Pawley
10:05 - 10:55	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:56 - 11:15	Hon. Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (periodic appointment) Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:15 - 11:25	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:25 - 11:30	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:30 - 11:39	Mr. Herman T. Schneebeli Mr. Douglas H. Elliott Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Mr. Schneebeli is a Republican Candidate for Congress from 17th Dist. in Pennsylvania and Mr. Elliott is a Republican Candidate for Congress from 18th Dist. in Pennsylvania for Special Election to be held April 26th) PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN
11:39 - 12:15 P.M.	Mr. William Pawley
12:13 - 12:15	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:18	The President went to the Mansion.
2:15	The President returned to the office.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1960 (continued):

2:19 - 2:25 P.M.	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:25 - 3:00	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Dr. Malcolm Moos
3:25 - 3:59	Mr. Aksel Nielsen
3:59 - 4:00	Hon. Gerald D. Morgan
4:00 - 4:38	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Frederick H. Mueller Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald D. Morgan
4:46 - 5:00	Mr. Aksel Nielsen
5:25	The President went to the Mansion.
5:30	The following met with the President in the Library at the Mansion -- OFF THE RECORD:

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson
Senator Everett M. Dirksen
Senator Alexander Wiley
Senator William Fulbright
Senator Carl Hayden
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Richard B. Russell
Speaker Sam Rayburn
Cong. John McCormack
Cong. Charles Halleck
Cong. Thomas Morgan
Cong. Clarence Cannon
Cong. John Taber
Hon. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1960

8:10 A.M. — The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Major Richard W. Streiff, USA.

8:13 - 8:24 — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow

8:24 - 8:30 — Hon. James C. Hagerty

8:30 - 11:18 — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
The Vice President
Senator Leverett Saltonstal
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Everett M. Dirksen
Senator Thomas H. Kuchel
Senator Hiram Fong
Cong. Charles Halleck
Cong. John W. Byrnes
Cong. Leslie Arends
Cong. Leo Allen
Cong. Edward H. Rees
Hon. Arthur Summerfield (in part)
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Mr. Elmer Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Hon. Arthur S. Flemming (in part)
Hon. Douglas Dillon (in part)
Mr. William Macomber (in part)
Mr. Arthur Eden, Bureau of Finance, Post Office Dept. (in part)
Mr. Hyde Gillette, Bureau of Finance, Post Office Dept. (in part)
Mr. John N. Irwin, II (in part)
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Gerald D. Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Arthur L. Minnich

11:18 - 11:21 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:21 - 11:53 am	The following of the Crusade for Freedom called on the President: Mr. Archibald Alexander President, Free Europe Committee Hon. Allen W. Dulles Mr. Eugene Holman Board of Directors, Crusade for Freedom and Past Chairman Mr. W. B. Murphy New Chairman, Crusade for Freedom Mr. Earl Newsom Board of Directors, Crusade for Freedom Mr. Arthur W. Page Board of Directors, Crusade for Freedom Mr. Gwilym A. Price Chairman, Executive Committee, Crusade for Freedom and past Board Chairman Dr. Frank Stanton Board of Directors, Crusade for Freedom Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster accompanied the group.
11:53 - 12:00 Noon	H. E. Carlos A. Clulow Newly appointed Ambassador of Uruguay Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr. Chief of Protocol, Department of State Mr. Donald Barnes, interpreter
12:00 - 12:16 pm	(Mr. Robert Burroughs) OFF THE RECORD
12:16 - 12:18 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:18 - 12:29 pm	(Hon. Eric Johnston) OFF THE RECORD
12:29 - 12:34 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:14 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:23 pm	The President departed the office and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
2:40 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed. He was met by Major General St. John and Colonel Milburn, who escorted him to Ward 8.
	After visiting with General Smith, the President stopped by to see Mrs. Mark Clark, who is a patient at Walter Reed.
3:23 pm	The President departed the Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
3:40 pm	Arrived at the White House.
3:40 - 3:45 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:45 - 4:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:05 - 4:38 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:50 - 4:55 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1960

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard W. Streiff.
8:45 - 8:50 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:55 - 9:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 9:10 am	The President received the following group of law students from the University of Uruguay who had been attending a six weeks' Student Leader seminar at the University of Virginia: Miss Nelida ALONZO Salsamendi Miss Mireya ARGELAGUET Nunes Mrs. Maria BARONA Aranguren Miss Este la MACHADO Garcia Miss Gladys NARI Alonso Mr. Miguel BERTHET Scarlatto Mr. Carlos BONAVITA Paez Mr. Tomas BRAUSE Berreta Mr. Francisco D'ANGELO Berlangieri Mr. Luis GARCIA Lagos Mr. Norberto MAREIRA Cotelo Mr. Pedro REZCALA Sfier The above group accompanied by Professor Marta JARDI Varsi, University of Uruguay Professor Milton CERIZOLA Izeta " Mr. and Mrs. Marion K. Kellogg University of Virginia Representatives Mrs. Albert Sherer of Washington, D. C., who escorted the group in Washington Miss Ana Maria Pages, Interpreter Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:10 - 9:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:47 - 10:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. David Kendall Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton

10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:02 - 11:14 am	(Mr. Donald C. Power) OFF THE RECORD (Chairman of the Board, General Telephone and Electronics Corp) (Admiral Frederick J. Bell) (Sylvania Products) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens)
11:28 - 11:30 am	Hon. E ward McCabe
11:30 - 11:53 am	Senator J. Glenn Beall of Maryland Hon. Edward T. Miller Former Congressman from Maryland Hon. Edward McCabe
11:55 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
12:00 - 12:10 pm	Hon. James S. Moose, Jr. U. S. Ambassador to the Sudan (Called on the President before returning to his post)
12:10 - 12:30 pm	(Hon. William P. Rogers) OFF THE RECORD
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:17 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:55 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:32 - 4:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1960

7:39 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel.
7:41 am	Arrived at the Mayflower Hotel and was greeted by Senator Frank Carlson Mr. Neal Mack The above escorted the President to the Pan American Room.
8:00 - 9:05 am	The President attended the Annual Prayer Breakfast sponsored by the International Council for Christian Leadership. The President did not speak at this breakfast. Senator Frank Carlson presided Invocation by Dr. Harold Ockenga Park Street Church, Boston, Massachusetts Introduction of Host: William Jones New Testament Scripture: Justice Whittaker Old Testament Scripture: Hon. Fred Seaton Greetings from House Breakfast Group: Hon. Paul Jones Greetings from Senate Breakfast Group: Senator John Stennis Message from British Parliament: Hon. John H. Cordle, M. P. Solo: Jerome Hines, Metropolitan Opera, New York Prayer: Judge Boyd Leedom Benediction: Dr. Abraham Vereide
9:08 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the White House.
9:10 am	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.

9:14 - 10:15 am — OFF THE RECORD MEETING IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM (Arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray):

The President
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Frederick M. Eaton
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Philip J. Farley
General Nathan F. Twining
General Lyman Lemnitzer
Admiral Arleigh A. Burke
General Thomas D. White
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
General Herbert Loper
Hon. John Irwin
Hon. Gerard Smith
Hon. James S. Lay

10:15 - 11:00 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

The President
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Fred Scribner
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
General Nathan B. Twining
General Lyman Lemnitzer
Admiral Arleigh Burke
General Thomas D. White
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Herbert F. York
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(continued)

10:15 - 11:00 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (continued):
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Gerard Smith
Hon. John H. Irwin
Mr. Charles Haskins
Hon. James S. Lay
Hon. Marion W. Boggs

11:10 - 11:20 am Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:20 - 11:35 am Admiral Jerauld Wright
Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic
(Called on the President upon his retirement after 6 years in the above post)
(Picture was taken)

11:40 - 12:23 pm The following group of Soviet Officials were received by the President:

D. S. Polyansky
Chairman, Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic

N. T. Kal'chenko
Chairman, Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian S. S. R.

M. A. Iskenderov
Chairman, Council of Ministers of Azerbaydzhan S. S. R.

D. A. Kunayev
Chairman, Council of Ministers, Kazakh, S. S. R.

G. D. Dzhavakhishvili
Chairman, Council of Ministers, Georgian, S. S. R.

V. I. Konotop
Chairman, Executive Committee of Moscow oblast of the Russian S. S. R.

N. I. Smirnov
Chairman, Executive Committee of Leningrad oblast of the Russian S. S. R.

I. S. Pan'kin
Chairman, Executive Committee, Stalingrad oblast of the Belorussian, S. S. R.

V. B. Trunov
Chairman, Executive Committee Vitebsk oblast of the Belorussian S. S. R.

(continued)

11:40 - 12:23 pm

Soviet Officials (continued):

I. V. Bobkov
Chairman, Executive Committee Ryazan oblast of the Russian S. S. R.

K. D. Dzhalilov
Chairman, Executive Committee of Tashkent oblast of the Tashkent S. S. R.

S. V. Ladeyshchikov
Chairman, Executive Committee of Omsk oblast of the Russian S. S. R.

The following accompanied:

Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov

I. F. Glotov, Aide to Mr. Polyansky

V. M. Kamenev
State Committee on Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

A. D. Shveytser, interpreter for the delegation

Richard H. Davis
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

Culver Gleysteen
Office of Soviet Union Affairs, State Department

Alexander Akalovsky
Interpreter of the State Department

Albert E. Sims,
Vice President, Institute of International Education

Hon. James C. Hagerty

(Pictures were taken of the above group)

12:23 - 12:35 pm — Hon. David Kendall

12:50 pm — The President went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

2:13 pm — The President returned to the office.

2:24 - 2:28 pm — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

3:20 - 3:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:20 - 4:53 pm	(Senator George A. Smathers, Florida) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Bryce Harlow)
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:13 - 8:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:03 - 9:06 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:10 - 9:45 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:46 - 9:48 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:48 - 10:02 am	Hon. John H. Reed Governor of Maine Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam (Picture was taken)
10:02 - 10:05 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:05 - 10:33 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:10 - 11:16 am	Hon. James C. Hagerty
11:29 - 11:45 am	The President presented the Big Brother of the Year Award to His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman. Cardinal Spellman and Mr. Charles G. Berwind, President of Big Brothers of America, went in the President's office first for five minutes. Then they went into the Conference Room for the ceremony. The following attended: His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman Recipient Archbishop of New York Mr. Charles G. Berwind President, Big Brothers of America, Phila., Pa. Mr. Henry J. Benisch, Brooklyn, N. Y. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edwin B. Broderick Cardinal's Residence, New York, N. Y. Mr. Ed Case, Public Relations Director, Philadelphia, Pa.

(continued)

11:29 - 11:45 am

Big Brother of the Year Award group (continued):

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Jos P. Christopher
Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Mr. A. E. Cook
General Manager, Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Mr. Lawrence Corroon
Attorney, New York

Mr. Robert Curry
Attorney, New York, N. Y.

Mr. George A. Dickinson
Attorney, New York, N. Y.

Rev. Robert E. Gallagher
New York, N. Y.

Hon. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.
U. S. Senate

Mr. Milton Kronheim
Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. Bicknell Lockhart, Jr.
Riegel Paper Company, New York, N. Y.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Wm. J. McDonald
Rector of Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Mr. John A. Murphy
Reynolds and Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle
Archbishop of Washington

Mr. G. Ruhland Rebmann, Jr.
Attorney, Philadelphia

Mr. E. H. Royse
Director of Programs and Services
Big Brothers of America, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Sol Satinsky
Frankford Woolen Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Milton Seaman, Attorney, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Garrison Siskin, Siskin Steel and Supply Co.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Francis X. Stephens, Jr.
Attorney, Bronx, New York

Mr. C. E. Stewart
Vice President, Big Brothers, Columbus, Ohio

Most Rev. Egidio Vagnozzi, DD
Apostolic Delegate to the United States

(continued)

11:29 - 11:45 am	Big Brother of the Year Award group (continued):
	Mr. Porter Warner Porter Warner Industries, Chattanooga Mr. Goesta Wollin Executive Director, Big Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. The Hon. Luther Youngdahl U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C.
	(Note: Cardinal Spellman and Mr. Berwind went into the President's office first for 5 minutes, then to the Conference Room for ceremony).
11:45 - 11:50 am	His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman Archbishop of New York Mr. Charles Berwind President, Big Brothers of America Hon. James Hagerty
11:55 - 12:02 pm	The President received the Winners of the 17th Annual Photo Contest of the White House News Photographers Association: George Tames, New York Times Pictorial, Presidential and Grand Award Henry L. Griffin, Associated Press Spot News Francis R. Routt, Washington Star Personalities Thomas J. O'Halloran, U. S. News and World Report Feature Joe Roberts, National Geographic Color
12:07 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:28 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
2:45 - 3:00 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:13 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1960

7:44 am	The President arrived in the office.
7:57 - 8:22 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:22 - 8:30 am	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:30 - 8:43 am	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Philip Areeda
8:43 - 8:48 am	Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins (out at 8:47 am)
9:10 - 9:13 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:17 - 9:30 am	General Mark Clark
9:50 - 10:00 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:15 - 10:55 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:55 - 10:57 am	Mr. William Robinson
10:57 - 11:08 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:17 - 11:45 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:58 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1960

8:52 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:58 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
9:00 - 9:58 am	The President attended Services.
	Following Church Services, the President was escorted to his car by Rev. Elson and his son, David Elson.
10:00 am	Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
10:04 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1960

7:30 A.M. — The President departed Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, by 707 Jet for San Juan International Airport.

The following were aboard the Presidential Aircraft:

Hon. Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State
Hon. O. A. Knight, Member,
National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs
Hon. Charles Meyer, Member,
National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs
Hon. Dana Munro, Member,
National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs
Hon. Robert Cutler, Director,
Inter-American Development Bank
Hon. Roy R. Rubottom, Assistant Secretary of State
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Dr. Kevin McCann
Mr. Maxwell V. Krebs, Assistant to Secretary of State
Mr. U. E. Baughman
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Gerald Behn
Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
Mr. Morgan Gies
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
Mrs. Marian Stilson, Secretary to Secretary of State
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Miss Alice Boyce
Miss Mary Caffrey
Captain Olive F. G. Marsh
Mr. John A. Calhoun, Director,
Executive Secretariat, Department of State
Mr. Bradford Kress, Photographer,
National Broadcasting Company
Miss Anita von Kahler, Reporter,
France Presse
Sgt. John Moany
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

11:53 A.M.	The President arrived at San Juan International Airport and was greeted by: Governor Luis Munoz Marin and Officials of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico After exchange of greetings and rendering of honors, the President and Govenor Marin proceeded to the VIP Lounge on ground floor of airport building where President had informal talk with Governor Marin and members of his Cabinet.
12:41 P.M.	The President was airborne for Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico.
1:00 P.M.	The President arrived at Ramey Air Force Base and upon deplaning was greeted by: Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Preston, Commander, Ramey Air Force Base Ambassador Walter Donnelly Rear Admiral Daniel Gallery, Commandant of the 10th Naval District Brig. Gen. John McGee, Commandant of the Antilles Command, U.S. Army
1:10	The President departed by car for Building CO-89 on the Base where he was billeted
1:52	The President departed Building Co-89 for Borinquen Golf Course, Ramey AFB, arriving there at 1:57
1:59 - 5:22	The Presiddnt played 18 holes of golf with: General Preston Mr. Hagerty Colonel Draper
5:33	The President departed the golf course for Building CO-89, arriving there at 5:37.

RAMEY AIR FORCE BASE,
PUERTO RICO

6:05 P.M. The President, accompanied by General Preston, departed Building CO-89 and motored to the Officers' Club where he attend a reception in his honor in the Sky Room of the Club.

6:07 The President arrived at the Club and proceeded with General Preston to the Sky Room (prior to entering the President posed for the photographers with some of the guests).

Following is a list of guests at the Reception for the President:

Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Raymond Knight
Hon. Charles Meyer
Hon. Dana Munro
Hon. Roy Rubottom
Hon. Robert Cutler
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Mr. John A. Calhoun
Mr. Maxwell Krebs
Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder
Colonel William G. Draper
Lt. Colonel William W. Thomas
Lt. Colonel Vincent Puglisi
Mr. U. E. Baughman
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Gerald Behn
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Mr. Robert W. Duemling
Mr. Niles Bond
Major Frank Evans
Mr. Frank J. Devine
Major Donald Billings
Mr. Dewey Long
Colonel Walter Tkach

List of guests at Presidential Reception (continued):

Ambassador Walter Donnelly
Hon. Wiley Buchanan
Major Arthur Moura
Miss Alice Boyce
Miss Mary Caffrey
Captain Olive F. G. Marsh
Mrs. Marian Stilson
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Miss Celia Barmack
Mr. Jerold Clemans
Mr. Jack Romagna
Mr. Edwin Tauvel
Mr. Marvelle Sannebeck
Lt. General Walter C. Sweeney, Jr.
Mrs. Joseph J. Preston
Col. and Mrs. Earl L. Johnson
Col. and Mrs. R. E. L. Michie
Col. and Mrs. E. D. Guthrey
Col. and Mrs. Edward K. Mills
Major and Mrs. Julian P. Moffat
Mr. and Mrs. William T. King
Rear Admiral Daniel V. Gallery
Brig. General and Mrs. John H. McGee
Captain John W. Ryssy
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Smith
Lt. Col. and Mrs. James T. McNeely
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Norman B. Bennett, Jr.
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank J. Rinehart
Lt. Col. and Mrs. John P. Wolfe
Lt. Col. and Mrs. James M. Hayes, Jr.
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Claude Beville, Jr.
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lindsey C. Breeden, Jr.
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ernest L. Miller
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Phillip F. Johnson
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Paul D. Pehlen
Lt. Col. and Mrs. William A. Looney
Lt. Col. and Mrs. William H. McVey
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert J. Sours
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Venedict M. Osetinsky
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerhart R. Abendhoff

RAMEY AFB, PUERTO RICO

List of guests at Presidential Reception (continued):

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Vaughn
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert H. Doherty
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Russell K. Weller
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Merle M. Jones
Lt. Col. and Mrs. George E. Langdon
Lt. Jesus Martinez (San German Police)
Governor and Mrs. John D. Merwin
Mr. and Mrs. Evan Francois, St. Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. Jose Shaubah, Christiansted, St. Croix
Mr. and Mrs. John Stephens, Christiansted, St. Croix
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Williams, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Miguel Garcia Mendez, Mayaguez
Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel De La Haba, San Juan
Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Gonzales, Santurce
Mr. and Mrs. Luis R. Ferre, Ponce
Mr. Manuel Garcia Mendez, Aguadilla
Mrs. Garcia Abrona, Aguadilla
Mr. and Mrs. Jose R. Ferrari, Aguadilla
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Raul Esteves, Aguadilla
Mr. and Mrs. Luis A. Rosario, Aguadilla
Mr. and Mrs. Santiago Palance Abreu, San Juan

As the President passed the Navy Steel Band, which played for the Reception, he paused to hear them play and posed for photographs with the band and with Adm. Gallery who formed the band.

Upon departing Sky Room, President posed on the steps to the Sky Room for a photograph with Mr. Luis R. Ferre of Ponce, Puerto Rico

6:55 The President departed Officers' Club to motor to Building CO-89 and was accompanied by General Preston

6:59 President arrived at Building CO-89

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1960

RAMEY AFB, PUERTO RICO

7:35 A.M. — **The President, accompanied by General Preston, departed Building CO-89 to motor to airstrip to depart for Brasilia, Brazil.**

7:40 — **The President arrived at the airstrip, brief honors were rendered, and he immediately boarded his plane.**

7:47 — **The Presidential Aircraft airborne from Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico for Brasilia, Brazil.** (Amb. Walter Donnelly and Dr. Milton Eisenhower joined Presidential Party at this time)

BRASILIA, BRAZIL

2:30 P.M. — **The President arrived at Brasilia Airport and was met by:**

Mr. Raoul deVincenzo, Brazilian Chief of Protocol
Dr. Jusculino Kubitschekk de Oliveiro, President of
Members of Brazilian Cabinet Brazil
Hon. John M. Cabot, American Ambassador to Brazil
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Colonel Vernon A. Walters

After introductions completed, there was a brief honor ceremony, including exchange of national anthems and trooping front rank of small detachment.

2:45 — **The President, accompanied by President Kubitschek, departed Brasilia Airport to motor to Central Plaza located in the center of Brasilia for a Civic Reception in his honor.**

3:05 — **The President arrived at Central Plaza, after driving through sections of the new Capital of Brazil.**

After proceeding to a platform, the President and President Kubitschek exchanged short messages of greetings.

3:45 P.M.	The President and President Kubitschek departed Central Plaza to go to the Eisenhower Commemorative Monument.
4:00	Arrived at the Monument, after stopping briefly enroute to see the new Presidential Office Palace.
	After Monument, commemorating the President's visit to Brasilia, unveiled, Secretary Herter and Brazilian Foreign Minister Lafer read joint statement by the two Presidents which was later inscribed on the Monument.
4:10	President and President Kubitschek departed the Monumdnt site for place where the U.S. Embassy is to be built.
4:20	Arrived at the U.S. Embassy site where the two Presidents participated in a cornerstone laying ceremony, together with Secretary Herter, Ambassador John Cabot and Foreign Minister Lafer
4:30	Departed U.S. Embassy site for Alvorada Palace where the President stayed during his visit to Brasilia.
4:40	The President arrived at Alvorada Palace and he and President Kubitschek posed for pictures before the entrance to the palace -- President Kubitschek then took immediate departure.
8:10	President Kubitschek arrived back at Alvorada Palace and was greeted by President Eisenhower who escorted him to a Reception on the main floor which Secretary Herter gave for some twenty-five Brazilian officials.
8:30	Reception guests departed and President Kubitschek joined the President for a private dinner at the Palace. Also present were:

Secretary Herter
Foreign Minister Lafer
Ambassador John Cabot
General Goodpaster
Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Dr. Milton Eisenhower

10:30 P.M. Dinner was concluded. (President Kubitschek, Foreign Minister Lafer, and Ambassador John Cabot departed Palace for airport to return to Rio de Janeiro in order to greet President Eisenhower upon his arrival there the following morning).

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1960

BRASILIA, BRAZIL

7:30 A.M. — The President, accompanied by Dr. Israel Pinheiro, President of NOVACAP, departed Alvorada Palace.

8:05 — The President arrived at Brasilia Airport for departure for Rio de Janeiro

8:15 — Airborne for Rio de Janeiro, after 10-minute informal departure ceremony.

10:00 — The President arrived at Galeao Airport, Rio de Janeiro, and was greeted by the following:

Mr. Raoul de Vincenzi, Brazilian Chief of Protocol
Ambassador John Cabot
Ambassador Hugo Gouthier (appointed Civilian Aide to the President during his visit to Rio de Janeiro)
Colonel Helio Silveira, Commander, Galeao Air Base

The President immediately entered a car and drove to a pier to take a cabin cruiser for an hour's trip across Guanabara Bay. He was accompanied on the trip by:

Ambassador John Cabot
Mr. Raoul de Vincenzi, Brazilian Chief of Protocol
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Colonel Vernon A. Walters

11:10 — The President arrived at the Navy Ministry in the cabin cruiser and was met by:

President Kubitschek
Members of the Brazilian Cabinet

Full military honors were rendered and the two Presidents exchanged speeches of welcome.

11:20 — The Two Presidents departed Navy Ministry by motorcade through downtown Rio de Janeiro to American Embassy Residence where the President stayed during his visit.

12:35 P.M. The President arrived at the American Embassy Residence.

3:30 The President departed the American Embassy Residence for Tiradentes Palace where the Brazilian Congress is housed. He was accompanied by:

Ambassador Cabot
Secretary Herter
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
Colonel Robdrt L. Schuls

3:45 The President arrived at Tiradentes Palace where he was met by the Director and Secretary Generals of both Houses of Congress of Brazil. These officials accompanied him to the top of the stairs where he was received by the Secretaries of the two Houses. He then met various state officials and was escorted to the Senate where he addressed a Joint Session of the National Congress of Brazil. After his address, the President attended a reception in the Honor Room in Tirandentes Palace.

4:45 The President departed the Honor Room for call on the Members of the Supreme Court of Brazil, accompanied by :

Ambassador Cabot
Secretary Herter
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Dr. Howard McC. Snyder
Colonel Schuls
Mr. Hagerty
Colonel Walters

4:50 The President arrived at the Supreme Court and met the eleven justices of the Supreme Court of Brazil.

05 The President departed the Supreme Court to motor to the American Embassy Residence.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

5:20 P.M. The President arrived at the American Embassy Residence.

6:00 The President and his party received Western Hemisphere Ambassadors at the Embassy Residence.

8:30 The President, accompanied by Secretary Herter and Ambassador Cabot, departed the American Embassy Residence for the Foreign Ministry (Itamaraty Palace).

8:45 The President arrived at the Foreign Ministry for a dinner given in his honor by President Kubitschek. The following were present:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Ambassador John Cabot and Mrs. Cabot
Ambassador Walter Donnelly
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Hon. O. A. Knight
Hon. Charles Meyer
Hon. Dana Munro
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. Roy R. Rubottom
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Hon. Wiley Buchanan
American Minister Niles W. Bond and Mrs. Bond
Dr. Kevin McCann
Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Colonel Robert L. Schulz

11:00 The President departed the Foreign Ministry.

11:15 The President arrived at the American Embassy Residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

8:00 A.M. — The President, accompanied by Ambassador Cabot, departed the American Embassy Residence for helicopter pad near the residence to go to Galeao Airport.

8:20 — The President arrived at Galeao Airport.

8:30 — The President airborne aboard Columbine III for Sao Paulo, Brazil, accompanied by:

Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Ambassador John Cabot
Ambassador Walter Donnelly
Hon. O. A. Knight
Hon. Charles Meyer
Hon. Dana Munro
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Dr. Kevin McCann
Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Sgt. John Moaney
Ambassador Hugo Gouthier
Admiral de Silva (he and Amb. Gouthier appointed Military Aides to the President by President Kubitschek).
U.S. Consul Ralph J. Burton

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

9:35 — The President arrived at Congonhas Airport, Sao Paulo, and was met by:

H.E. Carlos Alberto Alves de Carvalho Pinto, Governor of the State of Sao Paulo

Dr. Cornelio Procopiodo Arauti Carvalho, Chief of Ceremonies of State of Sao Paulo

Following exchange of greetings and rendering of military honors, the President shook hands with the following Sao Paulo dignitaries:

His Eminence Dom Carlos Carmelo de Vasconcelos Motta, Cardinal Archbishop of Sao Paulo
General Jose Porphyrio da Paz, Lt. Governor of State
Dr. Potado Rus de Mello Juqueira, President of the Legislative Assembly
Dsembargador Joao Marcelino Gonzaga, President of the Court of Justice
Dr. Adhemar Pereira de Barros, Mayor of Sao Paulo
Generd Stenio Caio de Albuquerque Lima, Commander of the Second Army
Major Brigadier Armando de Souza e Mello Ararighoia, Commander of the Fourth Air Zone
General Arthur da Costa e Silva, Commander of the Second Infantry Division
Mr. William P. Cochran, Jr., U.S. Consul
Dr. Jose D'Avila Diniz Junquaira, Secretary of Justice
Dr. Francis de Paula Vicente de Azevedo, Secretary of the Treasury
Dr. Jose Bonifacio Coutinho no Queira, Secretary of Agriculture
Brigadier Jose Vicente Faria Lima, Secretary of Transportation
Dr. Luciano Vasconcellos Carvalho, Secretary of Education
Dr. Francisco Jose da Nova, Secretary of Security
Dr. Marcio Ribeiro Porto, Secretary of Governme nt
Dr. Paulo Marzagao, Secretary of Labor
Dr. Fauze Carlos, Secretary of Health
Professor Silvestre Teixeira de Carvalho, Rector of Sao Paulo University
Dr. Americo Portugal Couvea, Chief of the Civil Household of the Governor
Colonel Djalmar Arentes, Chief of the Military Household of the Governor
Senor Vereador Marcos Malega, President of the Municipal Council
Dr. Antonio Devisate, President of the Federation of Industries
Dr. Emilio Long, President of the Commercial Associations

After this greeting of officials, the President reviewed troops (front rank only) and at the conclusion of that exchanged official welcoming remarks with Governor Pinto.

The President then went into Terminal Building at the airport and to a VIP Lounge to meet the members of the Consular Corps in Sao Paulo, standing in order of precedence to the right of the entrance. The President shook hands only with the Dean of the Consular Corps, Dr. Oswald Morand, Swiss Consul General, then saying a few words of greeting to the other Consuls.

From the VIP Lounge, the President crossed the hallway to a room where the Officers of the Military Units of Sao Paulo were assembled and extended brief greetings to them -- the Officers replied with a hand salute. The President and the Governor then proceeded to an awaiting limousine for motorcade to Campos Eliseos, the Governor's Palace.

10:38 The President arrived at Campos Eliseos and was greeted by:

Sra. Yolanda Carvalho Pinto, the Governor's wife
Lucila Carvalho Pinto, the Governor's daughter
Lia Lang Carvalho Pinto, the Governor's daughter

Photographs were taken and the President entered the Palace and went immediately to his suite on the second floor.

12:25 P. M. The President and Govenor Pinto departed Campos Eliseos, accompanied by Colonel Vernon A. Walters and Colonel Kjalma Ramos Arantes, to motor to the Brazilian Expeditionary Forces of World War II Monument.

12:35 The President and the Governor arrived at the Monument and were met by:

General A. Franco Ferreira of the Second Army

After greetings exchanged, the national anthems of the United States and Brazil were played and then the Captain in Charge of the guard of honor presented himself to the President and invited him to pass the troop in review. Following the review, the President approached the Monument and received an Honor Salute from the Association of Excombatants of Sao Paulo before placing a wreath on the Monument, assisted by two ex-combatants.

12:55 P.M. The President and Governor Pinto departed the Monument to motor to the Fasano Restaurant located in the Conjunto Nacional Building in downtown Sao Paulo.

1:05 The President and the Govenor arrived at the Conjunto Nacional Building and was greeted by:

Senor Antonio Devisate, President of
the Council of Producing Classes of Sao Paulo

who escorted him to the elevator inside the building -- the Staff of the American Consulate General were assembled at the elevator and the President waved to them and said a few words of greeting. The President then entered the elevator and was taken to the second floor and to a Banquet Hall where luncheon was given in his honor by the Industrial Association of Sao Paulo, the Commercial Association of Sao Paulo and the Federation of Rural Associations of Sao Paulo.

President Kubitschek, who left Rio de Janeiro later in the morning after the President, joined him at this time

1:15 Luncheon was served. During the luncheon the following presentations were made to the President:

A scroll of honorary membership in Council of Producing Classes of Sao Paulo by its President, Mr. Antonio Devisate

A Gold Medal from Rotary Club of Sao Paulo by
Mr. Jose Emilio de Morais, President

A gold medallion commemorating the President's visit to Sao Paulo from Dr. Adhemar Pereira de Barres, the Mayor of Sao Paulo

Following the luncheon the President made a 10-minute address.

3:00 The President, accompanied by President Kubitschek, departed the Fasano Restaurant to motor to Congonhas Airport.

3:24 The President arrived at Congonhas Airport to depart for Rio de Janeiro. Brief military ceremonies were held and the President made a short statement about his visit to Sao Paulo.

3:42 The President and President Kubitschek airborne aboard Columbine III for Rio de Janeiro.

4:45 The Presidential aircraft landed at Galeao Airport, Rio de Janeiro

5:25 The President returned to the American Embassy Residence after helicopter ride from the airport.

5:35 The President left the American Embassy Residence to motor to Miguel-Couto Hospital to visit survivors of the wreck of the plane which crashed as it was approaching Rio de Janeiro bringing in members of the United States Navy Band and Navy personnel of an anti-submarine party who had been working in Argentina.

5:45 The President arrived at the hospital and went immediately to the ward where the survivors were being treated and spoke briefly to them. They were:

Lieutenant (j.g.) George Fitzgibbons of Worcester, Massachusetts
Sonarman 2/C Frederick G. Wilson of Dallas, Texas
Aviation Ordnanceman 1/C Harold Halenza of Norfolk, Virginia
(all were of the Navy's anti-submarine service)

6:17 P.M.	The President departed Miguel-Couto Hospital.
6:28	The President returned to the American Embassy Residence.
8:30	The President gave a dinner at the American Embassy Residence for President Kubitschek. (In view of tragedy of the crash of the plane that afternoon and fact that it carried Navy Band members who were to play at the dinner, it was brief affair and reception which had been planned following dinner was cancelled).
10:30	President Kubitscheck departed Residence and the President immediately retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1960

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

7:12 A.M. — The President departed the American Embassy Residence for helicopter pad near the Residence.

7:27 — The President arrived by helicopter at Galeao Airport. Military honors were rendered and the President made a brief departure statement.

7:50 — The President airborne for Buenos Aires, Argentina, accompanied by:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Hon. O. A. Knight
Hon. Charles Meyer
Hon. Dana Munro
Hon. Roy Rubottom
Ambassador Walter Donnelly
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. U. E. Baughman
Mr. Gerald Behn
Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
Mr. John Campion
Mr. Floyd Boring
Miss Alice Boyce
Miss Mary Caffrey
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Mrs. Marian Stilson
Mr. John A. Calhoun
Mr. Maxwell V. Krebs
Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Hon. Robert Cutler
Sgt. John A. Moaney

10:45 — The President arrived at Ezeiza Airport, Buenos Aires, and was met by

American Ambassador Willard Beaulac

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Ambassador Beaulac introduced the President to the Argentine Chief of Protocol, Admiral Luti, who then presented him to H. E. Arturo Frondizi, President of Argentina.

Military honors were rendered and President Frondizi gave a short speech welcoming the President add President Eisenhower replied.

The two Presidents then reviewed a guard of honor and proceeded to an adjacent area to board a helicopter.

11:30 President Eisenhower, accompanied by President Frondizi, arrived by helicopter immediately in front of the American Embassy Residence where he stayedduring his visit to Argentina (President Frondizi left immediately for his residence).

12:30 President had private luncheon at the Residence with the following:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Ambassador Beaulac and Mrs. Beaulac
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder
Major John Eisenhower
Joan, Nancy and Lee Beaulac

2:50 The President departed the American Embassy Residence by car for Government House (Casa Rosada), accompanied by:

Ambassador Beaulac
Ambassador Carlos A. Leguizamon
Brigadier General Juan Jose Nano (appointed Military Aide to the President by President Frondizi)
Major John Eisenhower
Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

3:57 P.M. The President arrived at Casa Rosada where he was met by:

Ambassador Luis S. Luti, Argentine
Chief of Protocol
Brigadier Baldomero Llerena, Chief
of the Military Household

The President remained at the front door and faced a Guard of Honor while a military band played the U.S. National Anthem. Following this ceremony, the President proceeded to the office of President Frondizi.

4:05 - 4:16 The President had brief, informal meeting with President Frondizi. Also present were:

Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Ambassador Beaulac
Hon. Roy Rubottom
Hon. O. A. Knight
Hon. Charles Meyer
Hon. Dana Munro
Hon. Robert Cutler
Ambassador Walter Donnelly
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Colonel Vernon A. Walters

4:16 The two Presidents, with their official parties, left the office of President Frondizi and went to the White Room of Casa Rosada where the President was introduced to twenty-five officials of the Argentine Government by President Frondizi on the right side of the room. Sixty-four other officials of Argentina were gathered on the left side of the room and were extended a greeting by the President by a wave of the hand.

4:25 The two Presidents, with their official parties, returned to President Frondizi's office.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

4:30 P.M. The President departed Casa Rosada for the National Congress, accompanied by:

Ambassador Beaulac
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Hon. Roy Rubottom
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel Vernon A. Walters

4:40 The President arrived at the National Congress and was met by Ambassador Leguizamon and the Exterior Reception Committee of the Congress, composed of two Senators and three Deputies. They all entered the building and proceeded to the Blue Room where the President was introduced to the Interior Reception Committee, again consisting of two Senators and three Deputies.

4:55 The President, accompanied by the ten members of the two Congressional Reception Committees, left the Blue Room and proceeded to the podium of the Floor of the Congress. He was introduced by Dr. Jose Maria Guido, Provisional President of the Senate, who escorted him to a chair and then made a welcoming speech.

5:20 - 5:45 ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the National Congress of Argentina

5:55 The President, accompanied by his official party, departed the National Congress to motor to the American Embassy Residence.

6:15 The President returned to the American Embassy Residence and was greeted at the front door by Mrs. Beaulac who escorted him to his quarters there.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

6:40	Ambassador Beaulac met the President outside his quarters at the Residence and escorted him to the Diplomatic Reception on the floor below. There were about 300 guests. The first group visited was gathered in the library and included former Argentine Ambassadors to the U.S., former Foreign Ministers, prominent Argentines in the fields of industry, commerce, labor and education. The President shook hands with all the persons in this room. From there he went with Ambassador Beaulac to the Ball Room where he was introduced to the Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions and their wives. The next group visited was gathered in the Music Room and consisted of some Argentine Congressmen, White House Staff, Embassy Officers and Senior U.S. Military Personnel.
7:10	The President returned to his quarters at the Residence.
9:40	The President departed American Embassy Residence for the Plaza Hotel.
9:45 - 11:55	The President attended dinner at the Plaza Hotel in his honor by President Frondizi. There were approximately 200 guests. No handshaking but exchange of formal toasts by the two Presidents during the dinner.
12:10 A.M.	The President returned to the Ame rican Embassy Residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1960

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

8:25 A.M. — The President departed the American Embassy Residence to motor to San Martin Plaza, accompanied by:

Ambassador Beaulac
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Mr. James Rowley

8:35 — The President arrived at the Plaza where he was met by:

Foreign Minister Taboada
Under Secretary D'Hers

The President proceeded to the steps in front of the statue of General San Martin on the Plaza where he was met by Colonel Draper and Colonel Schulz with a ceremonial wreath. The three of them then placed the wreath at the base of the statue and stood at attention while a bugle sounded the Argentine equivalent of "taps". This was followed by a minute of silence.

8:45 — The President and his party departed San Martin Plaza for Tribunales, the Palace of Justice.

8:48 — The President arrived at Tribunales and was met by:

Dr. George Pero
Dr. Richardo Brea

who accompanied him into the lobby where he was met by:

Dr. Araoz Lamadrid
Dr. Boffi Boggero.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

The President proceeded to the second floor of the Palace of Justice and to the Acuerdos, where he was introduced to Chief Justice Dr. Benjamin Villegas Basavilbaso and the Justices of the Supreme Court of Argentina. Justice Basavilbaso made a short speech of welcome and the President responded briefly.

9:05 The President departed the Palace of Justice to motor to Aeroparque Airport.

9:18 The President arrived at the Aeroparque Airport where he was met by the Argentine Air Force Commander and escorted on a brief review of two honor companies of Argentine airmen.

9:36 The President airborne by Columbine III for Camet Airport, Mar del Plata, Argentina, accompanied by:

Ambassador Beaulac and President Frondizi
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Dr. Kevin McCann
Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mr. U. E. Baughman
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Gerald Behn
Mr. John Campion
Mr. Deeter Flohr
Miss Alice Boyce
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman

11:00 The President arrived at Camet Airport, Mar del Plata. Military honors rendered and President made brief arrival statement.

MAR DEL PLATA, ARGENTINA

11:15 A.M.	President Eisenhower and President Frondizi and party departed Camet Airport in motorcade for Hotel Provincial.
12:00 Noon	Arrived at Hotel Provincial. President Eisenhower greeted by Mayor Bronzini of Mar del Plata who presented him key to the city.
	The two Presidents then attended small reception at the hotel in President Eisenhower's honor where he met Mayors of nearby cities (about 20 people).
12:35 P.M.	The two Presidents and party departed Hotel Provincial for Camet Airport, arriving there at 1:10 pm.
1:25	President Eisenhower and President Frondizi and party airborne aboard Columbine III for San Carlos de Bariloche Airport.
4:21	President Eisenhower and President Frondizi deplaned at Bariloche Airport and were met by Ambassador Luis Luti, Argentine Chief of Protocol, who introduced them to the following of a Reception Committee:

Dr. Edgardo Castello, Governor of the Province of Rio Negro
Dr. Alfredo Asmar, Governor of the Province of Neuquen
Mayor Osiris Sacido, Mayor of San Carlos de Bariloche
General E. N. Rique Maffei, Commandente of Mountain Headquarters
Lieutenant Commander Martin Rodriquez, Commander of Forces, Bariloche
Leonicio Denobile, Commandante Gendarmeria National
Major Victorio F. Victorica, Regional Delegate of Bariloche Airport
Mr. Lucas Tortorelli, Director of National Parks

SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE, ARGENTINA

4:25 P.M.	President Eisenhower and President Frondizi reviewed tropps and then went to a speaker's stand where President Eisenhower was presented a key to the city by Mayor Osiris Sacido of San Carlos de Bariloche.
4:41	The two Presidents departed Bariloche Airport by helicopter for Llao-Llao Hotel.
5:03	Arrived at Llao-Llao Hotel.
6:06	The President, Major Eisenhower and Mr. Hagerty left the hotel to motor to the hotel's nine-hole golf course.
6:11 - 7:41	The President and the above played four holes of golf.
7:46	The President arrived back at the hotel.
8:21 - 10:53	The President gave a dinner at the hotel in honor of President Frondizi

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1960

SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE,
ARGENTINA
(LLAO-LLAO HOTEL)

9:00 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Hon. James C. Hagerty and Dr. Walter Tkach, departed the hotel via helicopter for Lake Traful and the home of Mr. Felipe Lariviere there.
9:28	The President and his party arrived at Lake Traful and were greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Mauricio Lariviere Mrs. Marca Elana Garcia Galvo, sister of Mrs. Lariviere Mr. Samuel Wagner, fishing guide George Wagner, son of Mr. Wagner The President then went with his party and Mr. Wagner and his son to fish the Southeast end of Lake Traful where the River Traful begins.
12:12 P.M.	The President and his party stopped fishing and proceeded to the home of Mr. Lariviere where they had lunch.
1:50	The President and his party departed the Lariviere residence after the helicopter took members of Mr. Lariviere's family for rides.
2:40	The President and party arrived back at the Llao-Llao Hotel.
4:53	President Eisenhower and President Frondizi, accompanied by Dr. Snyder, Colonel Vernon A. Walters and Mr. Alejandro Orfila (interpreter) departed Llao-Llao Hotel to motor to residence of Mrs. Leonora Hughes de Ortis Basualdo for a conference.

SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE,
ARGENTINA

5:06 P.M. The President and President Frondizi and party arrived at Mrs. Basualdo's home and were greeted by her and

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Ortiz Basualdo, son and daughter-in-law of Mrs. Basualdo
Three of the five children of the younger Mr. and Mrs. Basualdo
Mr. Javier Garcia del Polies
Mr. Juan Cullen Y Senores
Miss Alicia de Vida
Mr. Juan Layos (these latter four were all guests of Mrs. Basualdo)

7:10 The two Presidents completed their conference and immediately departed the home of Mrs. Basualdo via helicopter for the Llao-Llao Hotel, arriving there at 7:30

7:38 President Frondizi met the President outside his suite at the hotel and the two walked to the Main Dining Room of the hotel where they signed the Declaration of Bariloche.

7:55 President Frondizi escorted the President back to his suite.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1960

SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE,
ARGENTINA

9:53 A.M.	The President departed Llao-Llao Hotel for the Bariloche Airport, accompanied by:
	President Frondizi Mr. Alejandro Orfila, interpreter for President Frondizi Ambassador Beaulac Hon. Christian A. Herter Argentine Ambassador to the U.S., Dr. Emilio Donato del Carril
10:03	The two Presidents and their party arrived at the Bariloche Airport and were greeted by the Argentine Chief of Protocol, Ambassador Luis Luti. They made a review of troops and went to the Speaker's Stand. After exchange of National Anthems, speeches were made by both Presidents.
10:31	President Frondizi escorted the President to the ramp of the President's plane.
10:39	The President airborne for Santiago, Chile, accompanied by:
	Hon. Christian A. Herter Ambassador Walter Donnelly Dr. Milton Eisenhower Hon. Kenneth Holland Hon. O. A. Knight Hon. Charles Meyer Hon. Dana Munro Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Roy R. Rubottom Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James C. Hagerty

Hon. Wiley Buchanan
Lt. Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Mr. Maxwell Krebs
Dr. Kevin McCann
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Gerald Behn
Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Miss Alice Boyce
Miss Mary Caffrey
Mr. Kreig, Deputy Chief of Mission at Santiago
Sgt. John Moaney

12:00 Noon — The President and his party arrived at Los Cerrillos Airport, Santiago, Chile. Upon deplaning, the President was met by

American Ambassador Walter Howe
H.E. Hernan Cuevas Yrarrazaval, Chilean Chief of Protocol

The Chief of Protocol then presented the President to President Jorge Alessandri and Foreign Minister Vergara. Honors were then rendered, following which the President inspected an Honor Guard and National Anthems were exchanged.

President Alessandri then introduced the President to the following Chilean Officials:

Hon. Herman Videla Lira, President of the Senate
Hon. Migual Aylvin, President of the Supreme Court
Hon. Raul Juliet, President of the Chamber of Deputies
Monsignor Opilio Rossi, Papal Nuncio and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps
H.E. Walter Muller Hass, Chilean Ambassador to U.S.
Hon. Ramon Alvarez Goldsack, Governor-Mayor of Santiago

Following these introductions, the Governor-Mayor presented the President with a GOLD MEDAL marking his visit to Santiago. The President made brief, acceptance remarks.

SANTIAGO, CHILE

12:30 P.M.	President Eisenhower and President Alessandri departed Los Cerrillos Airport in motorcade for the American Embassy Residence
1:30	The two Presiddnts arrived at the Residence and President Alessandri took his immediate leave.
1:45	The President lunched privately with: Ambassador Howe Hon. Christian A. Herter Dr. Milton Eisenhower Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder
3:30	The President departed the American Embassy Residence to motor to Plaza Bulnes, accompanied by: Ambassador Howe Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder Mr. Krieg, Deputy Chief of U.S. Mission at Santiago Colonel Vernon A. Walters
3:45	The President and party arrived at Plaza Bulnes and were met by the Hon. Aurelio Fernandez, Assistant Chilean Chief of Protocol, the Minister of Defense and the Chiefs of the Armed Forces of Chile. Following introductions, the President went forward to the monument on Plaza Bulnes to General O'Higgins, Chilean Hero, with Lt. Colonel Ramon Valdes and Lt. Colonel Jorge Garfias and laid a wreath at the base of the monument. American and Chilean Flags then raised and National Anthems were exchanged.
3:55	The President and his party departed Plaza Bulnes.
4:00	The President and his party arrived at La Moneda, the Presidential Palace, for formal exchange of greetings with President Alessandri.

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Upon arrival of the President's automobile at La Moneda, he disembarked on the right side and received a salute from a band. He then acknowledged the standard of the Honor Guard and the Chilean Flag by raising his hat and then turned and entered the Palace, accompanied by Ambassador Howe and Colonel Walters.

He was escorted to the Salon Roja by the Chilean Chief of Protocol, Hernan Cuevus Yrarruzaval, where President Alessandri, accompanied by his Cabinet and other high-ranking Chilean Government Officials, received the President.

Upon completion of introductions, the two Presidents took their place behind microphones set on a raised dias in the center of the room. President Alessandri then made a brief speech of welcome and President Eisenhower replied. Following this, President Alessandri escorted the President to his office for a private talk. Present at this talk were:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Ambassador Howe
Hon. Roy Rubottom
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Senor German Vergara
H. E. Walter Muller, Chilean Ambassador to U.S.

5:30 P.M. The talks were completed and the President departed La Moneda for the American Embassy Residence, accompanied by Ambassador Howe and Hon. Christian A. Herter.

5:45 The President arrived back at the Residence.

5:55 The President received the Directors of the Chilean-American Cultural Institute, who bestowed upon him an honorary membership.

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Following is list of the twelve members of Cultural the Board of Directors of the Chilean-American / Institute who called on the President:

Mrs. Helen L. Lesson
Senorita Amelia Salmaceda
Senora Amanda Labarca
Senorita Marta Brunet Caraves
Mr. Oscar Barger
Senor Fernando Debesa Marin
Mrs. Alice Justiniano
Mr. Lester Manning
Mrs. Martha Olliver
Senor Egidio Orellana Bravo
Senor Eugenio Pereira Salas
Mr. William Price
Senor Rene Silva Espejo
Mr. William St. Austin
Senor Sergio Vodanovic
Mr. Sidney L. Ramolsky, Director

Following presentation of honorary memberships, photographs were taken.

6:06 P.M. The Directors left the American Embassy Residence

8:30 The President, accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. Howe, departed the American Embassy Residence to motor to La Moneda

8:45 - 11:00 The President attended dinner in his honor at La Moneda, given by President Alessandri

11:15 The President and Ambassador and Mrs. Howe returned to the American Embassy Residence.

[redacted]

TELEPHONE CALLS

February 29, 1960

6:35 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

February 25, 1960

5:25 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

February 24, 1960

4:57 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

February 22, 1960

6:13 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

February 21, 1960

7:28 a.m.	Mrs. Whitman
8:25	Mrs. Eisenhower
12:05 p.m.	Mrs. Whitman
12:22	Mrs. Whitman
12:28	Mrs. Whitman
12:48	Mrs. Whitman
1:24	General Persons
2:05	Mrs. Whitman
9:15	Usher - Carter

TELEPHONE CALLS

February 20, 1960

10:21 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower
10:26	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
10:56	Mr. Harlow
11:13	Secretary Gates - called office - no answer - cancelled call
11:17	Mr. Harlow
2:33 p.m.	Mrs. Whitman

TELEPHONE CALLS

February 19, 1960

9:32 A. M.	Secretary Herter
10:50	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
11:26	Mrs. John Eisenhower (enroute from hospital - expected in 20 mins.
4:57 P. M.	Mrs. Whitman

TELEPHONE CALLS

February 18, 1960

12:43 P. M.	W. Alton Jones - New York
3:10	Secretary of State
5:11	George Allen (Transf. per ACW - transf. back to ACW)
5:15	Mrs. John Eisenhower (out - no message)
5:40	Aksel Nielsen - Denver
5:48	Secretary Seaton
7:16	General John E. Dahlquist
8:02	Mrs. John Eisenhower
8:43	Mr. Scouten
8:54	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
9:05	Mrs. Whitman (at dinner - no message)

February 16, 1960

;2:42	The President callec acw
12:46	ACW called the President
4:52	The President called Dr. Milton - re speeches
6:48	The President called acw - about John's arrival in Rio
6:49	ACW called him back on same subject
7:06	

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 15, 1960

6:30 The President called acw -- about whether John's plane had safely arrived at Barbadoes.

6:32 The President called Barbara Eisenhower

6:37 acw called the President back

6:39 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

6:40 The President called ac w

7:10 The President tried to get acw - had gone

9:28 The President called the Usher

SATURDAY - February 13, 1960

The President was in Gettysburg

11:58 The President called Captain Aurand

4:13 The President called Bryce Harlow

6:40 The President called acw

SUNDAY - February 14, 1960

6:28 The President called the Usher

6:50 The President called Jim Lemon

TELEPHONE CALLS
Feb. 11, 1960

9:55 The President called Secretary Herter

11:09 He tried to get Mr. Herter again

2:35 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

4:20 The President asked for Herter, but spoke to Rubottom, about speeches for South America

7:14 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

9:00 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 11, 1960

The President, having just read a cable from Ambassador Beaulac about subject matter of speech before Parliament in the Argentine, called Secretary Herter (he home ill) and finally talked to Secretary Rubottom. The President said that the cable referred to earlier suggestions from B aulac of which he was unaware; that he wanted them sent over this afternoon so he could talk to Dr. Milton about it. He compalained about having a speech that he thought was pretty well locked up suddenly being thrown into a disruptive state again. Rubottom said that the original draft had come from the Charge d"Affaires while Beaulac was in the hospital in New York; and that when Beaulac got back he had other ideas.

The President questioned how much he could praise a man about his conduct of running his country. Rubottom emphasized that the Argentines and Brazilians had different ideas about running things -- and you could not say one thing in one country without making the other country angry.

Rubottom is sending material over. The Prsident came out of his office muttering about the inefficiency of the State Department.

TELEPHONE CALLS

Feb. 10

3:55 The President, who had just returned from a fast trip to Cape Canaveral (he left Gettysburg at 7:30 AM, flew to Cape Canaveral, inspected the site there, returned to Washington in something a little over an hour and a half, and was in his office) called Mrs. Eisenhower. She was out.

6:40 The President called Major Eisenhower

7:09 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Gettysburg.

FEBRUARY 8, 1960

2PM	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower at the farm
4:51	He called Under Secretary of Defense Douglas to ask him if he wanted to go to Canaveral with him
6:08	The President called General Persons
5:17	He called Aksel Nielsen, Denver, to ask about investments
6:10	The President tried to get Secretary Douglas again, cancelled
7:29	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower at the farm
8:45	The President ~~ca-~~ was in movie but George Allen called him, later I talked to George about when he was coming back here.
10:02	The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 4

2:10 The President called Secretary Herter to ask if he wanted to stop over on way home from South America in Puerto Rico or come right on. He wanted to come on immediately

4:16 The President called Jim Hagerty

6:01 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

6:10 The President called George Allen, talked 7:53

6:38 The President called General Goodpaster

February 5, 1960

12:05 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower about plans for going to country

2:05 The President called acw - who had forgotten a birthday note for General Snyder

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 3, 1960

9:50 The President called Sgt. Moaney

TELEPHONE CALLS

February 2, 1960

7:46 The President called acw

12:30 Ditto

4:07 The President called Crawford Greenwalt, President DuPont, to ask him to serve as member of Goals Commission. Mr. Greenwalt accepted with a demur - bless him.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 1, 1960.

We returned from California late in afternoon avout 5:30 -- the President had a long appointment with Secretary Benson and then called the Vice President. Said the people in California were "bubbling with enthusiasm" -- wanted to work -- that he had stressed not only giving money but really working at the campaign business. They discussed some of the aspects of the dinner on the twenty-seventh and reports they had had.

The President seems all steamed up about this political business this year -- see memorandum he has given the Vice President on how to select speakers, etc.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

P1 typ

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Feb. 18, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12 43 P	W alton Jones rvc A W out	"
3 10	Secy State. V a W out	"
5-11	Geo. Allen (transf. per A W)	"
	transf. back to A W	ok
5-15	Mrs. John E.	out N.M.
5.40 P	Aksel Nielsen Denver Colo. a w v out	Ft Ca
5-48 P	Secy Seaton a w v out	"
7 16	Gen John E. Dahlquist (Ret.) Ol 6-5083 out	"
8 10 v	Mrs. John Eisenhower out	"
8 43	M. Scouten out	"
8 54	Dr. Milton Eisenhower out	"
9 05	Mrs. Whitman v a. w. 9 17 P. out	at dinner N.M.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, Feb. 19, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9 32	Sen Hester V&W out	"
10 50	Dr Milton Eisenhower V&W out	"
11-26	Mrs John Eisenhower out wsl enroute fr hospital - w 20 mins	
11-57	Mrs Whitman out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1960

SANTIAGO, CHILE

10:45 A.M. — The President, accompanied by Ambassador Howe, General Snyder and Colonel Walters, departed the American Embassy Residence for the Windsor Theatre.

11:00 — The President arrived at the Theatre and went immediately inside to greet members of the American Community, the American Society of Chile, the Association of American Women in Chile, the University Clubs and the American-Chilean Chamber of Commerce (about 1200 people were gathered and the President spoke for about 10 minutes)

11:15 — The President and his party departed the Windsor Theatre for the National Congress.

11:30 — The President arrived at the National Congress and was met by Colonel Enrique Gaete, Military Aide to the Senate, and Colonel Oscar Vallejo, Military Aide to the Chamber of Deputies. The President was joined at this time by:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Ambassador Walter Donnelly
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Hon. Kenneth Holland
Hon. O. A. Knight
Hon. Charles Meyer
Hon. Dana Munro
Hon. Roy R. Rubottom
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Hon. Wiley Buchanan
Dr. Kevin McCann
Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

The President was then escorted by the Aides of the National Congress to the entrance where he was met by a Joint Committee of the National Congress consisting of the following seven Chilean Senators and eight members of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies:

Senator Ulisea Correa
Senator Pedro Poklepovic
Senator Luis Felipe Letelier
Senator Julio Duran
Senator Eduardo Frei
Senator Jorge Lawandero
Senator Luis Quiateros
Deputy Armando Holzapfel
Deptuy Ignacio Urrutia
Deputy Alberto Decombe
Deputy Ramon Silva
Deputy Luis Pareto
Deputy Jose Manuel Lala
Deputy Victor Gonzales
Deputy Jose Cyarcun

Following introduction to the Committee, the President was escorted into the building and into the Hall of Honor and to the dias where he was greeted by Senator Hernan Videla, President of the Chilean Senate. Senator Videla introduced the President to Senor Raul Juliet, President of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies and to Senor Ernesto Goycoolen, Secretary of the Chamber, as well as to Senor Eduardo Yrarrazaval, the Acting Secretary of the Senate. The President was then seated and Senator Videla opened the Joint Session of the Chilean Congress and delivered a brief welcoming speech to the President (this was not followed by a translation but Colonel Watlers interpreted to the President as Senator Videla spoke).

Following the remarks of Senator Videla, the President delivered an ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHILE (interpreted by Colonel Walters paragraph by paragraph) for approximately 40 minutes.

At the end of the President's address, Senor Juliet, President of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, made a short speech of appreciation for the President's remarks. Senator Videla then came forward and presented to the President, on behalf of the National Congress of Chile, a Gold Medal commemorating his visit to the Congress.

At the end of the applause following the Presentation the President took his immediate leave of the Hall of Honor, being escorted out by the Committee which met him upon his arrival.

12:30 P.M. The President departed the National Congress to motor to the American Embassy Residence.

12:45 The President arrived at the Residence.

4:30 The President departed the Residence, accompanied by

Ambassador Howe
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Hon. O. A. Knight
Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder
Colonel Vernon A. Walters

for helicopter pad near the Residence to go to the San Gregario Housing Development.

5:00 The President arrived at San Gregorio and entered a car to drive through the development for an inspection.

5:45 The President departed San Gregorio by helicopter.

6:15 The President arrived back at the Residence.

9:30 - 10:30 P.M.	The President gave a formal dinner at the American Embassy Residence for President Alessandri.
10:35	President Alessandri departed the Residence.
11:00	The President retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1960

SANTIAGO, CHILE

7:50 A.M. — The President departed the American Embassy Residence for helicopter pad nearby to go to the Los Cerrillos Airport.

8:10 — The President arrived at the airport and was met by the Minister of Interior, Dr. Del Rio (President Alessandri had bid the President goodbye the night before upon his departure from the dinner the President gavein his honor). Among other Chilean dignitaries present to bid farewell to the President were:

President of the Senate, Hernan Videla
President of the Supreme Court, Miguel Aylwin
Minister of Foreign Affairs, German Vergara
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Msgr. Opilio Rossi
The Uruguayan Ambassador, Alvara Vasques

Following greetings, the President inspected an Honor Guard and then went to the foot of the ramp to his plane and stood while National Anthems were exchanged. (No departure remarks)

8:30 — The President airborne in Columbine III for Montevideo, Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

2:00 P.M. — The President arrived at Carrasco Airport in Montevideo, accompanied by:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Ambassador Walter Donnelly
Hon. Kenneth Holland
Hon. O. A. Knight
Hon. Charles Meyer
Hon. Dana Munro
Hon. Roy R. Rubottom
Hon. Robert Cutler
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Gerald Behn
Mr. John Campion
Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
Mr. Maxwell Krebs
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Dr. Kevin McCann
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Miss Alice Boyce
Miss Mary Caffrey
Mr. Henry Hoyt, Dpputy Chief of Mission, Montevideo

The President was met by Ambassador Robert F. Woodward and the Uruguayan Chief of Protocol, Senor Moure. After exchagge of greetings, the Ambassador presented the Presiden t to H.E. Benito Nardone, the President of Uruguay. The Chief of Protocol then invited the President to meet the following Chilean Councilors of Government, who comprised a welcoming committee:

Dr. Martin Echegoyen
Senor Eduardo Haedo
Senor Faustino Harrison
Dr. Justo Alonso
Senor Padro Zabalza
Senor Manuel Rodrigues Corres
Senor Ledo Arroyo Torres
Senor Cesar Batlle Pacheco
Senor Manuel Sanchez Morales
Dr. Mateo Magarinos de Mello

The two Presidents then proceeded to a review platform and after taking their places stood while National Anthems were exchanged and a 21-gun salute was fired. President Nardone then gave a formal speech of welcome to Uruguay to the President and the President responded.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

2:30 P.M.	President Eisenhower and President Nardone departed Carrasco Airport for the Obelisk, a monument located at the end of 18 de Julio Avenue in Montevideo.
	The two Presidents arrived at the Obelisk and were greeted by Senor Daniel Fernandez Crespo, President of the Departmental Council of Montevideo --actually the Mayor of Montevideo -- and other members of the Council.
	Senor Crespo then presented President Eisenhower with a Gold Medal and Scroll on behalf of the City of Montevideo and made a few brief remarks of welcome -- the President responded.
3:25	The two Presidents departed the Obelisk for the American Embassy Residence where the President was to stay during his visit to Montevideo.
3:30	Arrived at the Residence and President Nardone took his immediate departure.
4:00	The President accompanied by Ambassador Woodward and Colonel Walters departed the Residence for Government House.
4:20	Arrived at Government House for an official call on the National Council of Government and were joined by:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
All the Members of NACOIAA
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. Wiley Buchanan
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. James C. Hagerty
General Magnani, Uruguayan Military Attache to President Eisenhower
Mr. George W. Landau, Commercial Attache, American Embassy, Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

The President and his party were met by:

President Nardone
Senor Manuel Sanchez Morales,
Secretary of the National Council of Government
Colonel Julio F. Tanco,
Chief of the Military Establishment of Uruguay.

4:50 - 5:20 P.M. President Eisenhower and President Nardone and the following met in closed session:

The 8 members of the National Council of Government of Uruguay
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Martinez Montero,
Foreign Minister of Uruguay
Hon. Robert F. Woodward,
American Ambassad or to Uruguay
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Colonel Vernon A. Walters

5:20 President Eisenhower, President Nardone and Colonel Walters departed the meeting and went to Plaza Independencia, directly in front of Government House, where President Eisenhower laid a wreath at the base of the statue of General Jose G. Artigas, the national hereo of Uruguay.

5:30 The two Presidents, accompanied by Colonel Walters, returned to the entrance to Governme nt House and entered a limousine to motor to the Legislative Palace.

6:00 President Eisenhower and President Nardone arrived at the Legislative Place and were met by:

Senator Juan Raffe Fravega,
President of the General Assembly
Senator Luis Batlle Berres

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

Senator Eduardo Rodriguez Larreta
Senator Julio Vignale
Senor Francisca Rodriguez Cammusso,
President of the House of Representatives
Congressman Arottoguy

The above group escorted the President to the Congressional Chamber.

6:25 - 6:40 P.M. ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO Special Session of Uruguayan Congress.

At the conclusion of his address, the President was escorted by Senator Fravega to the Reception Room of the National Congress where he met briefly with the Members of the Congress. On this occasion, Senator Fravega presented a Gold Medal to the President on behalf of the Uruguayan Congress, commemorating his visit with them.

7:00 The President, accompanied by Ambassador Woodward, departed the Legislative Palace to motor to the American Embassy Residence.

7:20 Arrived at the Residence.

9:25 The President, accompanied by

Ambassador Woodward
Senor Paez Vilaro
Colonel Vernon A. Walters

departed the American Embassy Residence for the Presidential Residence.

9:43 The President arrived at the Presidential Residence and was met just inside the entrance by President and Mrs. Nardone

9:43 - 11:15 The President attended banquet in his honor at the Presidential Residence given by the Nardones.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

Near end of banquet, President Eisenhower was presented by President Nardone with a replica of the famous Gaucho Statue in Montevideo (this replica had been the centerpiece on the dining table).

11:30 President Eisenhower returned to the American Embassy Residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1960

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

8:20 A.M.	The President greeted American Embassy employees and their families from the back porch of the American Embassy Residence.
8:30	The President, accompanied by President Nardone, departed the Residence for Misiones Athletic Field, four blocks from the Residence, to helicopter to Carrasco Airport.
8:40	The two Presidents arrived at Carrasco Airport. Military Honors were rendered and both President Eisenhower and President Nardone made departure statements.
9:00	President airborne in the Columbine III for Ezeiza Airport, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

8:47 A.M. (Buenos Aires time)	The President arrived at Ezeiza Airport, Buenos Aires
	Upon deplaning, the President was met by:
	President Frondizi Ambassador Beaulac Small group of Argentine officials
	who escorted him to the Presidential 707 Jet waiting nearby.
9:27	The President airborne for Zanderij Airport, Paramaribo, Surinam.
2:20	The President arrived at Zanderij Airport and was met by:

PARAMARIBO, SURINAM

H.E. Governor Jan van Tilburg
Hon. Severinus Desire Emanuels,
Minister-President
Hon. Johan S. P. Kraag, Chairman
of the Legislature
Colonel Theodore Beets, Commander
of the Netherlands Armed Forces in Surinam

After brief greetings, the President and Governor van Tilburg turned and faced an honor guard and the Band and stood at attention while National Anthems were exchanged. The President was then invited by the Honor Guard Commander to review the Honor Guard Troops. The President accepted and, at his invitation, was accompanied by Governor van Tilburg and Minister-President Emanuels.

Following this review, the President, the Governor and the Minister-President walked to the Terminal and proceeded to the Lounge therein for an informal talk. Also present were:

Dr. Cornelius Nagtegaal, Deputy Governor
Hon. Johan Samuel P. Kraag, Chairman of the
Surinam Legislature
Hon. Harry S. Radhakishun, Member of Legislature
Hon. Coen D. Ooft, Member of Legislature
Hon. Jus Rens, Member of Legislature
Hon. Victor M. de Miranda, Minister of Public
Works and Transportation
Dr. S. Rambaran Mishre, Minister of Agriculture
Dr. Paul A. M. van Phillips, Minister of
Economic Affairs
Hon. Emil M.I.L. Ensburg, Minister of Health
and Social Affairs
Dr. K. Frank Essed, Minister of Development
Dr. Jules Sedney, Minister of Finance
Hon. Hamradj Shriemisier, Minister of Justice
and Police
Hon. Jagernath Lachmon, Vice Chairman and Member
of Legislature

PARAMARIBO, SURINAM

Colonel Theodore Beets, Commander of the Netherlands Armed Forces in Surinam
Hon. Archibald Currie, Vice Chairman of the Advisory Council of Surinam
Hon. Francois Haverschmidt, President of the Court of Justice
Hon. Hugo Pos, Attorney General
Hon. Hillfrich Meyer, Manager, SURALCO (a subsidiary of ALCOA)
Mr. Corstiaan de Rooy, President of Surinam Association of Businessmen
Mr. Gustaaf Rene Chin Ten Fung, President Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Johan Adolf Pengal, Chairman of Surinam Labor Union Federation
Mr. Percy Wijngaarde, newspaper publisher.

3:58 P.M. The President, accompanied by Governor van Tilburg, Minister-President Emanuels and Colonel Beets walked from the Lounge out of the Terminal Building to the Presidential plane, where he bade his hosts goodbye.

4:11 President airborne for Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico.

6:20 The President's plane arrived at Ramey AFB and, upon alighting, he was greeted by Brigadier General Joseph J. Preston, Commander of Ramey AFB.

After brief honors rendered, the President was introduced by General Preston to Captain F. M. Briggs of Pan American World Airways who in turn introduced the President to the crew of the Pan Am Press Plane of the South American trips.

6:24 The President, accompanied by General Preston, departed Ramey AFB to motor to his quarters (CO-89) on the base.

6:27 President arrived at his quarters which he shared with Dr. Milton Eisenhower.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1960

RAMEY AFB, PUERTO RICO

11:30 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, departed his quarters to motor to airstrip.
11:35	The President departed the airstrip by helicopter for the Dorado Beach Hotel, accompanied by: Major John Eisenhower Dr. Kevin McCann Mr. James Rowley Mr. Gerald Behn Mr. Floyd Boring Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
12:20 P.M.	President landed in helicopter on 9th fairway of the Dorado Beach Hotel Golf Course and was met by: Dr. Henry Wriston, Chairman of the American Assembly Chancellor Jaime Benitez, University of Puerto Rico who drove with him to the hotel, where he was met by: Mr. Bland Hoke, General Manager of the hotel Mr. Alston Boyer
12:25 p.m. to 1:35 pm	President attended Luncheon of the American Assembly which he addressed for about 20 minutes after the luncheon. Immediately upon completion of his address, the President was escorted to Club Room of the golf course where he changed clothes for a golf game.
1:45 - 2:05	The President was on the practice tee of the Dorado Beach Golf Course with Mr. Ed Dudley

RAMEY AFB, PUERTO RICO

2:11 - 5:10 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with Major John Eisenhower Mr. Ed Dudley Mr. Rusty Gilbert
5:35	The President and Major Eisenhower departed the 9th Fairway of the golf course by helicopter for his quarters.
6:20	The President arrived back at his quarters at Ramey AFB. No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1960

RAMEY AFB, PUERTO RICO

No activities in the morning.

3:20 P.M. — The President departed his quarters at Ramey AFB, accompanied by Mr. Hagerty and Colonel Draper, to motor to Borinquen Golf Course.

3:30 - 5:25 — The President played 9 holes of golf with:

Mr. Hagerty
Colonel Draper
General Preston

5:30 — The President arrived back at his quarters.

5:32 — The President departed his quarters and motored to Quarters FO-19 to see Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and his four grandchildren who had come down from Washington to visit with him.

5:45 — The President returned to his quarters.

7:05 — The President, accompanied by David, Barbara Anne and Susan Eisenhower, departed his quarters to motor to the quarters of General Preston for supper - this was an informal affair with supper served on the patio in the rear of the Gene ral's home. Also present were:

Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Colonel William G. Draper
Hon. Roy R. Rubottom
General Robert Cutler
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Ambassador Walter Donnelly
Colonel and Mrs. Earl Johnson
Colonel and Mrs. R.E.L. Michie
Colonel and Mrs. Edison D. Guthrey
Colonel and Mrs. E.K. Mills

RAMEY AFB, PUERTO RICO

9:40 P.M.	The President, accompanied by General and Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Johnson, departed General Preston's quarters to motor to the Officers' Club.
9:45	Arrived at the Officers' Club where the President made an informal "drop-in" during the show "Life in Puerto Rico." special entertainment for members of the club and the White House party.
10:05	The President, accompanied by Colonel Draper, departed the Officers' Club to motor to his quarters.
10:08	The President arrived at his quarters.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1960

RAMEY AFB, PUERTO RICO

8:40 A.M.	The President, accompanied by General and Mrs. Preston, departed his quarters to motor to flight line of the base to board a C-47 to fly to Dorado Beach Hotel.
8:45	The President airborne for the Dorado Beach Hotel, accompanied by: General and Mrs. Preston Colonel and Mrs. Earl Johnson Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and the four grandchildren Hon. James C. Hagerty Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder Colonel William G. Draper Mr. James Rowley Mr. Gerald Behn Mr. Morgan Gies Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
9:15	The President and his party arrived at the airfield of the Dorado Beach Hotel and he departed immediately for the golf shop of the Dorado Beach Hotel.
9:30 a.m. to 1:20 pm.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Hon. James C. Hagerty Mr. Ed Dudley Mr. Rusty Gilbert
1:30	The President airborne from airstrip of the Dorado Beach Hotel for Ramey AFB, accompanied by: General and Mrs. Preston Maj. General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. James C. Hagerty Col. William G. Draper The four grandchildren Mr. James Rowley Mr. Morgan Gies Mr. Deeter B. Flohr Mr. Gerald Behn

RAMEY AFB, PUERTO RICO

1:55 P.M. The President arrived back at his quarters at Ramey AFB.

No further activities this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1960

RAMEY AFB, PUERTO RICO

8:15 A.M.	The President departed his quarters at Ramey AFB for golf course on the base
8:25 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: General Preston Colonel Draper Mr. Hagerty
1:00	The President returned to his quarters.
1:40	The President, accompanied by General Preston, departed his quarters to motor to the airstrip to depart for Washington
1:45	The President arrived at the Flight Line. Honors were rendered and the President was then given a box of fruit for the First Lady by the following Girl Scouts: Lorina Neal Rita Ray Sharon Zelina The President then accepted a brochure of photographs taken during his stay at Ramey AFB from the following Boy Scouts: Richard Manroe Billy Stephens Bill McKay After the National Anthem was played, the President boarded his plane.
1:56	The President airborne for Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.
3:01	The President arrived at Andrews AFB.
3:31	The President arrived at his office, accompanied by Hon. Richard M. Nixon

3:31 - 4:00 P.M.	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
3:55 - 3:57	Hon. James C. Hagerty
4:10 - 4:13	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:17 - 4:34	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:34	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1960

8:04 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:04 - 8:10 am — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:10 - 8:31 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow

8:30 - 11:32 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING

The President
Hon Richard M. Nixon
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Thomas H. Kuchel
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Leo Allen
Senator Milton Young
Senator Barry Goldwater (in part)
Congressman William M. McCulloch
Congressman Carroll D. Kearns
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Maurice Stans
Mr. Sam Hughes
Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. Frederick Mueller (in part)
Hon. Philip Ray
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh (in part)
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Robert Merriam
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Arthur Minnich

11:43 - 11:57 am — Hon. Norman A. Erbe
Attorney General of Iowa
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

12:07 - 12:17 pm — The President presented Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service to the following in the Cabinet Room:

Recipients:

Mr. Andrew Barr, Chief Accountant, Securities and Exchange Commission
Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Mr. William J. Hopkins
Executive Clerk, White House Office
Dr. Winfred Overholser, Superintendent, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital
Mr. Robert M. Page, Director of Research, Naval Research Laboratory

Guests:

Hon. Edward N. Gadsby, Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission
Miss Catherine Barr, Kirkwood, Missouri
Hon. J. Kieht Glennan, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Mrs. Hugh L. Dryden
Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Jr., of Illinois
Miss Nancy Dryden
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Van Tuyl, Silver Spring, Md.
Mrs. Nova Dryden, Hyattsville, Md.
Mrs. Leslie Dryden, Hyattsville, Md.
Mrs. William J. Hopkins
Miss Gail Hopkins
Mr. JackHopkins
Colonel and Mrs. J. W. Liufrio
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Mrs. Winfred Overholser
Mrs. Richard O'Meara, Stamford, Conn.
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. William B. Franke
Mrs. Robert M. Page
Jennifer Page
Morris Page

(continued)

12:07 - 12:17 pm — Presentation of Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service to five recipients (continued guest list):

Mrs. Jenny Benson
Mrs. Ethel Grady
Donald Grady
David Grady
Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Bush and children, Margaret, Signe & Ethel
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Page and children, Patricia, James, Jean and Susan
Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Page, Cape Leonard, Md.

Hon. James P. Mitchell and the following members of the Awards Board:
Hon. Alan T. Waterman
Hon. J. Weldon Jones
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Roger W. Jones
Mr. Philip W. Schulte
Mr. William T. McDonald
Mr. Robert T. Frank, Jr.

Pitcures were taken of ceremony in the Cabinet Room.

12:17 - 12:30 pm — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

2:03 pm — The President returned to the office, but worked in the Cabinet Room because office was being set up for TV Report to the Nation on the South American trip.

2:30 - 2:47 pm — H. E. Mikhail Menshikov
Ambassador of USSR
Mr. Richard Davis
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

2:47 - 2:55 pm — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

3:16 - 3:42 pm

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Mr. Foye Koehler
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Charles Bohlen
General Thomas White
Hon. James Douglas
Hon. John N. Irwin, II
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

5:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:00 pm	The President made a TV-Radio Broadcast to the Nation on his recent trip to South America.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1960

8:08 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:32 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:32 - 8:44 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerald Morgan (joined at 8:42 am)
8:44 - 8:58 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:58 - 9:31 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers
9:31 - 10:05 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:06 - 10:11 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
10:13 - 10:15 am	Major John S. D. Eisenhower
10:15 - 10:59 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
10:40 - 10:44 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:59 - 11:05 am	Mr. and Mrs. Abbie Rowe Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:05 - 11:12 am	Malina Savedra of Chile Colonel Vernon Walters
11:13 - 11:14 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. David Kendall
11:14 - 11:19 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
11:19 - 11:26 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall (Mr. John Doefer) OFF THE RECORD
11:26 - 11:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons

11:30 - 11:42 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
11:42 - 11:47 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:47 - 11:55 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
11:50 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. James Hagerty
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went over to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The President gave a Stag Luncheon for the Chiefs of Mission of the American Republics in Washington:

The President
H. E. The Ambassador of Nicargagua
H. E. The Ambassador of El Salvador
H. E. The Ambassador of Peru
H. E. The Ambassador of Ecuador
H. E. The Ambassador of Honduras
H. E. The Ambassador of Costa Rica
H. E. The Ambassador of Paraguay
H. E. The Ambassador of Venezuela
H. E. The Ambassador of Haiti
H. E. The Ambassador of Mexico
H. E. The Ambassador of the Dominican Republic
H. E. The Ambassador of Brazil
H. E. The Ambassador of Bolivia
H. E. The Appointed Ambassador of Colombia
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a. i. of Panama
Dr. Artaro Morgan Morales
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a. i. of Cuba
Dr. Enrique Patterson
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a. i. of Argentina
Dr. Francisco R. Bello
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a. i. of Chile
Mr. Horacio Suarez
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a. i. of Uruguay
Dr. Jorge Barreiro
The Hon. Dr. Angel Arturo Rivera Garcia
Minister Counselor of Guatemala

(continued)

1:00 pm — Stag Luncheon for the Chiefs of Mission of the American Republics in Washington (continued):

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Livingston T. Merchant
H. E. Jose A. Mora
Secretary General of the OAS
H. E. Vincente Sanchez Gavito
Chairman, Council of the OAS
Hon. Roy R. Rubottom, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan
Hon. Egydio da Camara Souza
Chairman, Inter-American Economic and Social Council
Hon. Robert Cutler
U. S. Executive Director, Inter American Development Bank
Hon. Walter J. Donnelly
Member, National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs
Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Member, National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs
Mr. Felipe Herrera
President, Inter-American Development Bank
Mr. G. Kenneth Holland
Member, National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs
Mr. O. A. Knight
Member, National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs
Mr. Charles A. Meyer
Member, National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs
Dr. Dana G. Munro
Member, National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs

2:33 pm — The President returned to the office, accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower.

2:55 - 2:57 pm — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

3:00 - 3:10 pm — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

3:10 - 3:30 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
3:50 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Roemer McPhee
4:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1960

7:40 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:59 - 8:12 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:14 - 8:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:17 - 8:34 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:37 - 8:56 am.	(The Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Hon. John A. McCone) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Major John Eisenhower)
9:00 - 10:54 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Admiral Arleigh Burke Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Gerard Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Hon. James H. Riddleberger Major John Eisenhower Mr. Charles Haskins Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion W. Boggs
10:57 - 1:02 pm.	Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of Israel Ambassador Avraham Harman of Israel Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Lewis Jones Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs Hon. James Hagerty (Picture was taken

1:06 - 1:07 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
1:08 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:15 pm	(LUNCH)
2:23 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:28- 2:34 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:11 - 3:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Roemer McPhee
3:15 - 3:37 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:26 - 3:27 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee
3:57 - 4:12 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:17 - 4:30 pm	The President went to the shelter to hit golf balls.
4:30 pm	To the Mansion.
7:15 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Hon. Bryce Harlow, departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel to attend meeting of the Indiana State Society, given in honor of Congressman Charles A. Halleck.
7:25 pm	Arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel where he was greeted by George D. Johnson, General Manager of the Sheraton Park. Mr. Johnson introduced the President to Mr. Douglas Whitlock, Chairman of the Indiana State Society of Washington, who in turn introduced the President to the 32 head table guests, and eight entertainers. The President proceeded to the VIP room where meeting was held.

The following were at the Head Table for the Indiana State Society Meeting honoring Congressman Charles Halleck:

Congressman Randall J. Harmon and Mrs. Harmon
Congressman E. Ross Adair and Mrs. Adair
Governor Harold Handley and Mrs. Handley
Mrs. Braskamp and Reverend Bernard Braskamp
Senator Vance Hartke and Mrs. Hartke
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Senator and Mrs. Everett Dirksen
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Sam Rayburn
Congressman and Mrs. Charles Halleck
Mr. and Mrs. Don Campbell
Congressman and Mrs. William G. Bray
Lt. Governor of Indiana, Crawford Parker
Congressman and Mrs. Earl Hogan
Congressman John Brademas
Congressman and Mrs. Joseph W. Barr
Miss Loyte Bowden
Congressman and Mrs. Winfield Denton

The following Indiana University Varsity Singers entertained at the meeting:

Ann Marie Cope
Nancy Bond
William McDonald
Richard Robinson
Charles H. Webb, Jr.

Also present

Hoagey Carmichael
Herb Shriner
Stan Brown

Program of the Indiana State Society at the Sheraton Park Hotel:

Invocation by Reverend Bernard Braskamp
Chaplain of the House of Representatives

Mr. Douglas Whitlock introduced the President to Mr. Don Campbell, who then introduced the President to the assembled guests.

7:44 - 7:50 pm — REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT before the Indiana State Society, who is honoring Congressman Charles Halleck.

7:55 pm — The President and Hon. James Hagerty and Hon. Bryce Harlow departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.

8:03 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1960

7:58 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:16 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:16 - 8:56 am	General Lauris Norstad Supreme Commander, Allied Powers Europe Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:54 - 8:56 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:56 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
9:00 - 10:20 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Lawrence J. Walsh Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Elmer Bennett Hon. Frederick J. Mueller Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo A. Hoegh ~~Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.~~ Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Gray Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Thruston B. Morton Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. David Kendall Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Robert Merriam

(continued)

9:00 - 10:20 am CABINET MEETING (continued):
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Major John Eisenhower
Dr. Frederic Fox
For Item 1
Mr. Robert McCollum
Dean Francis B. Sayre, Washington Cathedral
For Item 4
Mr. Robert Kreidler
Hon. James H. Wakelin
Assistant Secretary of the Navy, R. & D.
Commander Merritt Sappington
Department of the Navy

10:20 - 10:25 am Hon. Gerald Morgan

10:25 - 10:52 am (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon)
(Re O. E. E. C.)

10:52 - 11:17 am (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. David Kendall)
(Mr. Roemer McPhee)
(Mr. Philip Areeda)
(Re Philippine Air Agreement)

11:22 - 11:30 am Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:30 - 12:17 pm Dr. Malcolm Moos

12:00 - 12:03 pm Hon. James Hagerty

12:03 - 12:20 pm Hon. Robert Merriam

12:20 - 12:22 pm Hon. Wilton B. Persons

12:23 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm (LUNCH)

4:28 pm	The President returned to the office.
4:29 - 4:50 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:50 - 5:25 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:00 - 5:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1960

7:45 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (Had breakfast with the President)
8:32 am	The President and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., arrived in the office.
8:32 - 8:36 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
8:48 - 8:50 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:51 - 9:11 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:11 - 9:13 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:13 - 9:23 am	Hon. Lawrence Walsh Deputy Attorney General
9:23 - 9:33 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:34 - 10:15 am	Hon. John A. McCone, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:35 - 10:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:57 - 11:05 am	H. E. Luis Esteves Fernandes Ambassador of Portugal Hon. Wiley Buchanan (The Ambassador delivered an oral message to the President from the President of Portugal)
11:05 - 11:10 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
11:15 - 11:25 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:26 - 11:34 am	The President went to the Broadcast Room to look over the gifts that were arranged there.
11:35 am	To the Mansion.

6:45 pm	The President, accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to the Statler-Hilton Hotel.
6:55 pm	Arrived at the Statler Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. John C. O'Brien President of the Gridiron Club Mr. Herbert Blunck Manager of the Statler-Hilton Hotel. They proceeded to the Continental Room.
7:18 pm	The President departed the Continental Room and went to the Presidential Ballroom where he took his seat at the head table. At the conclusion of the program, the President was toasted by the dinner guests, and the President gave a short response.
11:37 pm	The President, Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Statler-Hilton Hotel and motored to the White House.
11:44 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1960

8:50 am	The President, accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:58 am	Arrived at National Presbyterian Church.
9:00 - 9:52 am	The President attended Services.
9:54 am	The President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower departed the National Prebbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
9:59 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENT
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1960

8:30 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:33 - 8:42 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:43 - 9:28 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:31 - 9:35 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:35 - 9:48 am	Mrs. Clare B. Williams Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:53 - 10:01 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:01 - 11:05 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillons Hon. Foy D. Kohler Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Martin J. Hillenbrand, State Department Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:05 - 11:30 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter
11:30 - 12:50 pm	(Mr. Lester Markel) OFF THE RECORD (New York Times) (Hon. James Hagerty)
12:52 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:56 pm	Returned to the office.
2:56 - 3:02 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:17 - 3:26 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:32 - 4:08 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

4:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
4:10 - 4:18 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1960

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:13 - 8:17 am	Hon. Henry Kearns Assistant Secretary of Commerce (Is resigning, and came to say goodbye) Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:17 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Don Paarlberg (joined at 8:20 am)
8:30 - 8:32 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:32 - 10:27 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator Leverett Saltonstall Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman Leo Allen Senator Wallace F. Bennett (in part) Senator Alexander Wiley (in part) Senator Frank Carlson Senator Thruston Morton Senator John Williams (in part) Congressman William M. McCulloch Congressman Carroll Rees Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. True D. Morse Mr. James Macomber, GSA Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Mr. Sam Hughes Hon. Lawrence Walsh Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier General Joseph M. Swing

(continued)

8:32 - 10:27 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued)
Hon. Roger Jones
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Eugene Lyons
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. James Hagerty (in part)
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:27 - 10:32 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

10:32 - 10:58 am — Dr. Konrad Adenauer
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
Mr. Heinz Weber, interpreter
Mrs. Nora Lejins, interpreter

11:00 - 12:25 pm — Dr. Konrad Adenauer
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
Dr. Heinrich von Brentano
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany
H. E. Wilhelm G. Grewe
Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany
Dr. Karl Carstens
Assistant Secretary for Political Affairs, Foreign Office
Dr. Franz-Josef Bach
Special Assistant to the Chancellor
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Walter C. Dowling, Ambassador to Germany
Hon. Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary of State
Mr. Martin J. Hillenbrand, Dir., Office of German Affairs
Interpreters: Mr. Heinz Weber, Mr. Herman Kusterer, Mrs. Nora Lejins

12:25 - 12:33 pm	Mrs. George C. Marshall Dr. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall (Picture taken)
12:33 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The President gave a Stag Luncheon in honor of H. E. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer: The President H. E. Dr. Konrad Adenauer Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany H. E. Heinrich von Brentano Foreign Affairs Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany H. E. Wilhelm Grewe, German Ambassador Hon. Felix von Eckardt Under Secretary of State for Information Baron Guttenberg, Member of German Parliament Dr. Berthold Martin " Dr. Karl Carstens Director, Western European Section, Foreign Office Hon. Franz Krapf, Minister, German Embassy Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Jr., Son of the Chancellor Mr. Peter Limbourg Executive Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Franz-Josef Bach Personal Assistant to the Chancellor Mr. Gunther von Hase, Press Secretary, Foreign Office Hon. Richard M. Nixon Chief Justice Earl Warren Hon. Sam Rayburn Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. John A. McCone Senator Alexander Wiley

(continued)

1:00 pm Luncheon in honor of H. E. Chancellor Adenauer (cont'd):

Senator John W. Fulbright
Senator Lyndon B. Johnson
Senator Everett Kirksen
Congressman John W. McCormack
Congressman Thomas E. Morgan
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. James W. Riddleberger
Hon. Walter C. Dowling
Hon. Foy D. Kohler
Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
General Lucius Clay
General Alfred M. Gruenther
Hon. David K. E. Bruce
Hon. John F. Simmons
Hon. John J. McCloy
Mr. Ross Beach, Sr., Hays, Kansas
Mr. Frank H. Buck, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. Harry W. Colmery, Topeka, Kansas
Mr. Charles D. Cruse, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. W. J. Ehrsam, Jr., Phoenix, Arizona
Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Mr. Ray Evans, Kansas City, Missouri
Mr. Thomas B. Fegan, Junction City, Kansas
Mr. L. E. Garrison, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. R. O. Gemmill, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. M. C. Gugler, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. Donald J. Hall, Kansas City, Missouri
Mr. E. S. Hampton, Salina, Kansas
Mr. Dane G. Hansen, Logan, Kansas
Mr. Henry B. Jameson, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. Howard Keel, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. R. B. Laing, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. C. B. Landes, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. John H. Lehman, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. Gordon Mark, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. Kenneth S. Morrison, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. Ernest A. Morse, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. Ernest L. Morse, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. W. Glenn Muncy, Topeka, Kansas
Mr. D. M. Nicolay, Abilene, Kansas
Mr. Fred D. Rice, Abilene, Kansas

(continued)

1:00 pm	Luncheon in honor of H. E. Chancellor Adenauer (cont'd): Mr. H. W. Rohrer, Abilene, Kansas Mr. Paul H. Royer, Abilene, Kansas Mr. R. H. Royer, Abilene, Kansas Mr. C. A. Scupin, Abilene, Kansas Mr. E. B. Shawver, Wichita, Kansas Mr. Dolph Simons, Lawrence, Kansas Mr. Charles J. Stapf, Abilene, Kansas Mr. Harold P. Trusler, Emporia, Kansas Mr. Blake Wareham, Manhattan, Kansas Mr. T. W. Welsh, Abilene, Kansas Hon. Harry H. Woodring, Topeka, Kansas
2:45 pm	A picture was taken with the President and Luncheon group on the North Portico of the White House.
3:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:55 - 4:01 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:04 - 4:12 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:13 - 4:43 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:45 pm	Returned to the office.
5:01 - 5:20 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:20 - 5:26 pm	Hon. David Kendall
5:26 - 5:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:31 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1960

8:00 am	(Mr. William S. Paley) OFF THE RECORD (Hdl breakfast with the President)
9:00 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:03 - 9:27 am	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
9:29 - 9:39 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:41 - 9:48 am	Hon. James C. Hagerty
9:48 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Ryamond J. Saulnier Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Robert Merriam Mrs. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Willitm P. Rogers Hon. David Kendall Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:03 am	The President returned to the office.
11:40 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to District of Columbia Red Cross Building.
11:45 am	Arrived at the Red Cross Building where he was met by Hon. Gordon Gray Mr. James Lambie who escorted the President to the Speaker's stand.
11:50 - 12:00 Noon	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the Washington Conference of the Advertising Council.

12:00 Noon	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Red Cross Building and motored to the White House.
12:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.
12:15 - 12:40 pm	The following Delegation from the USO National Council presented a Scroll to the President: Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Akron, Ohio Chairman of the Corporation, USO (Mr. Firestone read the Scroll) Mr. Holgar J. Johnson, New York, N. Y. Retiring President of National Council of USO (United Service Organizations, Inc.) Mr. Robert Lee, New York, N. Y. Incoming President, USO Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta, Georgia Chairman, Operations Committee Mr. Robert Dechert, Philadelphia, Pa. Chairman, Planning Committee Mr. Edwin E. Bond, New York, N. Y. Executive Director, USO The Scroll presented to the President by the above group was the "USO Annual Award". Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the group into the President's office.
12:40 - 12:45 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:46 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:27 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 3:28 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:28 - 3:32 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson

3:32 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:35 - 4:10 pm	Mr. Aksel Nielsen Mr. Jack Muse (Mr. Nielsen's son-in-law)
4:30 - 4:38 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:40 - 4:48 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty
5:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1960

8:00 am	(Hon. George Humphrey) . OFF THE RECORD (Had breakfast with the President)
8:57 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:57 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
9:00 - 10:00 am	Special OFF THE RECORD meeting in the Conference Room - arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray: (The President) (Hon. Christian A. Herter) (Hon. Thomas S. Gates) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Livingston Merchant) (Admiral Arleigh Burke) (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) (Hon. Richard Bissell, CIA) (Hon. Charles P. Cabell, CIA) (Hon. John N. Irwin, II) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goddpaster) (Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.) (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Mr. Richard Helms, CIA) (Hon. Gerard Smith)
10:00 - 11:00 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. John N. Irwin, II Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. Maurice H. Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Clarence B. Randall Admiral Arleigh Burke Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Gordon Gray Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(continued)

10:00 - 11:00 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued) Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. James W. Riddleberger Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion Boggs
11:00 - 11:39 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter
11:40 - 11:54 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
11:55 - 12:11 pm	The President presented the President's Cup to the Winners of the 1958 and 1959 Cup Regatta Speed Boat Races: Mr. Don Wilson, Driver of U. S. 1 Winning Speed Boat for 1958 Mr. George Simon, Owner of the U. S. 1 Mr. Mira Slovac, Driver of the Wahoo Winning Speed Boat for 1959 Mr. Bill Boeing, Jr., Owner of the Wahoo Representing the President's Cup Regatta Association: Mr. Edward R. Carr Mr. Horace Walker Mr. O. Roy Chalk Mr. Earle Hildebrande Mr. William O. Hermann Mr. Jack J. Blank Mrs. George Simon Mrs. Clara Simon Mr. Joseph Simon Mrs. Don Wilson Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the group (Picture was taken)
12:11 - 12:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:15 - 12:35 pm	(Mr. Harry Guggenheim) OFF THE RECORD
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. William Robinson) (Mr. Barry Leithead)

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2:48 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:58 - 4:02 pm	Special OFF THE RECORD meeting, arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray: (The President) (Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Christian A. Herter) (Hon. Livingston Merchant) (Hon. Roy R. Rubottom) (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) (Admiral Arleigh Burke) (Hon. John N. Irwin, II) (Mr. Richard Bissell) (Colonel J. C. King) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John S. D. Eisenhower)
4:02 - 4:08 pm	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson)
4:08 - 4:59 pm	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon)
5:00 pm	(The President departed the office and went to the Mansion, accompanied by General Kenneth Royall.)
5:02 pm	(Hon. Kenneth Royall) OFF THE RECORD (In the Mansion)

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-62.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. P. Baughman March 21, 1960

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President, Camp David, Md. March 18 to 21, 1960.

Friday, March 18, 1960

6:15 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Major John Eisenhower, departed the White House in White House Car #105 with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving en route to and arriving at Camp David, Md. at 7:50 pm. Major Eisenhower entered his Station Wagon in Thurmont, Md. and continued to his home. SAIC Kellerman, SAs Short, Schaefer and Hazel rotated the Secret Service follow-up car #670-X with SA Shipman driving.

10:30 pm General Howard Snyder and Captain Pareh entered Camp David, Md.

No further activity.

Saturday, March 19, 1960

9:30 am The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed Camp David, Md. in White House Car #100 and motored to Major John Eisenhower's residence, arriving there at 10:00 am. The President and Mr. Allen departed Major John Eisenhower's residence at 10:10 am and arrived at the Fitting Barn, President's Farm, at 10:22 am, where they inspected the cattle, etc.

The President and Mr. Allen departed the Fitting Barn area at 11:40 am and arrived at the main residence at 11:43 am.

The President and Mr. Allen departed the main residence at 11:54 am and arrived at Major John Eisenhower's residence at 11:57 am.

The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Barbara Anne, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower, departed Major John Eisenhower's residence at 12:00 noon and arrived at Camp David, Md. at 12:33 pm.

SAIC Carrico rode in the Presidential limousine with SA Flohr driving. SAs Streinfield, Bales and Ward [illegible] the follow-up car with SA Thurman driving. SA Meredith preceded the President to the President's farm. SA Pontius remained on duty at Camp David, Md.

3:10 pm The President, Mr. George Allen and Captain Airand engaged in skeet shooting until 4:20 pm, in the rear of the Presidential Cottage.

4:30 pm Mr. John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower entered Camp David, Md.

5:17 pm The President, Mr. George Allen, Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower and Doctor Howard Snyder viewed the movie "Four Fair Days" in the Presidential Cottage, which concluded at 7:17 pm.

No further activity.

Sunday, March 20, 1960

3:35 pm The President, Mr. George Allen and Captain Aurand engaged in skeet shooting until 3:45 pm.

5:31 pm Major John Eisenhower entered Camp David, Md.

5:35 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mr. George Allen departed Camp David, Md.

No further activity.

Monday, March 21, 1960

7:3 am The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Captain Aurand departed the Presidential Cottage in White House Car #10, driven by the Floor with SAIC Behn riding in the front seat and motored to the Heliport, arriving there at 7:30 am.

SAs Godfrey, Roth, Hill and Holtzmuer worked the follow-up car, [illegible]-678-X with SA Shipman driving.

7:50 am The President, Major John Eisenhower who arrived at Camp David on the helicopter, Mr. George Allen, Captain Aurand, AMAIC Behn and the Floor departed Camp David, Md. via U. S. Army helicopter en route to and arriving on the South Lawn of the White House Grounds at 8:30 am.

Doctor Howard Snyder, Captain Olive Harsh, SAs Godfrey, Roth, Hill and Holtzmuer returned to the White House on the U. S. Marine chase helicopter.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1960

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:12 - 8:15 am	Major John Eisenhower.
8:30 - 8:33 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:33 - 8:57 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Wilton B. Persons (until 8:55 am) Hon. Robert Merriam
9:05 - 9:07 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:20 - 9:23 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:25 - 10:05 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:05 - 10:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:07 - 11:13 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William McChesney Martin Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System Hon. Julian Baird Hon. Ryamond J. Saulnier Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:13 - 11:30 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
11:30 - 11:43 am	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Philip Areeda
11:43 - 11:47 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:47 - 12:40 pm	Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:40 - 12:45 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

12:46 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 2:35 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:35 - 2:43 pm	Major John S. D. Eisenhower
2:47 - 3:19 pm	H. E. Horacio Lafer Foreign Minister of Brazil H. E. Walther Moreira Salles Ambassador of Brazil Hon. Roy R. Rubottom Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs
3:19 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:15 - 4:19 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:15 - 4:27 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam
4:30 pm	The President departed the office with the above and went to the Mansion.
4:30 pm	OFF THE RECORD Legislative Meeting in the Library of the Mansion: (Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.) (Senator John Williams) (Congressman Charles Halleck) (Congressman John W. Byrnes) (Congressman Noah Mason) (Congressman Tom Curtis) (Hon. Arthur Flemming) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Bryce Harlow) (Hon. Robert Merriam)

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OFF THE RECORD

6:15 pm — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Major John Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to Camp David, Maryland.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

7:50 pm — Arrived at Camp David, Maryland. (Major Eisenhower continued on to his home in Gettysburg, Pa.)

No further activity this date.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1960

CAMP DAVID, MD.

9:34 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. George Allen, departed Camp David and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower in Gettysburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:08 am	Arrived at the residence of Major John Eisenhower.
10:16 am	The President and Mr. George Allen went to the Fitting Barn to inspect the cattle.
11:40 am	Departed the Fitting Barn and went to the President's residence.
11:54 am	Departed the residence and went to the residence of Major John Eisenhower.
12:00 Noon	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Gettysburg Farm and returned to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MARYLAN

12:33 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.
3:40 - 4:20 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen and Captain Evan P. Aurand engaged in skeet shooting.
4:30 pm	Mrs. John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower entered Camp David, Md.
8:09 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower and General Howard McC. Snyder viewed the movie "Four Fast Guns" in the President's Cottage.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1960

CAMP DAVID, MD.

The President spent a quiet morning at Camp David, Md.

3:06 - 3:45 pm — The President, Mr. George Allen, and Captain Evan P. Aurand engaged in skeet shooting.

Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and four children were at Camp David with the President, departing for Gettysburg at 8:06 pm.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1960

CAMP DAVID, MD.

7:53 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the Cottage and motored to the helioport.
7:58 am	The President, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. George Allen, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Camp David in helicopter for the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

8:30 am	Arrived on the South Lawn of the White House. The President went into his office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower and Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:47 - 9:12 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:55 - 9:12 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:23 - 9:29 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:29 - 9:32 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:32 - 10:07 am	Hon. Wilber Brucker Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. George Roderick Assistant Secretary of the Army Hon. Roy Rubottom Assistant Secretary of State Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:07 - 10:12 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Wilber Brucker
10:12 - 10:27 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:27 - 10:50 am	Hon. Gordon Gray

10:50 - 10:51 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Robert Merriam
10:51 - 10:55 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
10:55 - 11:06 am	(General Edwin Clark) OFF THE RECORD
11:07 - 11:30 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs
11:30 - 11:46 am	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Philip Areeda
11:46 - 12:06 pm	Hon. David Kendall
11:47 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:33 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:04 pm	The President arrived in the office.
2:17 - 2:29 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:30 - 2:32 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:32 - 3:45 pm	(Hon. Douglas Black) OFF THE RECORD
3:45 - 3:55 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:55 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:02 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Arthur Flemming Senator Thruston Morton Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:30 - 4:45 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:45 - 4:50 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins

5:01 - 5:06 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:18 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal to greet Mrs. Eisenhower on her return from Arizona.
	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned together to the White House

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1960

8:12 A.M.	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls
8:17 - 8:30	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert E. Merriam Hon. Arthur A. Flemming
8:30 - 10:38	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator Thruston Morton Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leo Allen Congressman John Byrnes Congressman Charles Hoeven Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. Robert E. Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Jack Z. Anderson Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Mr. Roemer McPhee Hon. Arthur A. Flemming Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Mr. Sam Hughes Mr. Elmer Staats
10:39 - 11:10	Hon. Arthur A. Flemming Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert E. Merriam

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1960 (continued):

11:12 - 11:27 A.M.	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford and their son, Edsel Mr. Rod Markley Hon. Thomás E. Stephens
11:50 - 12:09 P.M.	The President received the following group of Eisenhower Exchange Fellows in his office: *Mr. Julio Alvarez, Argentina *Mr. Antonio Dias Leite, Brazil *Mr. Vagn A. Jeppesen, Denmakk *Dr. Andre E. Rouseel, France *Mr. Govinda P. Warrier, India *Mr. Soenar Soerapoetra, Indonesia *Mr. Gilberto A. Marselli, Italy *Mr. Akira Oyama, Japan *Mr. Raja S. Himadeh, Lebanon *Mr. Juan Antonio Gonzalez, Mexico *Mr. Vazir Ali Shaikh, Pakistan *Mr. Abdalla Dabbagh, Saudi Arabia *Mr. Bengt Gustavsson, Sweden *Mr. Ethem Uz, Turkey Mr. Bogoljub Stojanovic, Jugoslavia Mr. Luis C. Diaz, The Philippines Mr. Geli Hamid, Sudan Mr. Chitr Kamolsiri, Thailand (* indicates the Fellows were accompanied by their wives) The following went in with the above-named group: Mr. Thomas B. McCabe, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. Mr. William E. Robinson, Chairman of the Finance Committee Mr. (and Mrs.) J. Hampton Barnes, Executive Director Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:09 - 12:13	Mr. Thomas B. McCabe Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:13 - 12:15	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:15 - 1:00	Dr. Malcolm Moos
1:00	The President went to the Mansion

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1960 (continued):

2:35 P.M.	The President dropped by Dr. Snyder's office
2:40	The President returned to his office for the afternoon.
2:44 - 2:50	Hon. James C. Hagerty
3:00 - 3:16	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:20 - 3:28	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert E. Merriam
3:30 - 4:31	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:04 - 5:12	Major John Eisenhower
5:15	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1960

7:45 A.M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:17 - 8:44	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:22 - 8:42	Hon. David W. Kendall
8:45 - 9:00	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:01 - 9:04	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:30 - 10:18	Hon. John McCone Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Dr. George Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:15 - 10:40	Hon. Mark O. Hatfield, Governor of Oregon Hon. and Mrs. Hall Lusk (Judge Lusk had just been appointed to serve as U.S. Senator from Oregon until the November election) Mr. Jerry Frank PICTURES TAKEN
10:40 - 10:43	(Mrs. Whitelaw Reed and her two children, Brandon & Carson accompanied by Mr. Hagerty) OFF THE RECORD
10:43 - 10:55	H.E. Dr. El-Mehdi Ben Aboud, Ambassador of Morocco Hon. J. C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
10:55 - 11:03	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:03 - 11:05	Colonel Vernon A. Walters Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:18 - 11:55	H. E. Fernando Maria Castiella, Foreign Minister of Spain H. E. Jose Maria de Areilza, Ambassador of Spain Mr. Jaime de Pinies of the Spanish Foreign Office Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. John Davis Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to Spain Mr. Ivan B. White, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Europen Affairs Colonel Vernon A. Walters (as interpreter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1960 (continued):

12:02 - 12:25 P.M.	H.E. Ardeshir Zahedi, newly-appointed Ambassador of Iran - to present credentials Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., Chief of Protocol, Department of State
12:27	The President went to the Mansion.
2:24	The President returned to the office.
2:27 - 2:35	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:45 - 3:16	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:25 - 4:20	The President was on the South Grounds of the White House practicing on the putting green.
4:20 - 4:40	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:25 - 4:48	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:48 - 4:55	Major John Eisenhower
4:55 - 5:10	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:10	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1960

8:00 A.M. — The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz

8:10 - 8:17 — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:25 - 8:30 — Hon. James C. Hagerty

8:32 - 8:34 — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:45 - 9:00 — (Hon. Christian Herter)
(Hon. Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD
(Brig.General Andrew J. Goodpaster)

9:00 - 10:57 — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

The President
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Philip A. Ray
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. W. Randolph Burgess
Hon. Wilber Brucker
Hon. Fred A. Bantz
Hon. Joseph V. Charyk
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Dr. Donald Ling
Mr. Sidney Graybell
Adm. Arleigh Burke
Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Gen. Curtis LeMay
Gen. David Shoup
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. Charles Haskins
Hon. Gerard Smith
Hon. John N. Irwin, II
Hon. Jas. Riddleberger
Mr. George Rathjens
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. James S. Lay, Jr.
Mr. Marion W. Boggs

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1960 (continued):

10:57 - 11:30 A.M.	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. John A. McCone Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
11:30 - 11:46	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. John N. Irwin, II Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:36 - 11:38	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:47 - 12:00 N	The President greeted representatives of the Investment Bankers Association of America in his office - Mr. Stephens covered - SEE mimeographed list of those present.
12:00 - 12:05 P.M.	Mr. James H. Lemon
12:05 - 12:50	Mr. Stanley High
12:53	The President went to the Mansion.
2:40	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower
2:44 - 2:49	Hon. Robert E. Merriam
2:57 - 3:00	Hon. James C. Hagerty
3:38 - 3:40	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:46 - 4:47	The President was on the South Grounds of the White House practicing on the putting green.
4:47	The President returned to his office.
5:00	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1960

7:40 A.M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:41 - 8:47	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:45 - 8:47	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:47 - 8:50	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
8:50 - 8:58	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Wilton B. Persons (out at 8:56)
8:58 - 9:00	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:46	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. John M. McKibben, Deputy Postmaster General Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. Philip Ray Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Arthur A. Flemming Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert Gray Major John Eisenhower Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. David W. Kendall Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Eugene Lyons Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Bradley Patterson

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1960 (continued):

Cabinet Meeting attendance continued:

Hon. Roger W. Jones, Chairman, Civil Service Commission
Mr. Archibald Carey)
Hon. W. Arthur McCoy) Members of President's
Dr. Ross Clinchy) Committee on Government Employment Practice
Dr. Carruth J. Wagner, Chief, Division of Health Mobilization, U.S. Public Health Service
Mr. Arnold H. Dodge, Chief, Health Resources Branch, U.S. Public Health Service
Dr. John Porterfield, U.S. Public Health Service
General Elwood P. Quesada, Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency

10:46 - 10:55	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:55 - 11:34	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
11:34 - 11:38	Hon. James C. Hagerty
11:40 - 11:45	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. David W. Kendall
11:47 - 12:25 P.M.	H. E. Piotr Jaroszewicz, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland H. E. Romuald Spasowski, Ambassador of Poland Mr. Bohdan Lewandowski, Representative from Polish Foreign Ministry Mr. Richard Davis, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Mr. Edmund S. Glenn (Interpreter) PICTURES TAKEN
12:25 - 12:33	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:33 - 12:35	Colonel William G. Draper, President's Air Aide
12:35	The President went to the Mansion.
2:25	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:35	Colonel William G. Draper
2:35 - 2:53	Colonel Robert L. Schulz

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1960 (continued):

2:40 - 2:48 P.M.	Major John Eisenhower
2:58 - 3:10	Colonel Robert L. Schulz Major John Eisenhower (out at 3:00)
3:16 - 3:18	Mr. Philip Areeda
3:28 - 3:47	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:47 - 4:16	Hon. James C. Hagerty Colonel William G. Draper Colonel Robert L. Schulz
4:16 - 4:35	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:37	The President went to the Mansion.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1960

8:45 A.M.	The President arrived in the office alone.
8:46 - 9:00	Hon. James C. Hagerty
9:30 - 10:35	Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:35 - 11:10	Major General John S. Bragdon
11:10 - 11:17	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:17 - 11:55	Major John Eisenhower
11:25 - 11:37	Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:25 - 12:27 P.M.	Major John Eisenhower
12:50	The President went to the Mansion.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1960

10:51 A.M.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House to motor to National Presbyterian Church
10:56	The President and the First Lady arrived at church and were greeted by Mr. Alfred Barrett, Head Usher.
12:03 P.M.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the church
12:12	The President and Mrs. Eisenower returned to the White House
8:35 P.M.	The President departed the White House to motor to the University of Maryland
9:08	The President arrived at the William P. Cole Student Activities Building at the University of Maryland, where he was met by: Mrs. Rollin Brown, Chairman, White House Conference on Children and Youth Miss Bertha A. Adkins, Under Secretary Health Education and Welfare (PICTURES TAKEN)
9:16	Mrs. Brown presented the President to audience, gathered in the Cole Activities Building on the main floor.
9:17 - 9:29	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT to First Plenary Session of the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth At conclusion of President's address, benediction was given by the Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Archdocese of Washington
9:35	President departed Cole Activities Building
10:10	President arrived at the White House.

Mrs. Whitman

U. S. Secret Service

Chief Baughman

March 31, 1960

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President, Camp David, Md., March 28 to 30, 1960.

Monday, March 28, 1960

12:05 pm — The President, Prime Minister Macmillan, Ambassador Harold Caccia, Secretary James Hagerty, Mr. Leslie Glass, Captain Aurand, Mr. Harwood and SAIC Rowley departed the South Lawn of the White House via U. S. Marine Helicopter en route to and arriving at the helioport, Camp David, Md. at 12:47 pm.

Doctor Howard Snyder, ASAIC Behn, SAs Shipman, Knight, Short, Godfrey and Cantrell were aboard the U. S. Army chase helicopter.

Sir Norman Brooke, Major John Eisenhower, Secretary Dillon, Mr. de Zulueta, Mr. Kohler, General Andrew Goodpaster and Mr. O'Neill were on #3 helicopter.

Mrs. Ann Whitman, Captain Olive Marsh, Miss Hamlin and Miss Porter were on #4 helicopter.

12:48 pm — The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed the helioport in White House Car #100 with SA Shipman driving and SAIC Rowley and Mr. Harwood riding in the front seat, arriving at Aspen Cottage at 12:49 pm.

SAs Knight, Godfrey, Short and Cantrell worked the Secret Service follow-up car 1-X with SA Mroz driving.

Before entering Aspen Cottage, the President read a short statement to the press assembled at that point. Appropriate pictures were taken.

2:50 pm — Secretary Hagerty and Mr. Glass departed Camp David.

4:25 pm — The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed Camp David, Md. in White House Car #100 with SA Shipman driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the President's Farm, arriving there at 4:58 pm, where the President introduced Prime Minister Macmillan to Mrs. John Eisenhower, Mary Jean and Susan Eisenhower.

The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed the President's Farm at 5:20 pm and motored to Major John Eisenhower's residence, arriving there at 5:23 pm, where the President introduced Prime Minister Macmillan to Miss Barbara Eisenhower.

The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed Major John Eisenhower's residence at 5:16 pm and motored to Camp David, Md., arriving there at 6:18 pm.

ASAIC Bohn, SAs Mroz and Henderson, Mr. Harwood and Mr. Cassady, State Department, worked the follow-up car 1-X with SA Gies driving.

7:12 pm — Mr. Glass entered Camp David, departing at 7:55 pm.

9:15 pm — Major John Eisenhower departed Camp David, Md.

No further activity.

Tuesday, March 29, 1960

7:36 am — Secretary Hagerty and Mr. Glass entered Camp David, Md.

8:58 am — Major John Eisenhower entered Camp David, Md.

10:10 am — Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Herter, Assistant Secretary of Defense Douglas, Mr. McCone, Mr. Berding, Doctor Kistiakowsky, Mr. Farley and Mr. Hadden (State Department Security and ASAIC Sherwood arrived at Camp David, Md. via helicopter, for a conference with the President and Prime Minister Macmillan.

11:17 am — Secretary Hagerty and Mr. Glass departed Camp David, Md., returning at 2:25 pm.

3:00 pm — Secretary Hagerty, Mr. Glass and Mr. Berding departed Camp David, Md.

4:00 pm — Vice President Nixon, Secretary Herter, Secretary Douglas, Mr. McCone, Doctor Kistiakowsky and Mr. Farley and ASAIC Sherwood departed Aspen Cottage and motored to the helioport. The above named departed Camp David, Md. at 4:07 pm via helicopter and arrived on the South Lawn of the White House at 4:47 pm.

4:08 pm — The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed Camp David, Md. in White House Car #100 and took a motor tour of Waynesboro, Pa., Gettysbury, Pa., and the Gettysburg Battlefields, returning to Camp David, Md. at 6:25 pm.

SA Shipman drove the Presidential car with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat. ASAIC Bohn, SAs Mroz and Holmes, Mr. Harwood and Mr. Cassady worked the Secret Service follow-up car 5-X with SA Gies driving.

No further activity.

Wednesday, March 30, 1960

7:58 am The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed Camp David, Md. in White House Car #130 with SAIC Rowley in the front seat and SA Shipman driving en route to the White House, stopping at the British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., where Prime Minister Macmillan alighted from the limousine and bid goodbye to the President. The President arrived at the White House at 9:42 am.

ASAIC Behn, AISAIC Kellerman, SAs Knight, Short, Schaefer and Nagel worked the Secret Service follow-up car #673-X with SA Gies driving. Mr. Harwood returned to Washington in a separate car.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1960

7:45 A.M.	The following had breakfast with the President OFF THE RECORD: Cong. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. of Michigan Cong. Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:47	The President arrived in his office.
8:47 - 8:49	Hon. James C. Hagerty
8:52 - 8:55	Hon. James C. Hagerty
8:55 - 9:05	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:10 - 9:14	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:30 - 9:40	Hon. David W. Kendall
9:41 - 10:17	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:15 - 10:17	Hon. James C. Hagerty
10:20 - 10:32	Captain Evan P. Aurand
10:32 - 10:55	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
11:42 - 11:50	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:50 - 12:05 P.M.	Prime Minister Macmillan
12:05	The President, Prime Minister Macmillan, Ambassador Harold Caccia, Hon. James C. Hagerty, Mr. Leslie Glass and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the South Lawn of the White House via Marine helicopter for Camp David, Md.
12:47	Arrived at Camp David helioport.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

12:49 pm — The President and Prime Minister Macmillan arrived at Aspen Cottage at Camp David, Md.

Before entering the cottage, the President read a short statement to the press assembled there.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

2:45 - 4:15 pm — The President met with the following, to discuss Nuclear Test Negotiations:

British Side:

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan
Sir Norman Brooks
Ambassador Sir Harold Caccia
Mr. C. D. W. O'Neill
Mr. Philip F. de Zulueta

United States Side:

The President
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Foy D. Kohler
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

4:25 pm — The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed Camp David, Md. and motored to the President's Farm at Gettysburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

4:58 pm — Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm. The President and Prime Minister Macmillan went to the residence of Major John Eisenhower where he introduced the Prime Minister to Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mary Jean and Susan. They then went to the President's Farm where the looked around until 5:20 pm, returning to Major John Eisenhower's residence where Miss Barbara Eisenhower met the Prime Minister.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

5:46 pm — The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed the residence of Major John Eisenhower and motored to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

6:18 pm — Arrived at Camp David, Md.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1960

CAMP DAVID, MD.

10:10 am — The President met with the following to discuss Geneva Nuclear Test Negotiations:

British Side:

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan
Sir Norman Brooks
Mr. Con D. W. O'Neill
Sir William Penney
Ambassador Sir Harold Caccia
Lord Hood
Mr. Wiggin

United States Side:

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. John A. McCone
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Foy D. Kohler
Hon. Andrew Berding
Hon. Philip J. Farley
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

4:08 pm — The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed Camp David, Md., and took a motor trip of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, Gettysburg, Pa., and the Gettysburg Battlefields, returning to Camp David, Md.

6:25 pm — Returned to Camp David, Md.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1960

7:58 A.M.	The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed Camp David, Maryland, to motor to Washington and the British Embassy where the Prime Minister alighted and said goodbye to the President.
9:42	The President arrived at his office.
10:17	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Robert E. Merriam Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. David W. Kendall Hon. Edward McCabe
11:00 - 11:30	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:35 - 11:51	Senator Jacob K. Javits and group of survivors of the Auschwitz-Buna Concentration Camp were received by the President. Those in the group were: Mr. Ernest Michel Mr. Norbert Wollheim Mr. Haskel Tydor Mr. Leo Weissman Mr. Simon Gutter Mr. Sigmund Freund All are from New York and they presented a Scroll to the President expressing gratitude to the United States for home and liberty here. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens went in on the appointment and PICTURES WERE TAKEN.
11:51 - 11:58	Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Wilton B. Persons

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1960 (continued):

12:00 - 12:17 P.M.	Mr. F. Stillman Elfred, Chairman, National Coal Association Mr. Stephen F. Dunn, President, National Coal Association Hon. Robert E. Merriam PICTURES TAKEN
12:18 - 12:20	Major John Eisenhower
12:20	The President went to the Mansion.
2:00	The President returned to the office.
2:03 - 2:10	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David W. Kendall
2:30 - 2:45	Mr. George Meany, President, AFL-CIO Mr. Joseph Lewis, AFL-CIO Hon. David W. Kendall
2:45 - 3:30	Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:30 - 3:31	Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Hon. David W. Kendall
3:31 - 3:42	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:42 - 3:44	Mr. Philip Areeda
3:44 - 4:26	Major John Eisenhower
3:58 - 4:00	Hon. James C. Hagerty
4:43 - 4:45	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:55 - 5:06	Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower
5:06	The President went to the Mansion
9:00 - 9:30	Prime Minister Macmillan and Mr. Philip de Zuleta met with the President in his study at the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1960

8:16 A.M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls.
8:38 - 8:40	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:43 - 8:50	Hon. David W. Kendall
8:50 - 8:59	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:13 - 10:00	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:07 - 10:33	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:33 - 10:38	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. David W. Kendall
10:38 - 10:42	(Mr. and Mrs. Irving Halpern) OFF THE RECORD Mrs. Halpern is Secretary of State for the State of New York and uses the name Mrs. Caroline K. Simon. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:42 - 11:06	Mr. Martin B. McKneally, Newburgh, New York National Commander, The American Legion Mr. Thomas Tierney, Newburgh, New York Aide to Commander McKneally Mr. William F. Hauck, Director, Washington Office, The American Legion Mr. E. A. Blackmore, National Adjutant, The American Legion Hon. Earle C. Chesney PICTURES TAKEN
11:06 - 11:35	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Julian Baird
11:35 - 12:17 P.M.	Reverend Billy Graham
12:17 - 12:34	Hon. David W. Kendall

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1960 (continued):

12:34 P.M.	The President went to the Mansion.
2:29	The President returned to the office.
2:38 - 2:55	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:20 - 3:30	Hon. James C. Hagerty
3:30 - 3:50	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:00 - 4:25	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:25	The President went to the South Grounds of the White House to practice on the putting green.
5:10	The President returned to his office.
5:13	The President went to the Mansion
9:00 P.M.	White House Reception for Little Cabinet and Independent Agencies Group (White Tie)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

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1. Letter	DDE to Macmillan (1 pg)	3/30/60	A
~~2. Letter~~	~~DDE to J. Edgar Hoover (1 pg)~~ (remains closed per AR 78-24; 10/18/78-DJH)	~~3/28/60~~	~~C~~ 11/5/79 bc
3. Letter	DDE to Walter Drennan (3 pgs)	3/26/60	C
4. Letter	DDE to Sam Goldwyn (1 pg)	3/25/60	C*
5. Letter	DDE to George E. Allen (2 pgs)	3/23/60	C
6. Letter	DDE to Herter (1 pg; 3 copies)	3/21/60	C
~~7. Letter~~	~~DDE to Macmillan (3 pgs)~~ DJH 6/18/82	3/18/60	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) — DDE DIARIES — Box 48 — Folder: DDE Dictation March 1960

RESTRICTION CODES

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March 31, 1960.

Dear Chris:

The National Commander of the American Legion, Martin B. McKneally, and several of his associates have expressed a desire to go to Russia some time this fall. I heartily approve of such visits and I have advised the Commander to make the request for the necessary visas at an early date to avoid the chance of being help up for any cause.

I would appreciate it if you would let the proper assistant know of my hope that the necessary Soviet visas will be forthcoming.

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

March 31, 1960

Dear Senator Kennedy:

Thank you sincerely for your letter and for the confidence it implies in the attempt I am making to achieve a fair and just agreement for the cessation of nuclear testing. I note with satisfaction that you also support an effort to arrange a temporary moratorium of tests, for the purpose of providing opportunity to solve the inherent technical and other problems, and that you agree that I should act without regard to the coming national election.

I assure you that I value your expression of dedication to the cause of world peace.

Sincerely,

The Honorable John F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

srf

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For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
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March 28, 1960.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Edgar:

I send to you, with no recommendation whatever, a sermon received by me from an acquaintance in Chicago. The sermon was delivered by Virgil A. Kraft, Associate Pastor of the "Peoples Church of Chicago." I think the individual who forwarded it thought I was going to be pleased by what he called the "complimentary" references to me.

Please don't go to the trouble of making any detailed analysis, but I should very much like to have your general opinion of the tone of the document. It seems to me that Mr. Kraft must be very gullible, to say the least.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

longhand p.s.: And, by no means, are you to look up Mr. Kraft himself. D.

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March 26, 1960.

Dear George:

Enclosed is the material on cholesterol values. Those items marked on the right are very satisfactory both from the standpoint of cholesterol and calories. Those marked "never" on the left are bad -- nearly always -- because of both high caloric and cholesterol content. The ones that are not marked at all can be used occasionally.

As ever,

Mr. George E. Allen
General Delivery
La Quinta
California

March 25, 1960.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Tex:

I scanned the ESQUIRE story as you requested. I have never before heard of the author, but I can tell you that almost every one of his sentences carries some distortion, misunderstanding or exaggeration. If it were possible for Dick to talk as freely as some of the Democratic hopefuls, there would of course be no possibility of such a story appearing in print. But it is quite difficult to be the single accepted "candidate" of a political party and at the same time have to abstain from acting like one who is already the "nominee."

Incidentally, I am told, repeatedly, that the Jewish vote is all against Nixon. Everybody should get to work to change this.

In view of the invisibility that is, for the moment, imposed upon Dick by circumstances, I believe that a bit of interest might be stirred up if we should get stories going about possible Vice Presidential nominees. Without even attempting to make a complete slate or to list the following in any priority, I think of such people as Cabot Lodge, Nelson Rockefeller, Bob Anderson, Thruston Morton, Jim Mitchell, Chuck Percy, Fred Seaton, Bill Rogers, Arthur Flemming, Jerry Ford, Charlie Halleck, Pres Bush, General Gruenther, Hugh Scott, Neil McElroy, and others of this same type and roughly of the same age group. I should think some stories and speculation on this subject might stir up some interest.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. John Reagan McCrary,
The Chanin Building,
New York City.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 4 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

March 25, 1960.

Dear George:

I am much interested in your letter of the twenty-second, and I am grateful to you for taking the trouble to write me at such length.

As to my visits to Pakistan and India, I can only say that the entire experience was infinitely rewarding. It helped me gain a greater understanding of the problems of those countries at first hand (and as you know, no amount of reports or documents can substitute for that first hand knowledge, even if has to be gained in a short period of time). More importantly, the visits demonstrated vividly the great friendship that the peoples of those countries hold for our country and its citizens.

I shall ask the State Department to consider your suggestions, both as to Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman and as to a stopover in the Philippines (which has been under advisement). Much as I should like to do both things, there is always a limit to what I can undertake with a reasonable chance of carrying it off successfully.

Any time you are in Washington, I should like to see you -- and I know Doug Dillon would, too. It occurs to me that you may be planning to be in Augusta after the Masters, at which time we could have a talk. But if you are here before then, just give my office a ring -- I am sure we can work out a time convenient for us both.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. George Champion

March 25, 1960.

Dear Lester:

I spoke to the Vice President about your desire to have a talk with him. He is not only agreeable; he is anxious to make such an appointment with you. He told me that he would initiate the communication to you, but if you sense any delay I suggest that you drop him a note yourself.

I thoroughly enjoyed my talk with you the other day.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Lester Markel
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Times Square
New York

March 24, 1960.

Dear Nelson:

I know that you are involved in an effort to secure the approval of the New York Legislature for a fallout shelter program in your State. This being the case, it would not only be improper but possibly counter-productive if I should attempt to make recommendations in a matter that the citizens of New York would naturally consider their own business. However, it is not out of place, I think, for me to recall to you personal statements of mine that I have heretofore made public. These include such examples as:

> "Civil defense requires the combined effort of individual citizens and government at the Federal, State and local levels."

> "We have been spared from warfare on our own soil for so long that the psychological climate in our country is not favorable to the voluntary basis for home defense. Nevertheless the problem is there and must be faced."

In the spring of 1958 I said:

> "In the event of nuclear attack on this country, fallout shelters offer the best single non-military defense measure for the protection of the greatest numbers of our people."

And only last summer I had this to say:

> "Along with our military defense and retaliatory forces, civil defense and defense mobilization are vital parts of the nation's total defense -- together they stand as a strong deterrent to war."

In any event, your efforts help to focus public attention on the importance of this subject; if we can get all the facts before the public we can abide, with confidence, on the decision of our people.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller,
Governor of the State of New York,
Albany, New York.

March 23, 1960

Dear Sarah:

Thank you for your letter of the eighteenth. I assure you that the Administration, and particularly the Secretary of Labor, have been very interested in problems involving workers who are denied rewarding employment because they happen to be over forty-five years of age. This arbitrary bar to the full utilization of their abilities causes a waste of valuable skills and talents and must be eliminated. I am bringing to the attention of Secretary Mitchell the letter that you enclosed and asking that he write you in more detail regarding the matter.

I hope all is well with you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Sarah Ferguson
174 Argonne Avenue
Long Beach, California

img

SARAH A. FERGUSON
1140 ARGONNE AVENUE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

March 18, 1960.

My Dear Dwight:

The inclosed letter speaks for itself, and while I know, you personally can do nothing about it, but sould you advise whom to contact in Washington concerning this problem?

It is a vital and serious problem, especially for people whom have families of children and can not get employment nor assistance of any kind.

Hoping I am not taking up your valuable time, and will just mention how pleased I was when you came out publicly and endorsed Richard Nixon for President. There is no one better qualified to do the job.

Sincerely, as Always

Sarah Ferguson.

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

(over below)

Dear Jim: Why couldn't we find something in connection with Vice Presidential (VP candidacy) of this kind? DE

(Typed from thermofax copy--1/30/76--bbm)

Hon. Craig Hosmer, M. C.
House Office Bldg.
Washington 25, D. C.

March 13, 1960

Honorable Sir:

It is understood that there are now sixteen states which have enacted labor laws to prevent discrimination solely because of age for the purpose of employment. That leaves thirty-four, of which our state is one; and there is no protection in this matter under Federal statutes.

It is respectfully proposed that labor laws and Gov't. contracts be enacted to prevent such discrimination. Contracts now recognize such requirements in the case of race and creeds, but not age.

I am 40. I have both a bachelor's and a master's degree in Business Administration and a bachelor's degree in Law. Dur to the uncertainty of defense contracts, I have been unemployed since May, 1959. During almost every week of this period, I have found vacancies only to be rejected because of my age, usually without an interview. My record, health, strength and other requirements are and have always been excellent.

Employment agencies often receive orders from employers who specify, "not over 35" or "not over 40". Although it is common practice to request prospective employees who have certain experience in addition to academic qualifications which often cannot be secured in the age bracket requested.

I am certain that I shall be sufficiently situated so that such proposed statutes may be of no direct benefit to me. However, there must be millions of bread-winners throughout our country who would be materially benefited.

Please give this matter some serious thought without any publicity or recognition to me. I know that your good efforts would be an incomparable boon to many, and alleviate great hardship now experienced.

Respectfully,

T. Edward Stoll
40 Alamitos Ave.
Long Beach 8, Calif.

March 23, 1960

Dear Bill:

Thank you very much for your note. I am only sorry that the circumstances surrounding the suggestion I made to you some years back have given you concern. I assure you that in spite of my regret that you could not join me, I instantly and cheerfully accepted your decision.

I, too, greatly enjoyed our breakfast conversation -- and I hope I shall see you again in the not too distant future.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. William S. Paley
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mg

longhand p.s.

And, for goodness sake, never hesitate to let me have a message from you at any moment you have anything you'd like to communicate to me. D.

William S. Paley
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

My dear Mr. President:

I greatly enjoyed having breakfast with you the other morning. I was happy to see you so full of vigor and looking so well. It was most thoughtful of you to have me.

Some years back, at lunch at the White House, you asked me to come to Washington to take a job that would have put me in close contact with you and some of your major problems. I declined, I'm afraid in an awkward way - and I have had the feeling that ever since I have suffered in your esteem.

Even at this late date, I would like to explain. I have not done so earlier for fear of misinterpretation.

First, I was upset at the luncheon because in a prior meeting with your emissary I had made it crystal clear that I could not take the assignment at that time and I felt that by proper reporting he could have spared you the business of making the offer and me the hardship and embarrassment of saying "No."

I could not give you the basic reasons for having to decline and so I resorted to surface reasons that I'm afraid sounded selfish and lacking in appreciation of your offer.

All I want to say now is that nothing possibly could have given me greater pleasure or satisfaction than to have served under you while you were in the Presidency; that I was most appreciative of the offer and that I shall always regret the fact that I had to let this wonderful opportunity go by.

I hope you don't mind my getting this off my chest.

Most respectfully,

/s/ Bill

March 19, 1960

mob

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For further information,
see entry 5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

March 23, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Colonel Turner:

Thank you very much for your more than kind letter of March seventeenth. I need hardly assure you that my most recent visit to La Quinta was in all respects -- as was the earlier one -- highly enjoyable; I suspect I, too, have caught a touch of the desert fever I have heard so much about.

To refer to your suggestion that some day the people connected with the La Quinta Country Club might build a cottage for my use, I trust they will not undertake this project. Although we are deeply touched by the generosity of your offer, as my wife and I foresee our future activities, we would hope to spend our vacation periods in different areas and in different localities. Unless we should in the future radically change our minds in this respect, we request that you make no provision for erecting a cottage that would be primarily designed for our use.

I shall always pleasantly remember your heartwarming courtesy and generosity to me. I need hardly add that in this "footloose" existence which so attracts us, we will want from time to time, when opportunity arises, to visit your area. Then I shall certainly hope to use the playing privileges that have been so kindly extended to me by the La Quinta Country Club.

With best wishes and warm regard,

Sincerely,

Colonel Courtney S. Turner,
Montgomery and Sutter Building Company,
111 Sutter Street,
San Francisco 4, California.

PERSONAL

March 22, 1960.

Dear George:

Herewith a copy of a letter sent to me by Colonel Turner (which I believe you have already seen). Also I am enclosing, in an unsealed envelope addressed to him, a proposed reply. I direct your attention particularly to the second paragraph.

I leave it to you to determine the advisability of mailing this letter. By no means do I want to hurt his feelings, but at the same time I am clear in my mind that I should not want the La Quinta people to undertake the proposed project.

So -- it's all yours! Just let me know if you mail the letter or what changes you would suggest.

As ever,

Mr. George E. Allen,
General Delivery,
La Quinta, California.

March 22, 1960

PERSONAL

Dear Governor Vandiver:

My friend, George Humphrey, has sent on to me a copy of the sketch which depicts a scene described as being "Near Barnwell, S. C." In the correspondence that is attached I find no mention of the very great sense of distinction my companion and I feel in being selected for the kind of advertisement that only matinee idols ordinarily merit. Personally I think I shall have a number of copies struck off in color and send them along to friends who, like myself, need more publicity.

In any event, I share George Humphrey's gratification that Georgia and South Carolina have settled their difference by negotiation and found no need for seeking out any other kind of battlefield.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable S. Ernest Vandiver
Governor of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

PERSONAL

mg

March 22, 1960

PERSONAL

Dear Governor Hollings:

My friend, George Humphrey, has sent on to me a copy of the sketch which depicts a scene described as being "Near Barnwell, S. C." In the correspondence that is attached I find no mention of the very great sense of distinction my companion and I feel in being selected for the kind of advertisement that only matinee idols ordinarily merit. Personally I think I shall have a number of copies struck off in color and send them along to friends who, like myself, need the publicity.

In any event, I share George Humphrey's gratification that South Carolina and Georgia have settled their differences by negotiation and found no need for seeking out any other kind of battlefield.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

PERSONAL

mg

March 15, 1960

Dear Governor:

Thank you ever so much for your letter of February 29 enclosing your letter from Governor Hollings of January 18.

This is all very interesting indeed, and I am sending it all on for the information of the other gentleman in the picture in the shooting buggy with me. I'm sure he'll get a great kick out of it.

I think it's very big of the Governor of South Carolina to apologize to the Governor of Georgia and thus avoid serious litigation and recriminations. It would be a poor world if we didn't have a little fun out of it once in a while, and I certainly have enjoyed this little episode very much indeed and am grateful to you for the spirit in which you accepted it.

With very best wishes and regards.

Sincerely,

G. M. HUMPHREY

Honorable S. Ernest Vandiver
Governor of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

S. ERNEST VANDIVER
GOVERNOR

Office of the Governor
Atlanta

February 29, 1960

Mr. George Humphrey
Thomasville, Georgia

Dear George:

After my recent trip to Albany during President Eisenhower's hunting trip, I accosted the distinguished Governor of South Carolina, and complained bitterly that he was using Georgia scenery to entice industry and tourist trade to South Carolina.

He denied it vigorously, but I enclose herewith a copy of a letter he wrote me which clarifies the disagreement, and I submit it as proof of South Carolina's perfidy.

With all good wishes and warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Ernie

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
HAMPTON OFFICE BUILDING
COLUMBIA

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS
GOVERNOR

January 18, 1960

Dear Ernie:

You are right and I am embarrassed. It seems like the agency uses a New York artist, who evidently took a picture of Humphrey and Ike, resketched it with a few changes, and the ad as it appeared is enclosed. Fortunately no one ever recognized this, and other than Humphrey and Ike, they probably wouldn't. Your calling our hand was the first I had heard or anyone within the Department or agency had heard of the basis for the sketch.

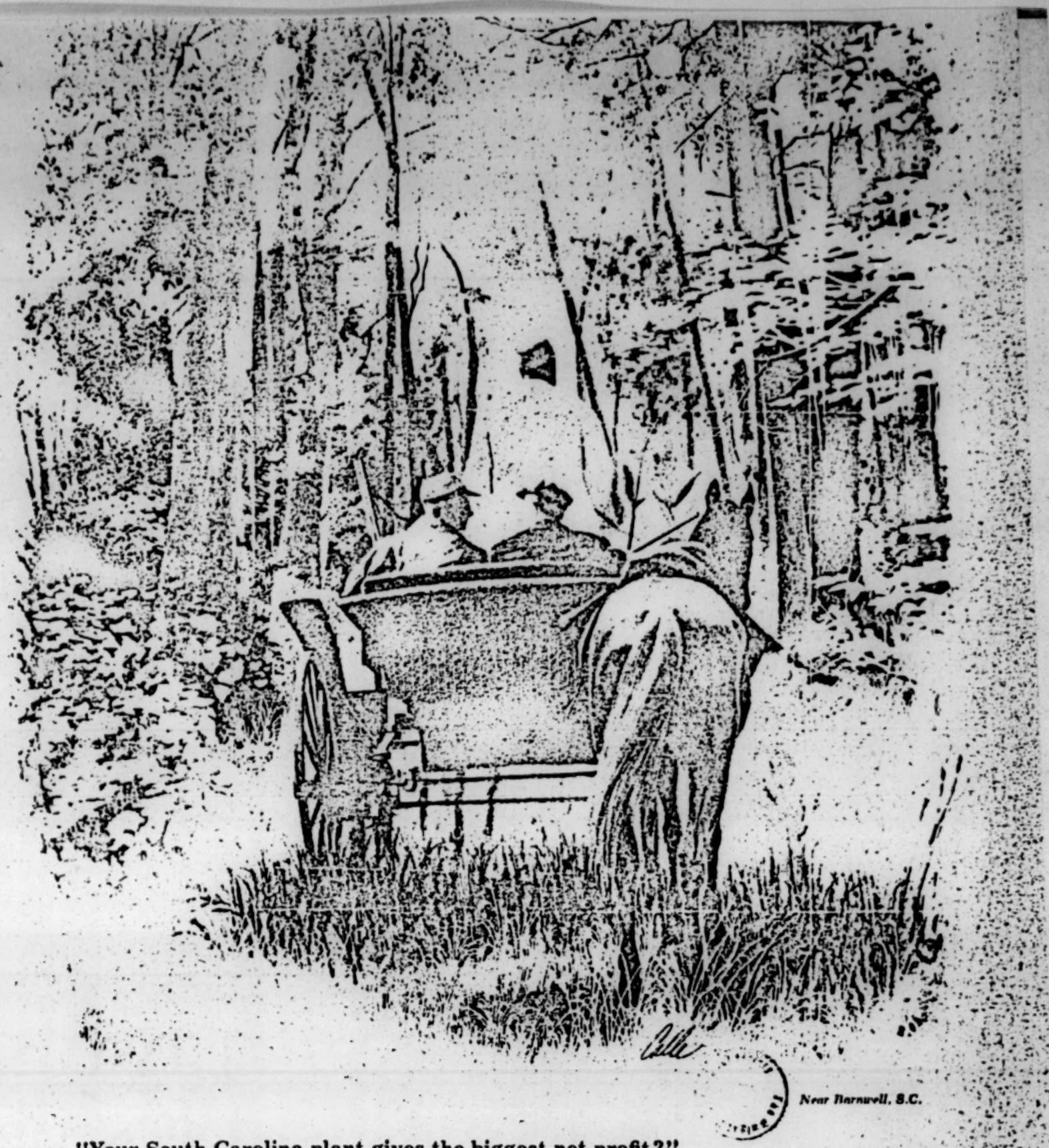
We apologize to you and the people of Thomasville. However, if Georgia elects to sue, we rest on the caption "Near Barnwell." We think Georgia and Thomasville are near Barnwell--thank the Lord.

I have cut this from being run any further, by the way, and will do anything else you suggest to correct this misappropriation.

With personal regards.

Sincerely,

Honorable Ernest Vandiver
Governor of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia



Near Barnwell, S.C.

"Your South Carolina plant gives the biggest net profit?"

"By far. For one thing—right from the start South Carolinians out-produced seasoned workers in our other plants. And the savings on taxes, water, power and transportation, all helped the profit pictures. I wish all my plants were in South Carolina . . . now."

Investigate South Carolina. Write or call Walter Harper, Director, State Development Board, POplar 5-2912, Dept. AT-119, Box 927, Columbia S.C. for free booklet, "South Carolina on the March."

This advertisement appears in:
U. S. News & World Report, Business Week, The New Yorker, America's Textile Reporter, New York Times and Wall Street Journal

Prepared by: Henderson Advertising Agency, Inc.
Box 1700 Greenville, South Carolina

March 22, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Carl:

You are perfectly correct that the problem you pose in your letter -- and that is so dramatically brought to the fore in the article from the Rocky Mountain News -- is close to my heart.

First, regarding the report of the proceedings of the Second Air Force Academy Assembly. If the newspaper story is accurate, not only are the allegations of the young people incorrect, but the very fact that they were uttered shows a woeful lack of understanding on the part of the delegates to the Assembly. We of course have to make allowances for the enthusiasms of youth; but those enthusiasms will be better directed if we are more energetic in getting before the youth the facts of today's world and the truths of America's development.

Presumably all of these youngsters want good jobs and, as you observe, if there are no profits there are not going to be any "good jobs." A worthwhile idea, I think, would be to publish the complete history of Sweden's progress in socialization and some of the results now discernible in the population of that country.

Thank you for your letter.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Carl A. Norgren.

PERSONAL

Friday, March 11, 1960, Denver 1, Colo. —ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS—10

Businessmen Given Rough Going Over by Collegians

By JACK GASKIE
Rocky Mountain News Writer

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, March 10 — The American businessman got a working over Thursday from a crew of collegians.

He was described as so single-minded about profits that he plays footsie with dictators, and makes a lot of enemies for his country.

When rewarded for his political labors with appointment to a high Government position, his profit-centered thinking and his concern for his personal interests often run counter to the nation's interests.

Control Impossible

It's both politically and practically impossible to control him. He is to be mistrusted and, though it might not do any good, he should be told when he's throwing a monkey wrench into the nation's machinery.

This disenchanted view of the businessman was put forward Thursday with equal fervor by both the military and civilian representatives to the Second Air Force Academy Assembly.

The Assembly has gathered 80 students here from 34 colleges in 19 states. They are spending four days talking about the quality of U.S. representation abroad by tourists, businessmen, the Government and the military.

Delegations from the three Americans service academies — here, West Point and Annapolis participated in the discussion.

Also present are students from nine other Colorado institutions: Denver University, Colorado University, Colorado State University, Colorado College, Colorado State College, Colorado Woman's College, Regis College, Loretto Heights College and Western State College.

Money First

William A. Dillon Jr. of the University of California said that a U.S. banana company operating in Latin America "pays low wages, and allies itself with dictatorships, because all it's interested in is money.

"This is good business according to the pragmatic, utilitarian American approach. Whether it is good morals is something else again."

Dan E. Jones of Utah University said the same reasoning applied to U.S. companies operating in Argentina. They supported a dictator there, he said, and kept the profits floating to the dictator while throwing mine workers in his own state of Utah out of work.

Edward V. Heath of Colorado College assigned part of the blame for the present Cuban crisis to American sugar companies and their "unenlightened, cut-throat policies.

"There is general mistrust of American investment abroad," Heath said. "Perhaps there is need for some kind of control."

Moral Responsibility

Robert John Manser, brigade captain at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, said the Government could not control private investors. He suggested that it "inform them when they step out of line, and let them know they have moral responsibilities they are not meeting."

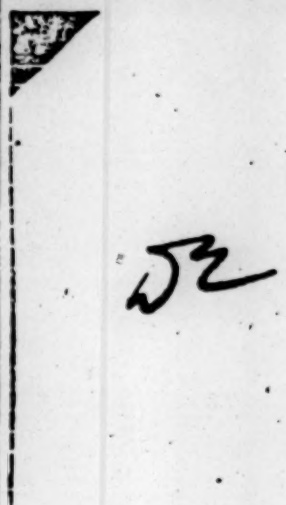
The collegians were bitter about political appointments of ambassadors and cabinet heads. Career men who have proved themselves should get the jobs, they said.

"I have heard that we put a businessman at the head of the Defense Department, and he promptly changed it into General Motors," said Edwin L. Whitman, Air Force Academy cadet.

"We're involved in a serious game here, in which the final score is who will survive. I'm afraid we're in trouble when we run our defense and our Government too much like business — for instance, giving economic aid to a country that wants tractors because one has a financial interest in tractors."

David L. Brodsky of Iowa University said the same kind of administrative skill is required to run the Defense Department as General Motors—more, he pointed out, since the Defense Department is bigger.

"The corporation head often has the natural ability required," Brodsky said. "But all too often he doesn't have the background to make him an effective Government executive."



March 18, 1960.

Dear General Norell:

Thank you very much for the memoranda on the advent of the Gold Bar as a mark of rank for the Second Lieutenant, and on the use of the term "Mister" as a form of address. The information was provided at my request, and I am delighted to find that my understanding on the two matters was substantially correct.

Incidentally, I find that a number of our novelists talk about "gold barred second lieutenants" from the time of the Civil War onward -- and I frequently run into the expression, reportedly used during the 70s and 80s, "Lieutenant, that is an order." In my entire life I never heard such an expression used by another officer.

I appreciate the trouble you took to get the information for me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Brigadier General James A. Norell,
Chief of Military History,
Department of the Army,
Washington, D.C.

March 18, 1960.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for your letter. Frankly, no prior tour of mine in the past fifteen years has been so tiring as the one I completed in South America. The combination of dust, crowded days and summer heat persuaded me that I am not as young as I was when we were together in Algiers.

I have not read General De Gaulle's memoirs -- but I shall make an effort to get the third volume of which you speak. It has been a source of amazement to me that he seems to be unable to fathom the methods by which our three governments could easily keep in close touch on main issues. I explained to him how you and ourselves used both normal diplomatic exchanges, personal communications and, in acute cases ad hoc committees to keep together. I think that the difficulty may lie in his memory of the British-American "Combined Chiefs of Staff" of World War II days, and his resentment that the French staffs were not integrated into that body. In any event, I have always made it clear that I was ready to do anything reasonable to maintain contacts and mutual understandings among us three; I adhere to this policy. But I think I made it also clear to him that it was impractical to have frequent "Heads of Government" Conferences and yet, as you say, he seems to prefer this kind of approach to any on our common problems.

The Chancellor and I got along famously. While I had been informed, a day or so in advance of our meeting, that he had expressed a great deal of uneasiness to friends in New York concerning Western firmness in preserving our rights in Berlin, he did not raise this question with me. I conversationally

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By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

~~TOP SECRET~~

reassured him on the point, as I have often done before, and he seemed pleased that I had mentioned the matter. He did not show any concern about it. A day or so later, the Chancellor went to a dinner with Secretary Herter and I hear that some misunderstandings arose which seemed to annoy him. I do not believe, however, that the points of difference involved fundamentals.

All of us -- including Mr. K. -- seem in accord on one subject: the need for progress in controlled disarmament. We seem to be as far apart, as between East and West, as we possibly can be, on the procedures for attaining the objective. I would derive tremendous satisfaction out of seeing some specific practical step agreed upon at the Summit, and initiated as soon as practicable. Such an accomplishment would be tangible evidence of some real progress in a knotty problem that has engaged your effort and mine for a number of years. It would be a ray of light in a world that is bound to be weary of the tensions brought about by mutual suspicion, distrust and arms races. Strangely, I never lose my conviction that sooner or later in some fashion or other, we shall bring about some rift in the clouds. But at the same time I must confess at times to a great feeling of impatience.

I forgot to say that the Chancellor is very much preoccupied with the 1961 elections in his country. He made a point of saying that even the opposition agrees with him that all of us, and particularly, all of Germany, must be adamant concerning the allied occupational rights in Berlin. Any seeming weakening of this position would, he believes, have a most damaging effect on his party's position next year.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

When we finally get together, maybe we will have an opportunity to compare notes on these journeys that we have been making here and there about the world.

With warm regard,

The Right Honorable Harold Macmillan, M.P.
The Prime Minister,
London.

March 12, 1960.

Dear Chris:

I think that early next week you and I should have a conference over the planned composition of our party for the Summit. Likewise we should figure out exactly the individuals that it would be advisable to take on my goodwill trip to Russia.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

March 12, 1960.

Dear Patty:

I am distressed that you had to go to the hospital. If Mamie were here she would join me in the earnest hope that you will be speedily discharged as "completely cured."

Affectionately,

Mrs. E. P. Aurand,
Bethesda Naval Hospital,
Bethesda,
Maryland.

March 11, 1960.

Dear Tom:

Mr. Henry Luce and Dr. Paul Wolfe of New York, co-chairmen of the National Committee of the National Presbyterian Church Project will, I understand, shortly be in touch with you to invite you to be chairman of a small Philadelphia committee in the interest of the project.

Since I know nothing of your current commitments, preoccupations and inclinations, I cannot, of course, urge you to accept the suggested chairmanship. But I think you won't mind my saying that I believe the National Presbyterian Church project is inspiring in conception and one in which I have a deep interest.

Incidentally, in South America I had several of the Eisenhower fellows call upon me at the various stops I made. Without exception they are enthusiastic about their experience in the United States.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Thomas B. McCabe,
President,
Scott Paper Company,
Front and Market Streets,
Chester, Pennsylvania.

March 10, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Ralph:

Thank you for your letter.

I have been going into this Panama Canal business intermittently for something like seven years. I started out with the theory that we could "do something" to improve our relationships with the Panamanians, most particularly those that work for the Canal. Though many of the problems seemed fairly simple at first glance, the fact is that results have not been too startling.

The idea that you bring up about medical training for doctors is a new one so far as I am concerned. Since I now have an appointment with Governor Brucker, who is to come to my office with his principal associates concerned with the Panama affair, I will ask him to study this suggestion also.

Should you discover, when you next come to Washington, that Tom Stephens can find a few minutes that would be available to us both, I would be, of course, more than happy to see you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ralph H. Cake,
411 S. W. Sixth Avenue,
Portland, Oregon.

PERSONAL

March 9, 1960.

Dear Father Hesburgh:

This note is to confirm my acceptance of your invitation for June fifth. (If bad weather should unexpectedly intervene, I am completely devoid of any alibi to offer).

I must tell you that I have always deplored long commencement addresses, beginning in the days when I, an unwilling captive, had to listen to some rather ponderous deliveries. Later experience with young people merely emphasized to me how much they are thinking about the opportunity to get back to town, go to the theatre, or try out their new car, rather than to listen with avid interest to the VIP designated as the speaker of the day.

All this is to say that I am aiming at a twelve minute talk, and making my maximum fifteen minutes. My thought is that although my effort may be somewhat banal or boring, its brevity will still compensate for its lack of brilliance.

Again my thanks for the compliment of your invitation, and my warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.,
President, Notre Dame University,
Notre Dame,
Indiana.

March 9, 1960.

MEMORANDUM

FOR GENERAL PERSONS

Here is a letter sent by Tom Murray of the Post Office Committee to General Summerfield. Please note the marked paragraph. It would seem to me that there is so much partisan politics involved in Post Office affairs that it would be difficult to have a profitable bipartisan meeting.

What do you think?

DDE